

TE MĀNGAI PĀHO

# Annual Report

for the year ended  
30 June 2012



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# TE MĀNGAI PĀHO ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2012

## Te Māngai Pāho

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 2011/12

Presented to the House of Representatives

Pursuant to Section 44 of the Public Finance Act 1989

## Vision Statement

Ahakoā kei whea,  
Ahakoā āwheā,  
Ahakoā pēwheā,  
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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# Chair's Introduction

Kei ngā mana, kei ngā reo tēnā koutou katoa.

Tēnei ka tukua te pūrongo a tau a Te Māngai Pāho, hei pānuī mā tēnā, mā tēnā o koutou.

Inā te tau kua pahure atu rā me ōna manaakitanga mai, ā tinana, ā wairua ano hoki.

Nō rūnga i te pukumahi a te wahine rangatira kua ngaro, a Jacqui Te Kani, he whetū marama nō tātau, otirā nō te Tairawhiti mai, “E moe, e moe e hika”.

Anei e whai ake nei he kupu kōrero e mohio ai te tangata ki etahi o nga tihi kua ekengia e te marea.

Mauriora ki te kaupapa, mauriora ano hoki ki tēnā, ki tēnā o koutou.

“E topa e taku pūrongo, e rere, kia tau atu rā koe ki te taringa mau kapeu waitūturu”.

Ūhi, wēro, tau atu te kupu

Rona !! Tai e !!

You may be familiar with this story.

Centuries ago, a determined group of people set out on a long ocean voyage, seeking a better life. Steering their way by the stars, they eventually made landfall on a distant island.

Finding the place to their liking, they decided to make this place their new home, building shelters and making the most of the abundant resources. They prospered and their community steadily grew.

Time passed and the world grew smaller. New arrivals came and eventually the community found themselves in a minority. Gradually the sound of their language was heard less often and their culture began to fade. People were concerned about what was happening but the ending seemed inevitable. Finally, in a remote fishing village in 2012, an old man lost his battle with time. The old man was not a celebrity nor famous yet his passing was reported all over the world. The reason was that as from that moment, this age old community's language ceased to exist forever. This silence fell at Cromarty, near Inverness, Scotland. The old man was the last native speaker of a unique language that traced its origins back to settlers who arrived from Scandinavia in the 15th century.

While not always attracting the attention of the world's press, this particular scene is played out again and again all around the world, as languages of the many supplant the voices of the few. It is a relentless march of language death that sees the demise of another language and its cultural heritage every fourteen days. It is predicted that around half of the world's six thousand spoken languages will be gone in a hundred years.

The beginning of this story should resonate with many New Zealanders, recalling the great migration across the Pacific of the Māori from Hawaiiki to Aotearoa, of newcomers and the slow decline of an indigenous language and culture.

Our priority is to help stop a similar ending happening here in New Zealand.

Gradually we see that the community's attitudes are turning in favour of the Māori language. 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 its health and status. 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.

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<sup>1</sup> which is a popular user resource. From there, a vocabulary of a thousand 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.

The Māori language did come perilously close to extinction and now while the statistics show that it is holding relatively steady, it is still regarded by language experts as endangered. The Crown has recognised its obligation under the Treaty of Waitangi to preserve Māori language and culture. The two main pillars of government support are Māori language education and Māori broadcasting. Te Māngai Pāho is responsible for the oversight of the bulk of the government's contribution to Māori broadcasting.

Te Māngai Pāho allocates government funding for Māori television and Māori radio. It also funds Māori music and archiving. The challenge for Māori radio and television today is to be able to support and inspire the grandparents, parents and children who are open to or who have started a Māori language journey as well as providing a Māori language media environment for fluent speakers.

<sup>1</sup> <http://www.nzhistory.net.nz/culture/maori-language-week/100-maori-words>

In these difficult times however, the message from the government today is clear. The current economic climate means that we must continue to meet these challenges with the resources we have. It is important therefore that we keep striving for ways to achieve a better impact from our funding interventions.

Looking back over the year, I am happy to report that producers and broadcasters have been willing to take on board this message of restraint. Overall we were able to secure more television production hours than last year for a similar total cost. Radio funding was less than last year but all output levels from the year before were maintained. We demonstrated restraint in our own activities and kept a tight rein on our administrative costs. We were also able to improve our funding processes by the use of smarter procedures and the use of technology. In all of this our funding contributed to 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 for that.

## The year in review

### Television

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 in-house programming through Direct Funding plus programmes provided via the contestable pool.

The independent production sector continued to provide innovative and quality programming.

Some of the highlights of the year are listed below.

- **Rugby World Cup**

The major sporting fixture in this last twelve months was the 2011 Rugby World Cup. The team at Māori Television should first be saluted for their initiative in securing access and secondly for their broadcast coverage. We were proud to have Te Māngai Pāho funded programmes supporting the schedule in the lead up to and during this event.

- **AFTA Awards**

We celebrate and continue to applaud the success of Māori Television's programmes. At the 2011 AFTAs (Aotearoa Film and Television Awards) *E Tū Kahikatea* won Best Māori Language Programme and *Kaitangata Twitch* won Best Children's/Youth Programme. It was especially pleasing to see Māori programmes such as *Whare Māori* and *Native Affairs* succeeding in hotly contested mainstream categories. Māori Television's live one hour current affairs show *Native Affairs* won the 2011 award for best current affairs series and *Whare Māori* took out the award for Best Information Programme.

- **"Songs from the Inside"**

"*Songs from the Inside*" was definitely one of the standout successes during the year. The programme followed four well known musicians who coach a group of inmates in their bid to write, perform and record their own song. The programme did well in the traditional ratings but also highlighted changing viewer trends by the interest it sparked online. "*Songs from the Inside*" generated record website viewing for Māori Television and in one week received more than 65,000 Facebook hits. The series soundtrack also made its debut in second place on the NZ iTunes album charts before moving to secure the number one position.

- **ANZAC Day 2012 Coverage**

For the seventh year running Māori Television devoted its entire 25 April 2012 broadcast schedule to commemorating ANZAC Day. The broadcaster has become synonymous with the increasing public interest in this significant event. This year's coverage had a focus on the history of D Company in the 28th Māori Battalion which drew on recruits from Hawkes Bay, Wellington, Wairarapa, Taranaki and the South Island.

Highlights from this year's coverage included the following:

- live coverage of the Dawn Service at the Auckland War Memorial Museum and the Christchurch Dawn Parade at Cranmer Square;
- The documentary *Charlie Shelford – Rebel Hero*;
- live coverage of the Gallipoli ceremony
- *Te Aute – The legacy of Te Aute College*, which was central in Māori war efforts.

- **"Kai Time on the Road"**

In June, *Kai Time on the Road* a cooking show hosted by Pete Peeti celebrated production of its tenth series, making it Māori Television's longest running show. Premiering in 2004, when Māori Television started broadcasting, *Kai Time on the Road* has proven to still be very popular and consistently rates in the channel's top five most popular shows.

- **TVNZ Milestones**

We continued to receive the strong support of TVNZ for Māori programming with their three long standing programmes, *Waka Huia*, *Marae* and *Te Karere*. These programmes deliver an extensive broadcast reach through their positioning on a mainstream channel combined with a strong on-line following.

In April 2012, TVNZ's iconic programme, *Waka Huia*, turned twenty-five and *Marae* celebrated twenty years on air in March.

TVNZ introduced live English subtitles for the news programme *Te Karere* in August 2011.

### Digital and New Media

It is expected that the funding of Digital and New Media initiatives will become a more important component of Te Māngai Pāho's contribution to the revitalisation of te reo Māori. As part of our first Digital Initiative last year, Kiwa Media Ltd was funded to produce thirty QBooks based on the *Milly Molly* series. The books became available for free download via iTunes in 2011/12. Another of these projects came to fruition this year when Tangatawhenua.com launched their "app" for smart phones for Māori News in August 2011.

### Iwi Radio

- **Iwi Radio Milestones**

The long history of iwi radio was celebrated with the achievement of the following milestones during the year. The oldest established iwi radio station Te Ūpoko o Te Ika, celebrated its 25th Birthday with a reunion event in Wellington. Maniapoto FM (Te Kuiti), Awa FM (Whanganui) and Te Hiku o Te Ika (Kaitiāia) all celebrated their 21st birthdays in 2011/12.

- **Tahu FM**

The South Island's Tahu FM continued with the re-building of their new station at Wigram following the loss of their inner city premises in the Christchurch earthquake.

- **Radio Tainui (95.4FM)**

It was good to see media recognition of some of the broadcast quality of one of the iwi radio stations. In August 2011 The Sunday Star Times<sup>2</sup> rated Radio Tainui's Saturday night R&B playlist as "perfect".

- **Iwi Radio Awards**

The iwi radio network re-established the Iwi Radio Awards this year. A very successful gathering was held in Rotorua which provided an opportunity to acknowledge the top performers in the iwi radio sector, with Te Ūpoko o Te Ika taking out the supreme award. It is hoped to maintain the awards as a two yearly event.

- **Station Performance Measures**

This year the iwi radio stations began a project to develop their own performance measures to drive their work in community engagement and to help deliver Māori language outcomes. This built on work completed over the previous two years as reflected by comments reported in the Waikato Times<sup>3</sup> by the manager of Te Kuiti's iwi radio station, Maniapoto FM, Jaqui Taituha:

*"The purpose of iwi stations like ours is to promote Māori language and culture. We want to get Te Reo out into the community. The station is making a major push to be an important part of the King Country. We're the only radio station in this community and we are trying to get a stronger presence. ... (There's) a lot to do on not much resource, but Te Reo has to be our first commitment. And our difference (to network stations) is that we're live and we're local".*

### Music

Te Māngai Pāho funded music fared well at the 2011 Waiata Māori Music Awards held in Hastings. Best Māori Traditional Album (Te Reo Māori) went to *Ngā Waiata o Henare Waitoa* by Henare Waitoa. Best Māori Pop Album went to the self titled album by The Nok. Best Māori Urban Hip Hop R&B also went to a self titled album by Tatou Tatou E.

Te Māngai Pāho also participated in the Contemporary Popular Music Working Group. This Group aims to increase agency co-ordination in the music sector so that government's investment in contemporary music funding and support services maximises diversity and value to artists and taxpayers. It also seeks to minimise funding gaps and duplications. Members of the Group are Creative NZ, the NZ Music Commission, NZ On Air and Te Māngai Pāho.

### Corporate

- **Inter Agency Liaison**

During the year Te Māngai Pāho 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, Ngā Aho Whakaari, TVNZ, New Zealand on Air, the Film Commission, Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Ministry of Education, NZ Music Commission, Creative NZ and Te Puni Kōkiri.

<sup>2</sup> Sunday Star Times "Going Up, Going Down" 28 August 2011

<sup>3</sup> Waikato Times "The Voice of the People" 18 April 2011



- **Elections**

After the 2011 General Elections, Te Māngai Pāho prepared a Briefing to the Incoming Minister (BIM). The BIM provided an opportunity to communicate our agreed objectives and priorities to the incoming government and was also published on our website.

- **WITBC**

Representation at the World Indigenous Television Broadcasters' Conference (WITBC) in March 2012 provided useful insights to the approaches by networks around the world which operate with similar aims. The conference was hosted by the Saami people of Norway.

- **Japanese Visitors**

Early in 2012 Te Māngai Pāho hosted visitors from Fukuoka University in Japan. The group had also visited larger government agencies and leading businesses but their interest in Te Māngai Pāho stemmed from a curiosity about the role of broadcasting in promoting social cohesion. This was in reference to their majority population and the Japanese indigenous Ainu peoples. The Ainu are also found in neighbouring islands belonging to Russia.

