

TE MĀNGAI PĀHO  
**ANNUAL REPORT**

for the year ended 30 June 2015



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# TE MĀNGAI PĀHO ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015



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 base is **Te Māngai Pāho** – the mouthpiece which protects and nurtures.

Within this 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 2014/15**

Presented to the House of Representatives  
Pursuant to Section 150 of the Crown Entities Act 2004

# 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

Kōkō ake te kārearea ki  
ruka o Aoraki

Kōkī ana mai, keokeo ana mai

Taku manu hautipua

Taku manu mātātoa

Horetīti Horetātā

Tihei Mauriora

On behalf of the Board of Te Māngai Pāho, I am pleased to present this report and an account of the activities of Te Māngai Pāho for the 2014/15 year. Looking back on the events in the wider Māori language sector over this time it is clear that this has been a year of change and signalled change. This is compounded by our involvement in the broadcasting sector which is contending with the upheaval caused by the convergence of technology and new approaches that challenge traditional broadcast models.

Change is not unwelcome and in a particular sense it is what we wish to achieve. Changes in our operating environment do require us to be nimble and alert to possibilities, to be ready to re-evaluate our position and redeploy resources if necessary in response to these changes.

In the Māori language sector, firstly and perhaps most significantly, on 24 July 2014 the Māori Language (Te Reo Māori) Bill was introduced to Parliament on the day of former Minister of Māori Affairs, Hon (and now) Sir Pita Sharples' valedictory speech in the House. The Bill proposed significant changes to the governance structures of entities involved in Māori language revitalisation, including Te Māngai Pāho. The select committee and consultation process continued during the year and the final shape of these reforms is becoming clearer. However it is likely this will not be finally determined until later in 2016. Te Māngai Pāho has played a significant role in supporting the proposed amendments to the Bill and stands ready to work under the new legislation, in whatever form that may take.

Also in July 2014, the government approved a new Māori Language Strategy which required us to re-align our planning to the new strategy.

September 2014 saw the return of the National government in the General Elections and the appointment of a new Minister in a renamed portfolio, the Ministry for Māori Development. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the new Minister, Hon Te Ururoa Flavell for clearly setting out his own direction and priorities. I would also like to pay tribute to the work of the previous Minister, Sir Pita Sharples who has been and remains a tireless advocate for Māori language and Māori culture, a passion that we know is shared equally by the new Minister.

In the broadcasting sector, we have also seen a continuation of changes in the landscape, with more media organisations moving to integrated models where the boundaries between radio, television and on-line offerings are disappearing as all types of content are available through the internet. This year Netflix launched in New Zealand, providing further competition for other internet content providers such as LightBox, Neon, Quickflix as well as the main channels' on-demand services. As the range of choice available increases, there has been a consequent fragmentation of audiences. Increasingly the challenge for content providers seeking an audience is one of enabling discovery in a very crowded marketplace. These are issues that our television and radio stakeholders are having to grapple with. We have seen an increasing demand for funding of new media initiatives that launch directly on the internet without the intervention of a traditional broadcaster.

In all these changes, I believe Te Māngai Pāho has continued to tread a sure path. In particular, I would like to acknowledge the efforts of Board member Professor Rawinia Higgins for her role as Chair of the Minister's Māori Language Advisory Group. This Group was charged with developing recommendations on the Māori Language (Te Reo) Bill. Within a tight timeframe the Group identified for consideration some far reaching enhancements to the original Bill. I believe the proposed revisions put forward will strengthen the effectiveness of changes to our sector and ultimately lead to better outcomes for Māori language and culture. I would also like to acknowledge the level of support given by management to the Advisory Group throughout this process.

This year has also seen some significant anniversaries and events.

One of the highlights of the Māori calendar in 2015 was Te Matatini, the two yearly kapa haka festival, superbly hosted this year by Ngāi Tahu in Christchurch. The manaakitanga of the hosts, the dedication and hard work of the participants and the enthusiasm of the audiences provides a barometer that indicates the strength of Māori culture. Coverage

of the festival provided some of the high points of the year amongst our audiences for iwi radio, Māori Television and associated on-line audiences.