- **Electronic Proposals**

The introduction of electronic proposals has seen savings in time and cost for both Te Māngai Pāho and our production community. We will continue to refine our assessment process to be as cost effective and efficient as possible.

In July 2011 Gabrielle Huria resigned from the Board of Te Māngai Pāho. In her short time with the organisation, Gabrielle had already proved a valuable member of the Board, bringing both a strong governance perspective and practical industry knowledge. However her need to concentrate on matters in Christchurch was completely understandable. I would like to extend my heartfelt thanks to Gabrielle for her time with us.

Later in the year the Minister of Māori Affairs made three further appointments to the Board. We were pleased to welcome Dr Rawinia Higgins, Doug Hauraki and Pakake Winiata, and with these three additions, the Board now has its full complement of seven members.

As we prepared this annual report, it was with deep sadness that we learned of the passing of Jacqui Te Kani CNZM, the immediate past Chair of Te Māngai Pāho.

Jacqui was a member of the Board of Te Māngai Pāho from 2002 to 2010 and Board Chair from 2005 to 2010. Her steady hand was at the tiller of the organisation during a vital period in the development of Māori broadcasting including the crucial formative years of Māori Television, the launch of the second channel, Te Reo and the advent of new media technology. Jacqui's interest in te reo Māori broadcasting also saw her as a member of Te Pūtahi Paoho and Te Huarahi Tika Trust. Jacqui lived a life of service to Māori, she was a past President of the Māori Women's Welfare League, Te Roopu Wahine Māori Toko i te Ora (1999-2002), and until her passing was General Manager of the League.

Nō reira e te whaea haere, haere, haere oti atu.

On behalf of the Board, I wish to thank the management and staff of Te Māngai Pāho and all our stakeholders in government and the broadcasting industry. Each plays a vital part in contributing to the vision of Te Māngai Pāho –

*Ahakoā kei whea, ahakoā āwhea, ahakoā pēwhea,  
kōrero Māori!*

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

Nāku noa, nā



**Prof Piri Sciascia**  
Chair

# Chief Executive's Report

Rawiri Paratene is one of New Zealand's most accomplished actors on television, stage and screen. He recently recalled during an interview<sup>1</sup> his amusement when as a small boy he heard the results of his grandparents struggling with the complexities of the English language. Many years later, he now finds that he is a source of amusement for his own grandchildren as he struggles to come to grips with the intricacies of the Māori language.

While the irony is not lost on him, he indicates that the turnaround is actually a great symbol of hope for te reo Māori. For many people of his generation the opportunity to learn and use Māori was lost. Elders were not encouraged to pass their language on and the use of Māori in schools was actively discouraged. Māori language immersion schooling has now created a whole new generation of accomplished speakers who are passionate about their culture. These young people not only have an education system that provides a solid grounding in their language, they and their parents can support this foundation in the home environment. They have the ability to watch Māori language programming on television, listen to Māori language on radio, and access Māori language music.

For Rawiri, his grandchildren's proficiency in their language is a great driver for him to work harder at his second language learning journey. It is clear the pride he has in his grandchildren, his new perspective on his grandparents and the joy of bringing the Māori language to his audiences.

Te Māngai Pāho is a Māori language agency operating in the broadcasting sector. Language revitalisation is not an easy task but there are positive signs that the combined efforts of many dedicated individuals and organisations are gaining traction. Like a growing child, these differences are often hard to see day by day but in the longer term progress becomes more apparent. Attitudes in New Zealand today have moved a long way from 1984 when Nadia Glavish was sacked from the Post Office for answering the phone with "Kia ora". It is not even the place it was in 1999 when there was controversy when Hinewehi Mohi sang the national anthem in Māori at the Rugby World Cup at Twickenham. It was changing when Māori Television broadcast the first full day of coverage of ANZAC Day activities in 2006. In the 2011 Rugby World Cup it was Māori culture that gave our staging of this event its international appeal as much as rugby itself.

What this sequence of events shows is that New Zealand has moved in the space of almost thirty years from a country that could have a controversy over a single Māori greeting to one that fully endorsed a Māori perspective on a national day of remembrance or that embraced Māori culture in its time in the international sporting spotlight.

Te Māngai Pāho has adopted the following two strategies to structure its activities:

## Investment in broadcasting initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori in ways that are responsive to and reach a large and diverse NZ audience

During the year, we have:

- funded quality te reo Māori and tikanga Māori programmes for broadcast on television and radio, ensuring that they met the criteria set out in our Funding Framework and were appropriate to target audiences' age, interests and Māori language abilities;
- purchased core operational production and broadcast capability and te reo Māori content from iwi radio stations and purchased national programmes for broadcast on iwi radio and on the internet;
- worked actively with the iwi radio and Māori television industries to help address identified skill gaps so as to assist the production and effective broadcast of quality Māori programmes to a wide New Zealand audience;
- worked with broadcasters to ensure that te reo Māori and tikanga Māori programmes continue to have a presence on mainstream national television;
- encouraged our radio broadcasters to work more with their communities;
- maximised the accessibility and utilisation of programmes in which we have invested by ensuring we provide for the re-use of quality Māori programming;
- worked in a co-ordinated way with NZ On Air in terms of programme purchasing;
- worked closely with Māori Television who have a specific long-term objective to "Significantly contribute to te reo and tikanga Māori being increasingly valued and embraced". In particular, we supported the production of in-house television programmes by Māori Television such as news, sport, current affairs and light entertainment. We also supported the re-versioning or sub-titling of local and overseas programming into te reo Māori;
- continued to maintain our relationships with other agencies, entities and groups working in the sector including Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (The Māori Language Commission), the Ministry of Education, Te Manatū Taonga (the Ministry for Culture and Heritage), Te Tumu Whakaata Taonga (the New Zealand Film Commission); and
- consulted with and responded to information provided by our industry advisory groups e.g. the Television Industry Advisory Group and with iwi radio via the executive team of Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori.

<sup>1</sup> Rawiri Paratene on National Radio 11 December 2011 On "Sunday Morning" programme

## Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective on current issues

During the year we have also funded quality news, current affairs and documentary programmes for television and radio which aim to reflect Māori perspectives and insights and are presented using varying degrees of Māori language content depending on the target audience.

## Performance Highlights

In 2011/12, we have:

### Overall

- **Continued to develop our means to assess the value and impact of our funding interventions.**

Work has continued with the emphasis on language planning in productions to enhance the impact of our funded programmes.

Our research tells us that broadcasting's strength is its ability to spark the interest of audiences in Māori language and culture which provides us the opportunity to fully utilise the power of broadcasting and mass media. Also, it lies in broadcasting's ability to help maintain the language skills of competent speakers. We will continue to play to these strengths in order to harness the power of broadcasting toward the cause of Māori language revitalisation.

Last year's Te Puni Kōkiri's Impact Survey showed a positive relationship between viewing Māori Television and learning the Māori language. It also showed that there was a relationship between Māori Television viewership and improvements in proficiency and with the maintenance of high proficiency.

There was a similar relationship for iwi radio listenership.

This work is on-going, as establishing the measurable relationship between our outputs and shared sector outcomes remains a challenge. Over the next twelve months it is our intention to continue to build our evidence base to improve the ways we can measure the value of our investments in radio and television programmes.

- **Rolled out Te Taura Aromatawai, our Māori language quality assessment framework.**

We have made strides this year with the introduction of our new framework to make our quality assessments more transparent.

### Television – specific

- **Continued to work to identify efficiency and effectiveness initiatives to improve the television spend.**

Our aim is to strike a balance between compliance and risk management on one side and supporting the efficient production of quality programmes on the other.

We have also introduced on-line proposals and we will continue to look for ways to further streamline our processes. Although we obviously disappoint those we decline funding to, generally we enjoy the confidence of the independent production sector.

The government is looking for greater value for money and we have taken on board the message that our agency must achieve greater output from existing resources. We will continue to work with the broadcasting and production communities to focus on impacts and ways to stretch our funding dollars.

### Radio – specific

- **Worked with iwi radio stations to implement targets for Māori Language Outcomes and Community Engagement.**

Assistance was provided to the iwi stations to help develop performance measure targets for community engagement and indicators for Māori language outcomes.

## Performance Improvement Actions

Performance Improvement Actions	Results
Review the efficiency & effectiveness of the Television spend	<p>Work has continued on a number of fronts.</p> <p>A key focus has been on the enhancement of Māori language planning by production companies in order to improve the language outcomes of funded programmes.</p> <p>Discussions have been ongoing with television broadcasters about opportunities to create efficiencies across the television funding portfolio.</p> <p>Greater emphasis has been placed on managed purchasing to ensure that optimum value has been extracted from available funding. Output targets and prior year benchmarks were not only matched but exceeded.</p> <p>Turnaround times for assessment decisions have been reduced by rationalising procedures and with the use of technology.</p>
Review of the nature of the subsidy (Equity Position)	Te Māngai Pāho has continued to advocate its position to key stakeholders and has received feedback from interested parties.
Implement strategies to consolidate and enhance the expertise and people resources available to carry out all aspects of our business	<p>Training and experience opportunities were identified during the year in accordance with staff development requirements and business needs.</p> <p>These included conferences, courses, structured learning and assessment as appropriate.</p>

## Better Public Services

The government wants better results, more joined up effort to solving problems by a reduction of the narrow focus of effort in isolated silos. It wants real value for its money and less bureaucratic obstacles to transacting with government agencies. Te Māngai Pāho has strived to provide a high level of confidence to our stakeholders in our activities. Any success in this area is also the success of our broadcasters and the independent production community that we are privileged to work with.

## 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 our average length of service is seven 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 areas and devise and manage their own solutions.

Te Māngai Pāho also requires funding recipients to follow EEO principles, in line 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.

## Workplace Profile

Our workplace profile below shows that, although relatively small, we continue to employ a diverse staff.

Te Māngai Pāho – Workplace Profile														
Role	Total Workers	Gender				Ethnicity				With a self identified disability	Age			
		Male		Female		Māori		Non-Māori			under 20	21 to 40	41 to 60	over 60
		Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time					
Management	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4	0
Professionals/ Technical	5	0	0	4	1	2	0	2	1	0	0	3	2	0
Support Services	2	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>

In April 2012, the Human Rights Commission published its review of good employer reporting in Crown Entities based on 2011 annual reports and a survey questionnaire.

For good employer reporting, Te Māngai Pāho achieved a positive result for 12 of the 15 categories surveyed. Te Māngai Pāho has an overall percentage of 64% Māori staff (the highest number in the survey) compared to 6.36% for all Crown Entities or 16.4% across the core public sector.

Te Māngai Pāho also had the highest number for the percentage of Māori in Tier 2 management positions (75%) compared to an overall number of Māori in Tier 1, 2 and 3 combined in the core public sector of only 9.2%.

In terms of gender pay gap, 23 entities reported gaps of more than 25% (including Te Māngai Pāho). However for Te Māngai Pāho this reflects the current profile of senior management.

### **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 commitment 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 who 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.

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

Heoi anō, comment on our performance against impact and strategy targets follows.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized loop on the left and a series of smaller, connected strokes on the right, ending in a long horizontal line.

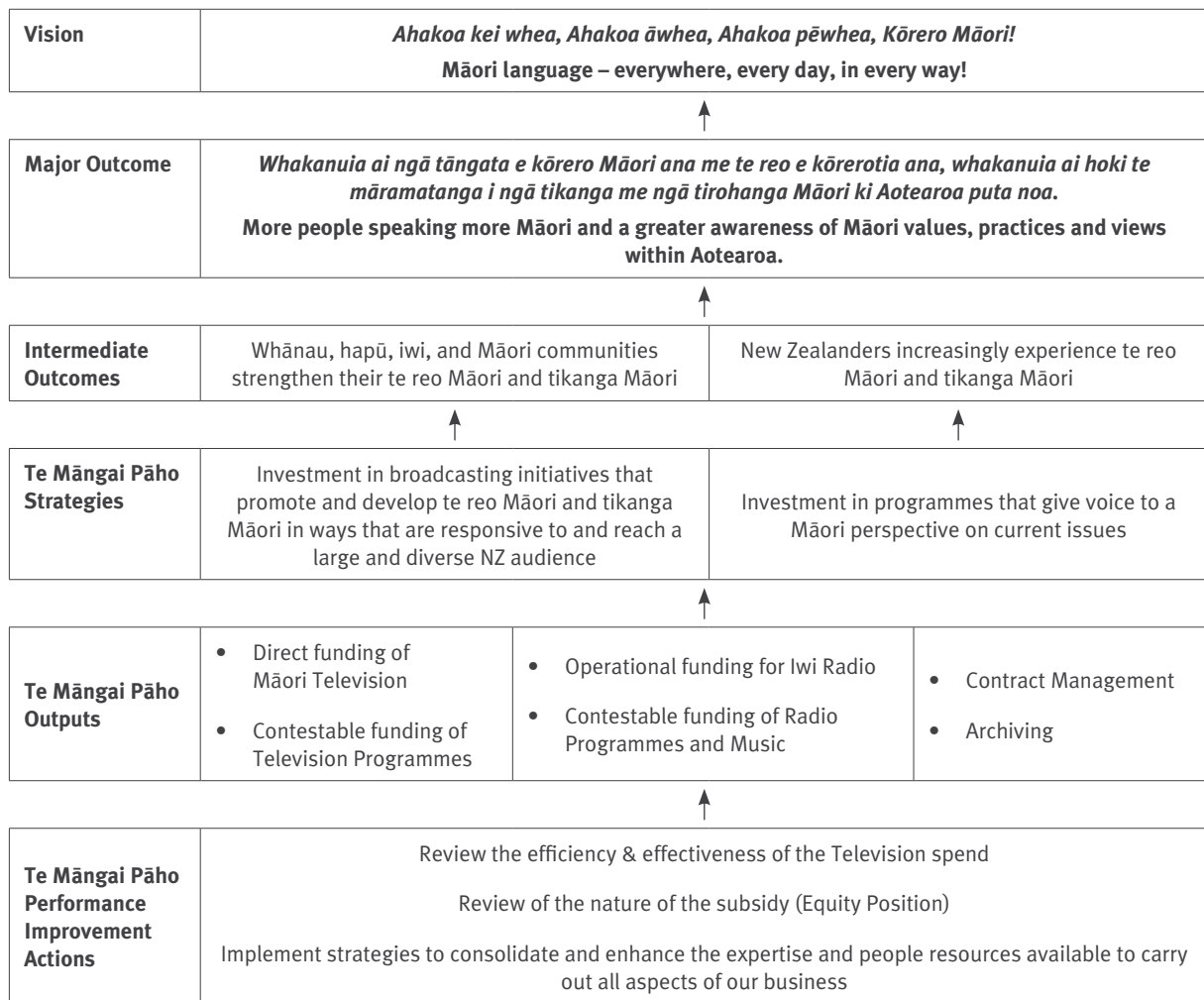
**John Bishara**  
*Chief Executive*

# Performance Against Impact and Strategy Targets 2011/12

This section of the annual report describes Te Māngai Pāho’s performance against our goals and objectives (Major and Intermediate Outcomes) for 2011/12.

Our Vision, Major Outcome and Intermediate Outcome were set out in our Outcome Framework in our 2011-16 Statement of Intent published at the start of the year. A copy of our Outcome Framework is set out below:

## Our Outcome Framework



## Intermediate Outcome and Strategy Impact Indicators

In our Statement of Intent, we also set out Intermediate Outcome and Strategy Impact indicators designed to provide a measure of the extent to which our activities have made progress towards our major and intermediate outcomes and the effectiveness of our strategies.

Overall, in the year to 30 June 2012, audience research results show some progress towards the long term outcomes set out for achievement by 2016 and also some areas we need to focus on in the future.

As noted in the chart above, our Intermediate Outcomes set out in the 2011-16 Statement of Intent were:

***“Whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities strengthen their reo Māori and tikanga Māori”***

and

***“New Zealanders increasingly experience te reo Māori and tikanga Māori”.***

These objectives emphasise that the true measure of our results is always going to be our long term impact on Māori language revitalisation. Language revitalisation involves

not only boosting the absolute number of speakers but also boosting the support and interest of the wider community in which that language is spoken. Without the support of the wider community a minority language will not survive. In order to accomplish our objectives, Te Māngai Pāho seeks to engage audiences with the programmes we fund by using a language level they are comfortable with, that will enable them to live, learn or support Māori language revitalisation. We seek to educate, entertain and inform with our programmes, but always with an additional goal of promoting Māori language and culture. Funded programmes can be pitched at audiences of various Māori language speaking abilities, be they fluent te reo Māori speakers, second language learners or receptive audiences.

#### How do we know if we are making a difference?

There are a number of large scale national and sector specific reports such as the five yearly National Census, Te Puni Kōkiri's Survey of Attitudes towards the Māori Language, Health of the Māori Language Report and last year's Impact Survey Reports which provide periodic updates of progress at a macro level. There is also a need for annual benchmarking.

Each year Te Māngai Pāho commissions an audience survey which canvasses the views of Māori youth ("Youth Māori"), of people drawn from the Māori electoral roll ("General Population of Māori") and of people drawn from the general electoral roll ("All New Zealanders").

For this year's report, the research company conducted 1,267 interviews to ask respondents how they assess their current Māori language ability, their knowledge of Māori culture, about their viewing (or listening) habits, what they think of our programmes and also about impressions of progress on their own Māori language journey.

The results of the survey questions supporting our two Intermediate Outcome Indicators are set out below:

#### Measuring Performance

Intermediate Outcome Indicator	2012 Target	2011/12 Māori Programming Audience Survey	2016 Target
<b>Whānau, hapū, iwi, and Māori communities, strengthen their te reo &amp; tikanga Māori</b>			
% of New Zealanders have a 'good' understanding of te reo Māori or are fluent.			
▲ Youth Māori	16%	11%	19%
▲ General Population of Māori	25%	35%	28%
▲ All New Zealanders	3%	4%	3%
% of New Zealanders have a 'good' understanding of Māori Culture or are well versed.			
▲ Youth Māori	45%	42%	50%
▲ General Population of Māori	68%	68%	70%
▲ All New Zealanders	23%	15%	25%
<b>New Zealanders increasingly experience te reo Māori and tikanga Māori</b>			
% of New Zealanders have more opportunity to learn about Māori Culture.			
▲ Youth Māori	74%	72%	80%
▲ General Population of Māori	91%	93%	94%
▲ All New Zealanders	84%	88%	85%

In terms of context, the 2006 Census showed that 23.7% of Māori were able to converse about everyday things in Māori. The Census recorded that 3.9% of the total population were able to converse about everyday things in Māori with people of Māori descent making up 84% of this number.

Altogether, the measures supporting the two Intermediate Outcomes Indicators show a level of progress as well as challenges across the range of markers in the two areas.

In our Outcome Framework Te Māngai Pāho's Strategies to achieve our Intermediate Outcomes were listed as follows:

***"Investment in broadcasting initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori in ways that are responsive to and reach a large and diverse NZ audience"***

and

***"Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective on current issues"***

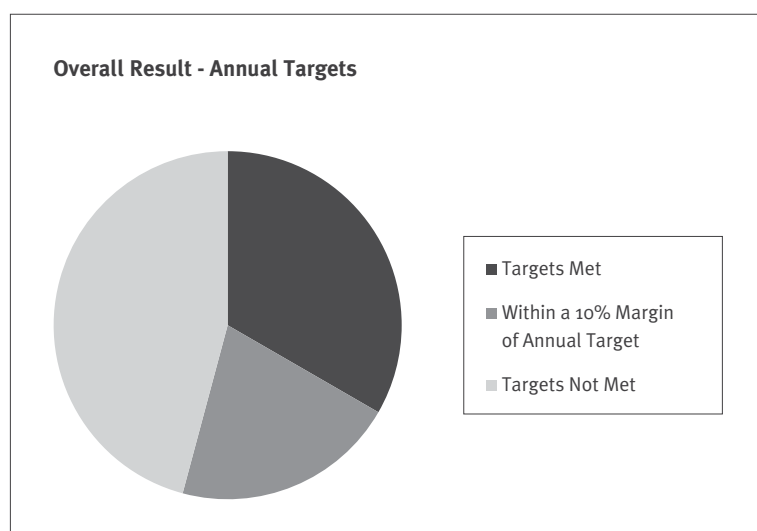


The results of the survey questions supporting our two Strategy Impact Indicators are set out below:

### Measuring Performance

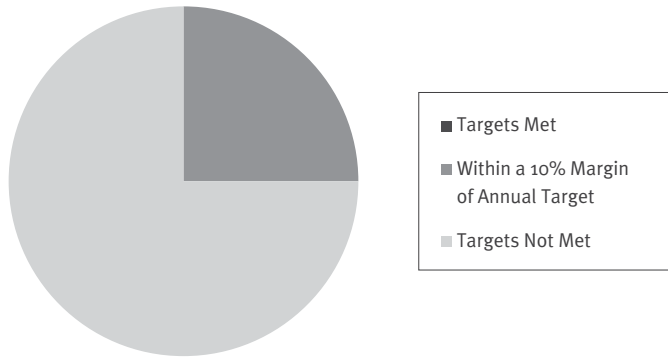
Strategy Impact Indicator	2012 Target	2011/12 Māori Programming Audience Survey	2016 Target
<i>Investment in broadcasting initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori in ways that are responsive to and reach a large and diverse New Zealand audience</i>			
% of New Zealanders who indicate their understanding of te reo Māori has increased from watching or listening to Māori Programming.			
▲ Youth Māori	32%	15%	35%
▲ General Population of Māori	43%	37%	45%
▲ All New Zealanders	8%	8%	10%
% of New Zealanders who indicate their understanding of Māori Culture has increased as a result of watching or listening to Māori Programming.			
▲ Youth Māori	32%	22%	35%
▲ General Population of Māori	53%	48%	55%
▲ All New Zealanders	16%	16%	20%
% of New Zealanders watch Māori Television at least once a week.			
▲ Youth Māori	44%	36%	60%
▲ General Population of Māori	85%	84%	90%
▲ All New Zealanders	45%	22%	50%
% of New Zealanders listen to iwi radio 3 or 4 times a week.			
▲ Youth Māori	39%	5%	40%
▲ General Population of Māori	53%	20%	55%
▲ All New Zealanders	14%	<1%	15%
<i>Investment in programme that give voice to a Māori perspective on current issues</i>			
% of New Zealanders are better informed on Māori issues.			
▲ Youth Māori	58%	50%	60%
▲ General Population of Māori	85%	87%	88%
▲ All New Zealanders	59%	54%	60%

A number of annual targets were not achieved but were within a ten percent margin of their stated target. The combined results for both sets of measures are summarised in the charts below.



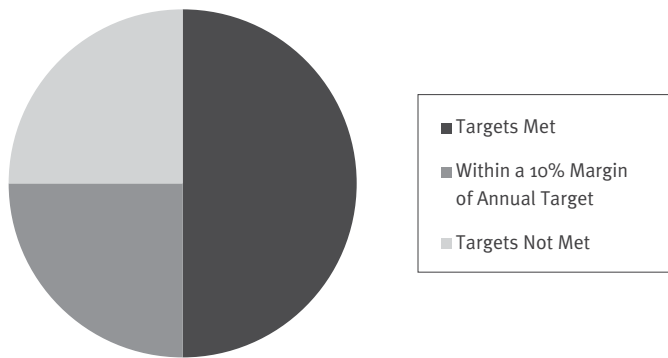
The above result shows that 54% of all Intermediate Outcome and Strategy Impact measures were either met or were within 10% of the annual target.

### Annual Māori Youth Targets

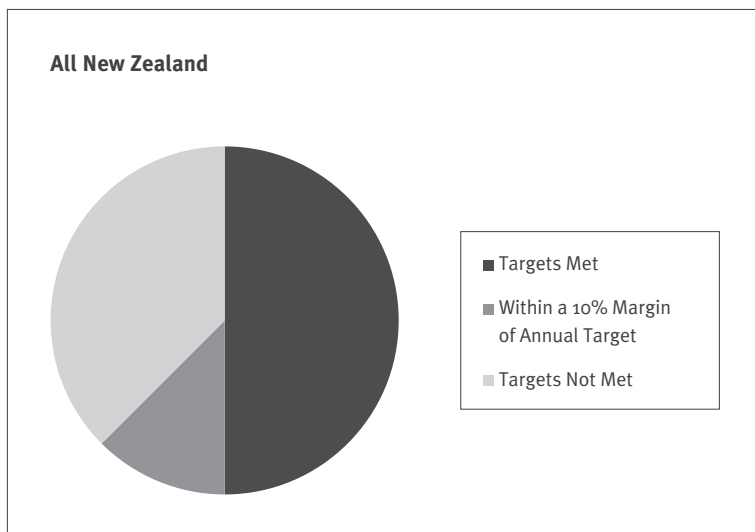


These results indicate that the Māori Youth demographic is the hardest audience for Te Māngai Pāho to reach and influence. Continued effort will be maintained in order to improve this result, together with reviewing our long term targets in this area to make sure they are realistic and achievable.

### General Māori Population



The annual results for the General Māori population show that Te Māngai Pāho is making progress against its long term targets for this audience group.



This is an important measure as it provides an indication of the response by and support of the wider community.

Our research results can show some volatility from year to year which complicates the target setting process. This has led us to review the targets in our 2012-17 Statement of Intent in order to adjust the target setting process in light of recent research results. A further refinement in the future may also be to adopt a three year rolling average for our base figures. We will also of course continue to strive to improve the impact of our funding activities.

In order to make progress towards our intermediate outcomes and implement our strategies Te Māngai Pāho allocated \$52.9<sup>2</sup> million in funding during 2011/12 for television, radio, music and archiving, all of which cost \$2.2<sup>3</sup> million to administer.

Details of activities in each of these areas are listed as follows:

### Māori Television Broadcasting

For the specific output targets for 2011/12, we achieved the set performance measure of purchasing 939.5 programme hours from Māori Television for Direct Funding (compared to 773 hours last year for a similar contract value). In delivery, Māori Television exceeded their target by producing 1,029.5 hours of Te Māngai Pāho attributable programming.

For the contestable television pool, we purchased 728.5 hours against a target of 650 hours, with all target audience group measures being exceeded.

Altogether, this makes a total of 1,668 hours of television contracted this year (or 1,758 achieved), ahead of the overall target and last year's actual, all achieved with similar funding to last year.

Te Māngai Pāho has continued to explore opportunities in the digital environment. One new media project was funded for the development of a social media application, to add to the three pilot projects ongoing from last year.

### Māori Radio Broadcasting

In 2011/12 the Station Performance Measures project was commenced with reporting to be finalised in 2012/13. Stations were asked to develop a set of performance measures to steer community engagement and Māori language outcomes. This work also supported the requirements under the new Crown broadcasting licence obligations.

During the financial year the 21 stations broadcast a minimum of eight hours of Māori language programming each day and 2,775.7 hours of radio programming were funded for national network news, a midnight to dawn show and outside broadcast coverage of events important to Māori. This compares to 2,700 hours funded last year.

All other output performance targets for the Māori Radio Broadcasting Output Class were met except one which was within a 3% margin.

<sup>2</sup> Comprising Tv Funding \$40.968 million, Radio Funding \$11.758 million and Archiving Funding \$0.200 million.

<sup>3</sup> Administrative Cost per Statement of Comprehensive Income \$2.468 million less Archiving Funding \$0.200 million.

## Māori Language Music

In consultation with iwi radio and music industry representatives, Te Māngai Pāho funded 93 music tracks comprising a mixture of albums and singles (last year 90 tracks were funded).

We also supported the 2011 Waiata Māori Music Awards which recognise the important contributors to Māori music, past and present.

Music is important in the language 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 \$52.7<sup>4</sup> million in television and radio funding, plus a further \$0.2 million funding for archiving. Six contestable funding rounds were held during the year as well as holding a language planning workshop for television producers and workshops for iwi radio programme directors.

Lines of communication were maintained with industry representative groups and broadcasters through our industry advisory groups and also through our fortnightly newsletters to the television industry.

We ensured that our reporting to our board was appropriate and risk focused. We continued to reap the benefits of the use of new technology and electronic reporting for our Board members.

In 2011/12 we carried out reviews of four funded television projects and four operational funding contracts for iwi radio.

We commissioned our sixth year of research activity into the preferences of Māori broadcasting audiences. This research helps us to monitor the impact of our funded programmes and is aligned specifically to our Funding Framework.

We have fully implemented the on-line version of our Request for Proposal (RFP) process for contestable television funding rounds and this has received favourable feedback from producers in terms of savings in time and cost. New technology has also been applied to speed up the assessment process, again creating savings in both time and cost.

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<sup>4</sup> Comprising TV Funding \$40.968 million plus \$11.758 million for Radio Funding

# Television and New Media Funding

## For the year ended 30 June 2012

### Māori Television

<b>Direct Funding</b>	<b>\$16,120,000</b>
<b>Sub-Total Māori Television</b>	<b>Total \$16,120,000</b>

Programme	Producer	Genre	BC	Episodes X Duration	Funding
<b>Fluent Speakers</b>					
Miharo, series 7	Tūmanako Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	50 x 26 mins	\$1,299,821
Whakatauki, series 2	Raukatauri Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$298,060
Kōwhau Rau Series 3	Kura Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 52 min	\$249,835
Pūkoro, series 6	Kura Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	50 x 26 mins	\$997,083
Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho	Velvet Stone Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	25 x 26 mins	\$546,010
Whare Taonga	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$375,822
Te Karere 2012	TVNZ	Daily news	TVNZ	262 x 22.5 mins	\$2,250,000
Waka Huia 2012	TVNZ	Archival	TVNZ	49 x 29 min; 3 x 59 min	\$1,586,712
Pukana 2012	Cinco Cine Filme Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS/ Mediaworks TV4	144 x 26 mins; 48 x 52 mins	\$2,768,594
Kaitiaki Māori	Black Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min episodes	\$184,470
Waka Ama 2013	Wayne's World Productions Ltd	Sports	MTS	6 x 104 min episodes	\$274,925
<b>Total Fluent Speakers</b>					<b>\$10,831,332</b>

### Second Language Learners

Marae Investigates 2011-2012	TVNZ	Current affairs	TVNZ	67 x 29 min; 2 x 58 min	\$2,195,752
Marae DIY, series 9	Screentime Ltd	Lifestyle	MTS	7 x 52 mins	\$650,000
Kai Time on the Road, series 10	Maui Productions Ltd	Entertainment	MTS	26 x 26 min	\$609,727
Hōiho	Kapu Tī Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$382,029
Native Diet	Adrenalin Ltd	Magazine	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$354,900
Kanikani Mai	Brave Star Films Limited	Entertainment	MTS	6 x 52 mins	\$422,043
ANZAC 2012	Black Inc Media	Special Broadcast	MTS	1 x 11 hours	\$415,338
Nga Kaihao Hou	Adrenalin Ltd	observational	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$369,280
Tangaroa with Pio, series 8	AKA Productions Ltd	Fishing	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$350,000
Joe's World on a Plate	Maui Productions Ltd	Cooking Show	MTS	26 x 26 min episodes	\$312,000
Pūmanawa	Velvet Stone Media Ltd	Tourism	MTS	13 x 26 min episodes	\$162,500
Ngā Taonga Tuku Iho	Velvet Stone Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	25 x 26 mins	-
Pūtahi	Tūmanako Productions Ltd	Panel	MTS	26 x 26 min episodes	\$331,644
Ahuwhenua 2012	Radio Ngati Porou Charitable Trust	Farming	MTS	3 x 26 min episodes	\$37,490
Kā, Series 2	Patangaroa Entertainments Ltd	Wellbeing	MTS	13 x 26 min episodes	\$169,000
Oruōrua	Black Media Ltd	Music	MTS	20 x 26 min episodes	\$277,145
Iwi Anthems	Raukatauri Productions Ltd	Entertainment	MTS	20 x 26 min episodes	\$400,000
Aotearoa Social Club	Black Inc Media Ltd	Panel	TVNZ	20 x 45 min episodes	\$409,000
<b>Total Second Language Learners</b>					<b>\$7,847,848</b>

**Television and New Media Funding (continued)**

<b>Programme</b>	<b>Producer</b>	<b>Genre</b>	<b>BC</b>	<b>Episodes X Duration</b>	<b>Funding</b>
<b>Receptive Audiences</b>					
Hunting Aotearoa, series 8	Hikoi NZ Ltd	Reality	MTS	30 x 26 min	\$860,000
Dame Kiri te Kanawa - A Gala Evening	Arts & Entertainment Ltd	Entertainment	MTS	2 x 90 min	\$68,400
It's in the Bag, series 2	Blue Bach Productions Ltd	Magazine	MTS	14 x 26 min	\$679,586
Korero Mai, series 9	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Educational	TVNZ	51 x 22.5 min	\$1,226,838
Māori Sports Awards	Kahawai Productions Ltd	Sports/ entertainment	MTS	1 x 120 mins	\$80,000
A Gift to Zion	Kura Productions Ltd	Drama	MTS	1 x 90	\$150,000
Hyundai CODE 2012	TOA TV Ltd	Sports/panel discussion	MTS	25 x 52 mins	\$749,825
Tatai Hono, series 8	Brave Star Media Ltd	observational	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$383,500
Behind the Brush	AWA Films Ltd	Documentary	MTS	7 x 26 mins	\$157,500
Project Maturanga	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Educational	MTS	13 x 26 mins	\$364,542
Deane Waretini: Now is the hour	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Comedy	MTS	7 x 26 mins	\$263,679
Think Tank, series 2	Faultline Films Ltd	Panel discussion	Mediaworks TV3	36 x 23 mins	\$549,200
The Prophets	Scottie Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	7 x 26 min episodes	\$211,523
Mana Wairua	Brave Star Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	11 x 26 min episodes	\$200,020
Te Hau Whiowhio	Infotainment Film and Video Ltd	Documentary	MTS	4 x 26 min episdoes	\$50,000
Waka Ama 2013	Wayne's World Productions Ltd	Sports	MTS	24 x 26 min episodes	-
<b>Total Receptive Audiences</b>					<b>\$5,994,613</b>
<b>New Media Digital</b>					
TangataWhenua.com Ltd - Māori New Reader	TangataWhenua.com Ltd	Digital	Social Media App		\$113,898
<b>Total New Media Digital</b>				<b>Total</b>	<b>\$113,898</b>
<b>Sub-Total Contestable Television</b>					<b>\$24,787,691</b>
<b>Programme Funding</b>					
<b>Industry Relations</b>	<b>Ngā Aho Whakaari</b>			n/a	\$60,000
<b>TOTAL TELEVISION FUNDING</b>					<b>\$40,967,691</b>

# Radio Funding

## For the year ended 30 June 2012

### Operational Funding

Contract Name	Radio Station	Broadcast Hours	Funding
Operational	UMA Broadcasting Limited (trading as Radio Waatea)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Tainui (trading as Radio Tainui)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo o Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi Trust (trading as Sun FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Incorporated (trading as Awa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Ngāti Hine Health Trust (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	3,833	\$384,100
Operational	Ngāi Tahu Communications Limited (trading as Tahu FM)	3,376	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Atiawa Toa FM Limited (trading as Atiawa Toa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Hiku o Te Ika Incorporated (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	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	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	Kia Ora FM Incorporated (trading as Kia Ora FM 89.8)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu Incorporated (trading as Radio Kahungunu)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Tūranganui a Kiwa Limited (trading as Tūranga 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 Ngāti Raukawa (trading as Raukawa 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 Pare Hauraki (trading as Ngā Iwi FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Maniapoto (trading as Maniapoto FM)	2,920	\$384,100
		<b>62,689</b>	<b>\$8,066,100</b>

### Operational Enhancement Project

Contract Name	Radio Station	Funding
Station Performance Measures Project	UMA Broadcasting Ltd (trading as Radio Waatea)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Tainui (trading as Radio Tainui)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo o Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi Trust (trading as Sun FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Inc. (trading as Awa FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Ngāti Hine Health Trust (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Ngāi Tahu Communications Ltd (trading as Tahu FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Atiawa Toa FM Ltd (trading as Atiawa Toa FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Hiku o Te Ika Inc. (trading as Te Hiku o Te Ika)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Radio Ngāti Porou Charitable Trust (trading as Radio Ngāti Porou)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Arawa Trust (trading as Te Arawa FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Trust (trading as Te Ūpoko o Te Ika)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Kia Ora FM Inc. (trading as Kia Ora FM 89.8)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu Inc. (trading as Radio Kahungunu)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Tūranganui a Kiwa Ltd (trading as Tūranga FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Tūwharetoa FM Charitable Trust (trading as Tūwharetoa 97.2 FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Ngāti Raukawa (trading as Raukawa FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Whare Awhina o Te Iwi Community Trust (trading as Tautoko FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Pare Hauraki (trading as Ngā Iwi FM)	\$30,000
Station Performance Measures Project	Te Reo Irirangi o Maniapoto (trading as Maniapoto FM)	\$30,000
		<b>\$630,000</b>

## Radio Funding (continued)

### Other Contracts

(includes Distribution Services, Administration Funding, APRA Fees and Capacity Building)

Contract Name	Provider	Funding
Administration	Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori	\$70,000
Distribution Licence Fee (21 Iwi Radio Stations)	PPNZ Music Licensing Limited	\$72,595
Royalty Fee (21 Iwi Radio Stations)	Australasian Performing Right Association	\$72,595
Training	Whitireia Community Polytechnic	\$222,222
Distribution Services - Punga.net <sup>2</sup> (Service Support)	Starnet 2000 Limited	\$917,173
		<b>\$1,354,585</b>

### Radio Programmes

Programme	Provider	Duration (Broadcast Hours)	Funding
National News Service	UMA Broadcasting Limited (trading as Radio Waatea)	1058.66	\$1,104,000
National Midnight to Dawn Radio Programme	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	1560	\$100,000
		<b>\$2,619</b>	<b>\$1,204,000</b>

### Outside Broadcast Radio Programmes

Programme	Provider	Duration (Broadcast Hours)	Funding
2011 Ngā Whakataetae o Ngā Manu Kōrero o Ngā Kura Tuarua Competition	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	18	\$5,000.00
2011 National Primary Schools Kapa Haka Competition	Ngāti Hine Health Trust (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	18	\$5,000.00
2012 Te Arawa Regional Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Arawa Trust (trading as Te Arawa FM)	26	\$3,000.00
2012 Ngāti Kahungunu Regional Senior Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo o Kahungunu Incorporated (trading as Radio Kahungunu)	9	\$1,260.00
2012 Te Whakataetae Kapa Haka a Rohe o Mataatua	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi (trading as Sun FM)	9	\$3,000.00
2012 Tainui Waka Kapa Haka Festival	Te Reo Irirangi o Maniapoto (trading as Maniapoto FM)	8	\$2,037.35
2012 Tairāwhiti Regional Senior Tamararo Kapa Haka Competition	Radio Ngāti Porou Charitable Trust (trading as Radio Ngāti Porou)	14	\$2,000.00
2012 Te Taitokerau Senior Regional Kapa Haka Competition	Ngāti Hine Health Trust (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	7	\$4,000.00
2012 Te Taitokerau Ngā Manu Korero Regional Competition	Ngāti Hine Health Trust (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	24	\$2,000.00
2012 Waitaha Regional Senior Kapa Haka Competition	Ngāi Tahu Communications Limited (trading as Tahu FM)	4	\$3,310.00
2012 Aotea Regional Senior Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki)	10	\$2,275.00
2012 Te Matatini Tamaki Makaurau Kapa Haka Competition	UMA Broadcasting Limited (trading as Radio Waatea)	10	\$6,000.00
		<b>157</b>	<b>\$38,882.35</b>



**Music**

<b>Name of Music Project</b>	<b>Production Company</b>	<b>Name of Artist/Group</b>	<b>Funding</b>
Hono Tātai	Awekura Productions Limited	Tūpoutahi Winitana, Herea Winitana, Uenuku Winitana and Ahurei Winitana	\$50,000.00
Raukatauri	Raukatauri Productions Limited	Hinewehi Mohi	\$50,000.00
Te Manu	Minaaka Limited	Pao	\$50,000.00
Waiata-Wairua-Waiora	Te Ara Puoro Trust	Rim D Paul	\$50,000.00
Kahurangi - Te Taumata	Kahurangi NZ Māori Dance Trust	Kahurangi	\$50,000.00
Ahorangi	Awekura Productions Limited	Te Ahorangi Winitana	\$50,000.00
Whiri Tū Aka	Minaaka Limited	Whiri Tū Aka	\$50,000.00
Tihei Mauri Ora	Minaaka Limited	Kua Ranea Aperahama	\$50,000.00
Tihei Mauri Ora	Legacy Foundation Limited	JTW	\$50,000.00
Tahuri Mai	Toni Huata Creations Limited	Toni Huata	\$5,000.00
Mehemea ko Koe	Minaaka Limited	Takitoru	\$5,000.00
Pahū	#19 Productions Limited	Kirsten Te Rito	\$5,000.00
			<b>\$465,000</b>
<b>TOTAL RADIO FUNDING</b>			<b>\$11,758,567</b>

# Independent Auditor's Report

## To the readers of Te Reo Whakapuaki Irirangi's financial statements and non-financial performance information for the year ended 30 June 2012

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Reo Whakapuaki Irirangi (known as Te Māngai Pāho). The Auditor General has appointed me, J. R. Smail, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and non-financial performance information of Te Māngai Pāho on her behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 26 to 47, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2012, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of movements in public equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the non-financial performance information of Te Māngai Pāho that comprises the statement of service performance on pages 48 to 56 and the report about outcomes on pages 13 to 18.

### Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 26 to 47:
  - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
  - fairly reflect Te Māngai Pāho's:
    - financial position as at 30 June 2012; and
    - financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.
- the non-financial performance information of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 48 to 56 and 13 to 18:
  - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
  - fairly reflects Te Māngai Pāho's service performance and outcomes for the year ended 30 June 2012, including for each class of outputs:
    - its service performance compared with forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year; and
    - its actual revenue and output expenses compared with the forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year.

Our audit was completed on 31 October 2012. This 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 our responsibilities, and we explain our independence.

### Basis of opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and carry out our audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and non-financial performance information are free from material misstatement.

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

An audit involves carrying out procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements and non-financial performance information. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including our assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and non-financial performance information, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, we consider internal control relevant to the preparation of Te Māngai Pāho's financial statements and non-financial performance information that fairly reflect the matters to which they relate. We consider internal control in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Te Māngai Pāho's internal control.

An audit also involves evaluating:

- the appropriateness of accounting policies used and whether they have been consistently applied;
- the reasonableness of the significant accounting estimates and judgements made by the Board;
- the appropriateness of the reported non-financial performance information within Te Māngai Pāho's framework for reporting performance;
- the adequacy of all disclosures in the financial statements and statement of service performance; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements and non-financial performance information.

# 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.

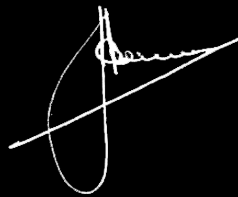
The Board of Te Māngai Pāho has the responsibility for establishing, and has established, a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

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 2012.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Prof Piri Sciascia  
**Chair**  
31 October 2012



Doug Hauraki  
**Board Member**  
31 October 2012

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements and non-financial performance information. We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and we believe we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

## Responsibilities of the Board

The Board is responsible for preparing the financial statements and non-financial performance information that:

- comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- fairly reflect Te Māngai Pāho's financial position, financial performance and cash flows; and
- fairly reflect its service performance and outcomes.

The Board is also responsible for such internal control as is determined necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements and non-financial performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Board's responsibilities arise from the Crown Entities Act 2004.

## Responsibilities of the Auditor

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and non-financial performance information and reporting that opinion to you based on our audit. Our 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.



J.R. Smail  
**Audit New Zealand**  
On behalf of the Auditor-General  
Wellington, New Zealand

### Matters relating to the electronic presentation of the audited financial statements and non-financial performance information

This audit report relates to the financial statements and non-financial performance information of Te Reo Whakapuaki Iirangi (known as Te Māngai Pāho) for the year ended 30 June 2012 included on Te Māngai Pāho's website. Te Māngai Pāho's Board is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of Te Māngai Pāho's website. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of Te Māngai Pāho's website. We accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements and non-financial performance information since they were initially presented on the website.

The audit report refers only to the financial statements and non-financial performance information named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to or from the financial statements and non-financial performance information. 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 non-financial performance information as well as the related audit report dated 31 October 2012 to confirm the information included in the audited financial statements and non-financial performance information 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 Accounting Policies

## For the year ended 30 June 2012

### 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 2012. The financial statements were approved by the Board on 31 October 2012.

### 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 financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis 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 timeframe 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 2012.

#### 5. Standards, amendments and interpretations issued to be adopted

NZ IAS 24 Related Party Disclosures (revised 2009) which replaces NZ IAS 24 (issued 2004). The revised standard:

- 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.
- 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.

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

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 three main phases: Phase 1 Classification and Measurement, Phase 2 Impairment Methodology, and Phase 3 Hedge Accounting. Phase 1 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 financial liability requirements are the same as those of NZ IAS 39, except for when an entity elects to designate a financial liability at fair value through the surplus/deficit. The new standard is required to be adopted for the year ended 30 June 2016. However, as a new Accounting Standards Framework will apply before this date, there is no certainty when an equivalent standard to NZ IFRS 9 will be applied by public benefit entities.

The Minister of Commerce has approved a new Accounting Standards Framework, incorporating a Tier Strategy and developed by the External Reporting Board. Under this Accounting Standards Framework Te Māngai Pāho is classified as a Tier 1 reporting entity and it will be required to apply full public benefit entity accounting standards. These standards are being developed by the External Reporting Board, based on current International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The effective date for the new standards for public sector entities is expected to be for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. This means Te Māngai Pāho expects to transition to the new standards in preparing its 30 June 2015 statements. As the public benefit entity accounting standards are still under development, Te Māngai Pāho is unable to assess the implications of the new Accounting Standards Framework at this time.

Due to the change in the Accounting Standards Framework for public benefit entities it is expected that all new NZ IFRS and amendments to existing NZ IFRS will not be applicable to public benefit entities. Therefore the External Reporting Board has effectively frozen the financial reporting requirements for public benefit entities up until the new Accounting Standards Framework is effective. Accordingly, no disclosure has been made about new or amended NZ IFRS which exclude public benefit entities from their scope.

## 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 as 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.

## Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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 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 Te Māngai Pāho 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	17-50%
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 the 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 in 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 twelve 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 contributions to a 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 an 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.

## Statement of Accounting Policies (continued)

### 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 2012. 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 2012

2011 Actual \$000		Notes	2012 Actual \$000	2012 Budget \$000
	<b>Revenue</b>			
53,484	Crown revenue	1	53,484	53,484
1,071	Interest revenue		907	1,100
83	Other revenue	2	246	0
<b>54,638</b>	<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>54,637</b>	<b>54,584</b>
	<b>Expenditure</b>			
2,496	Administrative	4	2,468	2,900
	Funding			
40,970	- Television	5	40,968	40,800
12,265	- Radio	6	11,758	11,800
<b>55,731</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>55,194</b>	<b>55,500</b>
<b>(1,093)</b>	<b>Net surplus (deficit) for the year</b>		<b>(557)</b>	<b>(916)</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>(1,093)</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>(557)</b>	<b>(916)</b>

# Statement of Movements in Public Equity

## For the year ended 30 June 2012

2011 Actual \$000		2012 Actual \$000	2012 Budget \$000
<b>3,783</b>	<b>Public Equity brought forward as at 1 July</b>	<b>2,690</b>	<b>2,500</b>
(1,093)	Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	(557)	(916)
<b>(1,093)</b>	<b>Total Comprehensive income for the year</b>	<b>(557)</b>	<b>(916)</b>
<b>2,690</b>	<b>Total Public Equity as at 30 June</b>	<b>2,133</b>	<b>1,584</b>

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 2012

2011 Actual \$000		Notes	2012 Actual \$000	2012 Budget \$000
<b>2,690</b>	<b>PUBLIC EQUITY</b>		<b>2,133</b>	<b>1,584</b>
	Represented by:			
	<b>ASSETS</b>			
	<b>Current assets</b>			
4,469	Cash and cash equivalents	7	10,714	2,284
14,000	Investments	8	9,000	14,000
297	Debtors and other receivables	9	195	200
<b>18,766</b>	<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>19,909</b>	<b>16,484</b>
	<b>Non-current assets</b>			
288	Property, plant and equipment	10	293	400
1	Intangible assets	11	0	100
<b>289</b>	<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>293</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>19,055</b>	<b>Total assets</b>		<b>20,202</b>	<b>16,984</b>
	<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
	<b>Current liabilities</b>			
244	Creditors and other payables	12	426	300
100	Employee entitlements	13	114	100
16,021	Funding provisions	14	17,529	15,000
<b>16,365</b>	<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>18,069</b>	<b>15,400</b>
<b>16,365</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>18,069</b>	<b>15,400</b>
<b>2,690</b>	<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>2,133</b>	<b>1,584</b>

# Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2012

2011 Actual \$000	Notes	2012 Actual \$000	2012 Budget \$000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>			
53,484	Crown funding	53,484	53,484
1,034	Interest received	984	1,100
102	Other revenues for services provided	243	0
54,620		54,711	54,584
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>			
1,121	Payments to employees	1,128	1,000
1,430	Payments to suppliers	1,196	1,800
39,221	Funding expenditure - television	40,104	40,400
13,015	Funding expenditure - radio	11,113	12,600
140	GST (net)	(190)	0
54,927		53,351	55,800
<b>(307)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(1,216)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>			
1	Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	0	0
0	Investment	5,000	1,000
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>			
19	Purchase of fixed assets	115	300
0	Purchase of intangible assets	0	0
2,000	Investment	0	0
<b>(2,018)</b>	<b>Net cash flow from investing activities</b>	<b>4,885</b>	<b>700</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Net cash flow from financing activities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>(2,325)</b>	<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent</b>	<b>6,245</b>	<b>(516)</b>
<b>6,794</b>	<b>Plus opening cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>4,469</b>	<b>4,469</b>
<b>4,469</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>10,714</b>	<b>3,953</b>

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 2012

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# Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2012

## 1. Crown Revenue

	2012 Actual \$000	2011 Actual \$000
<b>Total Crown Revenue</b>	<b>53,484</b>	<b>53,484</b>

## 2. Other Revenue

	2012 Actual \$000	2011 Actual \$000
Previous funding commitments withdrawn or cancelled	219	74
Income from programme sales	27	9
<b>Total Other Revenue</b>	<b>246</b>	<b>83</b>

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

## 3. Personnel Costs

	2012 Actual \$000	2011 Actual \$000
Salary and wages	1,065	1,064
Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	4	9
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements (note 13)	14	0
Other personnel costs	59	48
<b>Total Personnel Costs</b>	<b>1,142</b>	<b>1,121</b>

#### 4. Administrative Expenditure

	2012 Actual \$000	2011 Actual \$000
<b>Overheads</b>		
Personnel costs	1,142	1,121
Office overheads	173	177
Depreciation	110	112
Amortisation	1	4
<i>Fees to auditor:</i>		
Audit fees for financial statements audit	40	39
Fees for assurance and related services	88	98
Operating lease expense	145	146
Professional services and consultants fees	58	89
Board and sub-committee costs	- fees	32
(refer also note 18)	- travel and accommodation	25
	1,879	1,843
<b>Consultation</b>		
Hui	53	55
Liaison	71	96
	124	151
<b>Development</b>		
Monitoring/surveys	150	149
Professional assessors	20	21
Publications and reports	36	32
Promotions	59	104
Archiving	200	196
	465	502
<b>Total Administrative Expenditure</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>2,496</b>

#### 5. Funding Expenditure - Television

	2012 Actual \$000	2011 Actual \$000
Māori Television Direct Funding	16,120	16,220
Other programmes	24,788	24,690
Ngā Aho Whakaari	60	60
<b>Total Funding Expenditure - Television</b>	<b>40,968</b>	<b>40,970</b>

## 6. Funding Expenditure - Radio

	2012 Actual \$000	2011 Actual \$000
Iwi station operational funding	8,696	9,116
Radio distribution network	917	956
Programmes	1,243	1,294
APRA/PPNZ Fees	145	145
Music compact discs	465	450
Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori	70	70
Capacity building	222	234
<b>Total Funding Expenditure - Radio</b>	<b>11,758</b>	<b>12,265</b>

## 7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Effective interest rate	Total \$000	Maturities 3 months or less \$000
<b>2012</b>			
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
- Current account	0.90%	26	26
- Call account	3.10%	4,688	4,688
- Short term deposits	4.30%	6,000	6,000
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents 2012</b>		<b>10,714</b>	<b>10,714</b>
<b>2011</b>			
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
- Current account	1.40%	133	133
- Call account	2.50%	4,336	4,336
- Short term deposits		0	0
<b>Total Cash and Cash Equivalents 2011</b>		<b>4,469</b>	<b>4,469</b>

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.

## 8. Investments

	30 June 2012 Actual \$000	30 June 2011 Actual \$000
Term deposits	9,000	14,000
<b>Total Investments</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>14,000</b>

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

	30 June 2012 Actual \$000	30 June 2011 Actual \$000
Term deposits with maturities of 4-6 months	9,000	14,000
Weighted average effective interest rate	4.59%	4.40%

A term deposit investment of \$5m at 30 June 2012 is invested at a fixed rate of 4.50% for 182 days.

A term deposit investment of \$4m at 30 June 2012 is invested at a fixed rate of 4.70% for 183 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 measurement of the investments and hence there would be no impact on the surplus/deficit or equity.

## 9. Debtors and Other Receivables

	30 June 2012 Actual \$000	30 June 2011 Actual \$000
Accrued interest receivable	192	269
Prepayments	0	28
Sundry debtors	3	0
<b>Total Debtors and Other Receivables</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>297</b>

As at 30 June 2012 and 2011 all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied, as detailed below:

	30 June 2012			30 June 2011		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
Not past due	195	0	195	297	0	297
Past due 1-30 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
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	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>297</b>

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

Movement 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
<b>Cost or valuation</b>						
<b>Balance at 1 July 2010</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>657</b>
Additions	0	0	19	0	0	19
Disposals	0	0	(1)	0	0	(1)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>675</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2011</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>675</b>
Additions	1	6	31	77	0	115
Disposals	(1)	(2)	(40)	0	0	(43)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>747</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>						
<b>Balance at 1 July 2010</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>275</b>
Depreciation expense	7	8	33	56	8	112
Eliminate on disposal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2011</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>387</b>
Depreciation expense	7	8	29	58	8	110
Eliminate on disposal	(1)	(2)	(40)	0	0	(43)
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>454</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>						
At 1 July 2010	21	60	48	219	34	382
At 30 June and 1 July 2011	14	52	33	163	26	288
<b>At 30 June 2012</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>293</b>

## 11. Intangible Assets

	Acquired software \$000	Total \$000
<b>Cost</b>		
<b>Balance at 1 July 2010</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
Additions	0	0
Disposals	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2011</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
Additions	0	0
Disposals	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses</b>		
<b>Balance at 1 July 2010</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>35</b>
Amortisation expense	4	4
Disposals	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2011</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>39</b>
Amortisation expense	1	1
Disposals	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>		
At 1 July 2010	5	5
At 30 June and 1 July 2011	1	1
<b>At 30 June 2012</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## 12. Creditors and Other Payables

	30 June 2012 Actual \$000	30 June 2011 Actual \$000
Trade creditors	110	69
Accruals	69	118
GST Payable	247	57
<b>Total Creditors and Other Payables</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>244</b>

### 13. Employee Entitlements

	30 June 2012 Actual \$000	30 June 2011 Actual \$000
<b>Current employee entitlements are represented by:</b>		
Accrued salaries and wages	15	11
Annual leave	99	89
Sick leave	0	0
<b>Total employee entitlements</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>100</b>

### 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 2012 Actual \$000	30 June 2011 Actual \$000
Television	15,222	14,359
Radio	2,307	1,662
<b>Total Funding Provisions</b>	<b>17,529</b>	<b>16,021</b>

Movements for each class of provision are as follows:

	Television \$000	Radio \$000	Total \$000
<b>2012</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July 2011</b>	<b>14,359</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>16,021</b>
Additional provisions made	40,968	11,758	52,726
Amounts used	(39,942)	(11,057)	(50,999)
Unused amounts reversed	(163)	(56)	(219)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2012</b>	<b>15,222</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>17,529</b>
<b>2011</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July 2010</b>	<b>12,610</b>	<b>2,412</b>	<b>15,022</b>
Additional provisions made	41,011	12,269	53,280
Amounts used	(39,161)	(13,004)	(52,165)
Unused amounts reversed	(101)	(15)	(116)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2011</b>	<b>14,359</b>	<b>1,662</b>	<b>16,021</b>

## 15. Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash flow from Operating Activities

	30 June 2012 Actual \$000	30 June 2011 Actual \$000
Net surplus	(557)	(1,093)
<b>Add/(Less) non-cash expenditure/(income)</b>		
Depreciation	110	112
Amortisation	1	4
<b>Total non-cash items</b>	<b>(446)</b>	<b>(977)</b>
<b>Add/(Less) items classified as investing or financing activities:</b>		
(Gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0	0
<b>Total items classified as investing or financing activities</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Add/(Less) movements in working capital items</b>		
(Increase) /decrease in accrued interest	77	(37)
(Increase) /decrease in accounts receivable	(3)	19
(Increase) /decrease in prepayments	28	(28)
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable	(9)	(143)
Increase / (decrease) in funding provisions	1,509	999
Increase / (decrease) in GST payable	190	(140)
Increase / (decrease) in employee entitlements	14	0
<b>Net movements in working capital items</b>	<b>1,806</b>	<b>670</b>
<b>Net Cash flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>1,360</b>	<b>(307)</b>

## 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 of the term investments are disclosed in notes 7 & 8.

### Sensitivity analysis

As at 30 June 2012, 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 \$46,886 (2011: \$43,392) 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 coordinate 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 from the statement of financial position date to the contractual maturity date. The amounts disclosed are the contractual undiscounted cash flow amounts.

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
<b>2012</b>			
Creditors and other payables (note 12)	426	0	0
<b>2011</b>			
Creditors and other payables (note 12)	244	0	0

Te Māngai Pāho has funding provisions of \$17.529m at 30 June 2012. It is expected that these will be paid by 30 June 2013.

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.

### Significant transactions with government-related entities

Te Māngai Pāho has been provided with funding from the Crown of \$53,484,000 (2011 \$53,484,000) for specific purposes as set out in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant government appropriations.

### Collectively, but not individually, significant transactions with government-related entities

In conducting its activities Te Māngai Pāho is required to pay various taxes and levies (such as GST, FBT, PAYE and ACC levies) to the Crown and entities related to the Crown. The payment of these taxes and levies, other than income tax, is based on the standard terms and conditions that apply to all tax and levy payers. Te Māngai Pāho is exempt from paying income tax.

Te Māngai Pāho has provided Television New Zealand with funding of \$6,003,000 (2011 \$6,356,000) for the production of television programmes for broadcast. It also purchases goods and services from entities controlled, significantly influenced or jointly controlled by the Crown. Purchases from these government-related entities for the year ended 30 June 2012 totalled \$60,000 (2011 \$67,000).

These purchases included the purchase of car parking from the Ministry of Justice, electricity from Genesis, air travel from Air New Zealand and postal services from New Zealand Post.

### Key Management Personnel

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

The following transactions were entered into during the year with related parties of key management personnel:

- The Chair of Te Māngai Pāho is a director of Toi Māori Limited which received funding of \$3,175 (2011 \$5,000) towards the cost of a Māori music showcase. There was no amount outstanding at year end.
- The Chair of Te Māngai Pāho was one of the expert subjects featured in a Te Māngai Pāho funded programme on traditional Māori arts and crafts. Travel costs related to the Chair's participation in the programme were met by the production company.
- The Chief Executive of Te Māngai Pāho is a trustee of the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, which is the licence holder of one of the iwi radio stations. The funding the radio station receives from Te Māngai Pāho is on the same terms and conditions as for the other iwi radio stations funded by Te Māngai Pāho.
- Te Māngai Pāho provided funding of \$157,500 (2011 \$260,000) to AWA Films Limited, the director of which is a family member of two of the staff. At year end there was an amount outstanding of \$127,500 (2011 \$140,000).
- Te Māngai Pāho employed a family member of one of the staff as a temporary contractor during the year. The terms and conditions of that arrangement were no more favourable than Te Māngai Pāho would have adopted if there were no relationship to the staff member.

### Key Management Personnel Compensation

	30 June 2012 Actual \$000	30 June 2011 Actual \$000
Salary and other short term employee benefits comprise:		
- Remuneration of Board members	53	32
- Remuneration of senior management team	605	595
Post-employment benefits	0	0
Other long-term benefits	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0
<b>Total key management personnel compensation</b>	<b>658</b>	<b>627</b>

All related party transactions have been entered into on an arms's length basis.

## 18. Remuneration of Board Members

The Board of Te Māngai Pāho received the following fees for the year ended 30 June 2012.

	2012 Actual \$000	2011 Actual \$000
Jacqui Te Kani (Chair) to December 2010	0	5
Te Ripowai Higgins to December 2010	0	6
Rev Maurice Manawaroa Gray to December 2010	0	1
Parekawhia McLean to December 2010	0	3
Gabrielle Huria from December 2010 to July 2011	0	2
Gina Rangī	6	5
Piri Sciascia (Chair) from December 2010	14	4
Taria Tahana from December 2010	6	3
Toni Waho from December 2010	10	3
Doug Hauraki from December 2010	5	0
Rawinia Higgins from August 2011	7	0
Pakake Winiata from August 2011	5	0
<b>Total Board Fees</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>32</b>

## 19. Remuneration of Employees

In 2012 four employees received remuneration and other benefits in excess of \$100,000. Their remuneration bands are as follows:

	Number of Employees 2012	Number of Employees 2011
Remuneration Band		
\$100,001-\$110,000	0	1
\$110,001-\$120,000	1	0
\$130,001-\$140,000	1	1
\$150,001-\$160,000	0	1
\$160,001-\$170,000	1	0
\$190,001-\$200,000	1*	1*
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

\* Chief Executive's total remuneration.

## 20. Post Balance Date Events

No significant events have occurred since balance date which would have any material effect on the financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2012 (2011 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:

	2012 Actual \$000	2011 Actual \$000
<i>Loans and receivables</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	10,714	4,469
Debtors and other receivables	195	297
Investments - term deposits	9,000	14,000
<b>Total loans and receivables</b>	<b>19,909</b>	<b>18,766</b>
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
Creditors and other payables	426	244
Funding provisions	17,529	16,021
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>17,955</b>	<b>16,265</b>

## 22. Capital Commitments And Operating Leases

	2012 Actual \$000	2011 Actual \$000
<b>Capital commitments approved and contracted</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Non-cancellable operating lease commitments payable:</b>		
Not later than 1 year	142	142
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	71	213
Later than 5 years	0	0
	<b>213</b>	<b>355</b>

These commitments relate to the lease for Te Māngai Pāho premises in Wellington. The lease term is six years. The final expiry date is 31 December 2019 if the right of renewal is exercised.

### Other non-cancellable contracts:

Not later than 1 year	0	25,980
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	0
Later than 5 years	0	0
	<b>0</b>	<b>25,980</b>

At balance date 2011 Te Māngai Pāho had entered into non-cancellable contracts for funding and the provision of services. Commitments related to iwi radio stations' operational funding, radio programme funding, direct funding to Māori Television and Ngā Aho Whakaari funding.

At balance date 2012 no non-cancellable contracts had been entered into.

<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>26,335</b>
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## 23. Contingencies

### Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities at balance date. (2011 \$nil)

### Contingent assets

Te Māngai Pāho has no contingent assets. (2011 \$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 it 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 comprehensive income

*Total comprehensive income* for the year was more than the budgeted deficit by \$0.359 million.

Total revenue was over budget by \$0.053 million. This was due to the receipt of revenue of \$0.246 million from programme sales and previous funding commitments which were withdrawn or cancelled, offset by interest revenue being \$0.193 below budget as interest rates remained at a lower than budgeted level.

*Total expenditure* was under budget by \$0.306 million.

*Administrative expenditure* was under budget by \$0.432 million, with the main cost savings as explained below:

**Overheads** were under budget by \$0.100 million, due to tight costs controls and the timing of technology replacement

**Consultation** costs were under budget by \$0.108 million, as travel costs were rationalised and more use made of technology for consulting.

**Development** costs were under budget by \$0.224 million, due to the timing of projects

The variance in administrative expenditure was partly offset by funding expenditure being over budget by \$0.126 million, as a portion of the revenue from the previous withdrawn or cancelled commitments was utilised.

### Statement of financial position

*Current assets* were higher than budgeted by \$3.425 million at year end due to higher cash and investment balances than budgeted. These balances depend on the timing of payments for programme delivery.

*Non-current assets* were \$0.207 million under budget as the purchase of new assets was less costly than anticipated.

*Current liabilities* were also correspondingly higher than budgeted, by \$2.669 million, as funding provisions were unpaid at year end.

### Statement of cashflows

*Cash and cash equivalents* were \$6.761 million more than budgeted, due to the timing of payments for programme delivery.

# Statement of Objectives & Service Performance

## For the year ended 30 June 2012

### 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 31.

Details of appropriations and expenditure by Output Class and total expenditure are set out below:

OUTPUT CLASS	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Māori Television Broadcasting</b>			
Revenue - Appropriation	40,332	40,332	40,332
- Other	0	190	72
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>40,332</b>	<b>40,522</b>	<b>40,404</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>40,968</b>	<b>40,970</b>
Movement in Reserves	(468)	(446)	(566)
<b>Māori Radio Broadcasting</b>			
Revenue - Appropriation	11,344	11,344	11,344
- Other	0	56	11
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>11,344</b>	<b>11,400</b>	<b>11,355</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,758</b>	<b>12,265</b>
Movement in Reserves	(456)	(358)	(910)
<b>Administration of Māori Broadcasting</b>			
Revenue - Appropriation	1,808	1,808	1,808
- Interest Received	1,100	907	1,071
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>2,908</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>2,879</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>2,496</b>
Movement in Reserves	8	247	383
Total Appropriations	53,484	53,484	53,484
Total Other Revenue	0	246	83
Total Interest Received	1,100	907	1,071
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>54,584</b>	<b>54,637</b>	<b>54,638</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>55,500</b>	<b>55,194</b>	<b>55,731</b>
<b>Net Movement in Reserves as per Statement of Comprehensive Income</b>	<b>(916)</b>	<b>(557)</b>	<b>(1,093)</b>

## Non Departmental Output Class: 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.

## Quantity and Quality of Māori Language

The following quantity and quality measures apply to all outputs in this output class based on samples of at least 90% of funded programmes.

### Quantity

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quantity Of Māori Language in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	Samples from at least 90% of funded programmes are assessed as meeting the required Māori language content according to target audience group.*	97% (Achieved)	Achieved

\* Te Māngai Pāho funds programmes with a range of Māori language content appropriate to three different target audience groups, as follows:

-Fluent	70 to 100% Māori language content
-Second language learners	30 to 70%
-Receptive	up to 30%

### Quality

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quality of Māori Language Content in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	Samples from at least 90% of funded programmes reviewed are assessed as meeting a quality standard of (at least) 4 on a 5 point scale based on our Māori Language Evaluation Framework	Average Quality Score 3.9	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 2009 to 30 June 2011. 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 or producer.

## Output 1 – Direct Funding for Māori Television

Direct funding for Māori Television is for:

- the production of in-house television programmes by Māori Television, (e.g. news, sport, current affairs and light entertainment).

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The quantity of Television Programmes purchased according to specific audience groups through direct funding of Māori Television in 2011/12 is shown below.

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
<b>Target Audience Group</b>	<b>Programme Hours Target</b>	<b>Actual Hours Purchased</b>	<b>Actual Hours Purchased</b>
Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 70% Māori Language Content)	687	687	470
Second Language Learners (Between 30 – 70% Māori Language Content)	0	0	0
Receptive Audiences (Up to 30% Māori Language Content)	252.5	252.5	303
<b>Total Programme Hours</b>	<b>939.5</b>	<b>939.5</b>	<b>773</b>

**NOTE** In delivery, Māori Television produced more programme hours than target. Te Māngai Pāho's share of funded 2011/12 production was 1,029.5 hours, 90 hours ahead of target, due to a lower cost per hour achieved.

## Output 2 – Contestable Television Programme Funding

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

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The quantity of Television Programmes purchased according to target audience groups through contestable funding in 2011/12 is shown below.

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
<b>Target Audience Group</b>	<b>Programme Hours Target</b>	<b>Actual Hours Purchased</b>	<b>Actual Hours Purchased</b>
Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 70% Māori Language Content)	325	386	328.0
Second Language Learners (Between 30 – 70% Māori Language Content)	195	202	222.8
Receptive Audiences (Up to 30% Māori Language Content)	130	140.5	128.0
<b>Total Programme Hours</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>728.5</b>	<b>678.8</b>

**NOTE** The average cost of programmes purchased was lower than budgeted. This enabled Te Māngai Pāho to purchase a higher number of hours than originally planned.

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 - Direct Funding for Māori Television Service	16,100	16,120	16,220
<b>Total Cost Output 1</b>	<b>16,100</b>	<b>16,120</b>	<b>16,220</b>
Output 2 - Contestable Television Programme Funding	24,700	24,848	24,750
<b>Total Cost Output 2</b>	<b>24,700</b>	<b>24,848</b>	<b>24,750</b>
<b>Total for Non Departmental Output Class 05 (GST exclusive)</b>	<b>40,800</b>	<b>40,968</b>	<b>40,970</b>

**NOTE** The total actual expenditure is slightly more than the target amount principally due to funding of some additional contestable programming from Te Māngai Pāho reserves.

## Non Departmental Output Class - 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.

## Quantity and Quality of Māori Language

The following quantity and quality measures apply to all outputs in this output class based on samples of at least 90% of funded programmes.

### Quantity

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quantity Of Māori Language in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	Samples from at least 90% of funded programmes are assessed as meeting the required Māori language content according to target audience group.*	96% (Achieved)	Achieved

\* Te Māngai Pāho funds programmes with a range of Māori language content appropriate to three different target audience groups, as follows:

-Fluent	70 to 100% Māori language content
-Second language learners	30 to 70%
-Receptive	up to 30%

### Quality

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quality of Māori Language Content in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	Samples from at least 90% of funded programmes reviewed are assessed as meeting a quality standard of (at least) 4 on a 5 point scale based on our Māori Language Evaluation Framework.	Average Quality Score 4.1	Achieved

## Output 1 – Operational Funding for Iwi Radio

### Operational funding for Iwi Stations

#### Target Audience Group

Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 70% Māori Language Content)

#### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Fund 21 iwi stations broadcast at least 8 hours of Māori language each day within an 18 hour broadcast window.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
The number of iwi radio stations that broadcast at least eight hours of Māori language each day within an 18 hour broadcast window.	21	21	21

### Funding for centrally managed iwi radio service provider contracts

#### Service Provider Contracts - Quality of Service Delivery

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
For each contract, 90% of iwi stations that rank provider service as “satisfactory” or better in a six monthly survey.	>90%	87%	90%

**NOTE** Iwi radio stations rate provider service according to a five point scale with 1 being poor and 5 being excellent.

## Output 2 – Contestable Funding for Radio Programmes And Music

### Radio programmes within the 18 hour Broadcast Window

#### Target Audience Group

Second Language Learners (Between 30 - 70% Māori Language Content)

#### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

#### Quantity of radio programming for national broadcast

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Hours of radio programming purchased	1,140	1,215.7	1,140

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

## Statement of Objectives & Service Performance (continued)

### Music

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	2011/12 Planned Number	2011/12 Actual Number	2010/11 Actual Number
Number of Music tracks purchased in 2011/12	90 Music Tracks	93 Music Tracks	5 CD Albums 40 CD Singles (90 Music Tracks in total)

### Radio Programmes Outside the 18 Hour Broadcast Window

#### Programmes

#### Target Audience Group

Second Language Learners (Between 30 - 70% Māori Language Content)

#### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

- Fund programmes for target audience groups for national broadcast Outside the 18 Hour Broadcast Window:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Quantity of hours of programmes funded for broadcast outside the 18 hour broadcast window.	1,560	1,560	1,560

### Summary for Non Departmental Output Class 04 Māori Radio Broadcasting

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Operational Funding for Iwi Radio			
Operational Funding	9,000	8,911	9,331
Funding for centrally managed Iwi radio service provider contracts	1,100	1,139	1,190
<b>Total Cost Output 1</b>	<b>10,100</b>	<b>10,050</b>	<b>10,521</b>
Output 2 Contestable Funding for Radio Programme and Music	1,700	1,708	1,744
<b>Total Cost Output 2</b>	<b>1,700</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>1,744</b>
<b>Total for Non Departmental Output Class 04 (GST exclusive)</b>	<b>11,800</b>	<b>11,758</b>	<b>12,265</b>

NOTE Total funding for Iwi radio is less than the previous year due to less funds available from Te Māngai Pāho reserves.



## Non Departmental Output Class – Administration of Māori Broadcasting

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

### Administration of Māori 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 2011-16 Statement of Intent; and
- Deliver the outputs in the 2011/12 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.

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Contract Management

- Te Māngai Pāho's Performance Measures for Contract Management are:

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Funding for contract management as a proportion of Total Expenditure.	Less than 5%	4.5%	Achieved
No purchase decisions are overturned as a result of an identified departure from Te Māngai Pāho's statutory requirements, guidelines and policies	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Number of Funding Recipients selected for review by a contracted chartered accountancy firm engaged to substantiate costs reported to Te Māngai Pāho associated with selected productions and ensure that such costs are bona fide, appropriate, complete and correct.	5	4 Radio 4 Contracts for TV	3 Radio 5 Contracts for TV (between 3 TV Recipients)
Percentage of reviews with final recommendations fully accepted by funding recipient.	>90%	100%	100%

## Output 2 – Funding For Archiving

Radio and Television Archiving

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Funding for archiving of broadcast programmes.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Hours of Television Archiving	610	610	1,410
Hours of Radio Archiving	900	Not Achieved	Not Achieved
<b>Quality of Archiving Practice</b> Independent assessment of service delivery confirms that archiving in the period has been in accordance with good practice	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved

## Summary for Non Departmental Output Class 01 Administration of Māori Broadcasting

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2010/11 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Funding for Contract Management	2,600	2,268	2,300
<b>Total Cost Output 1</b>	<b>2,600</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>2,300</b>
Output 2 Funding for Archiving	300	200	196
<b>Total Cost Output 2</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>196</b>
<b>Total for Non Departmental Output Class 01 (GST exclusive)</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>2,468</b>	<b>2,496</b>

**NOTE** Output 1 Funding for Contract Management, is \$0.400 million less than the budget due to reprioritisation of internal capability projects intended to be funded from Te Māngai Pāho reserves in 2011/12.

Output 2 Funding for Archiving is \$0.100 million less than budget. The remaining unspent archiving funding will be carried forward to cover anticipated out-year funding shortfalls for the future archiving activity.



# 2011/12 Calendar of Events



## JULY 2011

"Manaakitanga" was the theme for **Māori Language Week 2011**. In November Gisborne's **Kaiti School** received the overall prize for their Māori Language Week activities. DJ Ranea Aperahama behind the mike for **Te Ūpoko o Te Ika**.



## AUGUST 2011

In August **Homai Te Pahi Pahi's** grand final saw Marton's Chad Chambers become the 2011 winner. The grand final was screened live direct from Auckland's Logan Campbell Centre.



## SEPTEMBER 2011

At the 2011 Waiata Māori Music Awards in Hastings, three Te Māngai Pāho funded albums received awards. **Tatou tatou e**, (Best Māori Urban Hip Hop R&B) **The Nok** (Best Māori Pop Album) and **Ngā Waiata o Henare Waitoa** (Best Māori Traditional Album).



## OCTOBER 2011

Māori Television scored a major coup with its coverage of the **2011 Rugby World Cup**. Te Māngai Pāho funded programmes supported the lead up to the games.



## NOVEMBER 2011

**Code** is an entertaining sports show with a star presenter line up of Liam Messam, Karl Te Nana, Wairangi Koopu, Jenny-May Coffin, Awen Guttenbeil, Glen Osborne and an array of illustrious sporting guests. Produced by Toa TV Ltd.



## DECEMBER 2011

**It's in the Bag** with Pio Terei and Stacey Morrison is bringing an old favourite to new audiences. Produced by Blue Bach Productions Ltd, the show continues to be popular with a wide audience.



## JANUARY 2012

*Kai Time* on the Road, Maui Productions popular series was funded for its 10th season this year, making it Māori Television's longest running TV programme.



## FEBRUARY 2012

*Whare Taonga* is an award winning documentary programme produced by Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd. The programme looks at the unique architectural history of buildings of cultural and historical significance to Māori.



## MARCH 2012

One of the standout successes this year was *Songs from the Inside*, produced by AWA Films Ltd. TVNZ's iconic *Waka Huia* turned 25 and *Marae* celebrated 20 years in March.



## APRIL 2012

For the seventh year running, Māori Television devoted its entire 25 April 2012 broadcast schedule to commemorating ANZAC Day. This year's coverage had a focus on D Company in the 28th Māori Battalion.



## MAY 2012

In May, *Te Ūpoko o Te Ika* celebrated 25 years of broadcasting in Wellington and was also the supreme winner at the Iwi Radio Awards in March. **Maniapoto FM, Te Hiku and Awa FM** all passed the 21 year milestone during the year.



## JUNE 2012

*Hōiho*, produced by Kapu Ti Productions Ltd, interweaves Māori regional horse events and showcases great horsemanship, with a nod at rural and iwi history.

# Directory

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on behalf of the Auditor- General

**BANKER** Westpac

**SOLICITORS** Simpson Grierson  
MinterEllisonRuddWatts

## BOARD MEMBERS

**PROF PIRI SCIASCIA**  
Chair

**GINA RANGI**

**TARIA TAHANA**

**TONI WAHO**

**DR RAWINIA HIGGINS**

**DOUG HAURAKI**

**PAKAKE WINIATA**

## STAFF

**JOHN BISHARA**  
Chief Executive

**LARRY PARR**  
Manager, Television  
Funding Portfolio

**THOMAS HOOD**  
Manager,  
Corporate Services

**LYNNE PARR**  
Advisor, Television  
Funding Portfolio

**KAY DAVIS**  
Corporate Accountant

**CAYTION WINEERA**  
Administrator, Television  
Funding Portfolio

**MABEL MAKOMBORE**  
Contracts Advisor

**CARL GOLDSMITH**  
Manager, Radio Funding  
Portfolio

**RUTH KATENE**  
Board Secretary /  
Office Co-ordinator

**ROCHELLE POWERS**  
Advisor,  
Radio Funding Portfolio

**YVETTE WAIKARI**  
Office Administrator /  
Receptionist (Part time)





**Te Māngai Paho**

Māori Broadcasting  
Funding Agency

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