The 10th of September 2014 marked 30 years since Te Māori opened in America, an exhibition both Sir Pita Sharples and I were fortunate to be involved with. On the anniversary, Sir Pita commented that the American and international reaction to Te Māori gave a huge impetus to the appreciation of Māori culture in New Zealand. Perhaps it took international recognition for the nation to fully grasp the value of its indigenous culture. In this report, we highlight research which shows that over the last ten years New Zealanders' appreciation for Māori language and culture continues this upward climb. This is particularly heartening for an organisation charged with the promotion of te reo Māori me ngā tikanga Māori through broadcasting. Many things shape the attitudes and aspirations of a nation but we know that broadcasting can influence and shape societal values. It is society's attitudes that will ultimately determine the future of the Māori language together with that of Māori culture.

The 22nd of December 2014 marked two centuries of Māori – Pakeha engagement. On that day in 1814, the brig Active dropped anchor in the Bay of Islands. On board was the Reverend Samuel Marsden, who brought with him three settler families who were the first Europeans to permanently settle here. A few days later Reverend Marsden led New Zealand's first recorded Christian service on Christmas Day 1814.

These settlers came at the invitation of and under the protection of local Māori and in these early days it was Māori that was the predominant language. For some time to follow it was Māori that was the language of trade. Today, even more than it was two hundred years ago, it is important for citizens to learn to be bi-lingual or even multi-lingual. It is not unusual for European commerce degrees to require students to be fluent in at least two languages. The educational advantages for children brought up in a bi-lingual environment are well documented and the most beneficial time to learn is in the early years of schooling, yet in New Zealand, languages are the only non-compulsory learning area in the curriculum. It is arguable also that the grammatical structure of Māori makes it a better basis for learning an Asian language. It is these Asian languages in which we will increasingly need to converse as these countries become major trading partners.

Although te reo Māori is a language of strong traditions, it is not a language of the past. With the growth of the Māori economy it is on the way to becoming a living language once again, being found in business and in government, in marae and other Māori domains, in homes and in broadcasting and the digital world. We can see that it has a renewed vibrancy among Māori youth and a high level of support among the wider population of New Zealand. With continued support, it will emerge from the

shadow of endangerment. My hope is that in twenty-five years time, in 2040, when we mark 200 years since the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi, that New Zealand may once again be a bi-lingual nation. This will only happen if it is a goal we all aspire to. The work we do today and the work of our partners in the sector is building the foundation for a new language environment for Māori and all New Zealand.

Early in 2015 we said farewell to three members of our board. These were Associate Professor Leonie Pihama, Taria Tahana and Pakake Winiata. All three made a reluctant departure, as changes in their own careers meant that they were unable to continue on the Board. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for their contribution to Te Māngai Pāho.

I would also like to thank the remaining board members, Professor Rawinia Higgins, Doug Hauraki and Dr Eruera Prendergast-Tarena for all their efforts in what has been a particularly busy year. They have provided immense support for me as Chair and I am grateful for the part they have played in guiding the strategic direction of our organisation.

I would also like to acknowledge the management and staff of Te Māngai Pāho for all their endeavours during the past year. We are privileged to have a dedicated team who take pride in their work and who continue to show their strong commitment to progressing the goals of the organisation. Our Chief Executive's report sets out our achievements for the past year as well as some broader context information.

Finally, on behalf of the Board of Te Māngai Pāho, I would like to thank the broadcasters, the independent production community, the musicians and all our stakeholders who work so hard to bring Māori language and culture to a wider audience. If there is any progress to highlight in this report, in the struggle to revitalise, normalise and promote Māori language and culture, it is through their efforts and it is their success that we celebrate.

Nāku noa, nā



Prof Piri Sciascia ONZM  
**Chair**



# CHIEF EXECUTIVE'S REPORT

Pōteretere ana ngā wai o  
 Rotoaira i te pūtaka o Tongariro  
 Ki tōku pā o Ōpotaka ka  
 raumahara ake  
 Ki a rātau mā i hakaina kia ora ai  
 rātau!  
 Haruru ana te motu i taua haka  
 anō i tēnei tau  
 Ko te reo Māori tēnā e  
 whakatairangahia  
 Ki te ū tonu ki tēnā,  
 Ka ora, ka ora – ka whiti te rā!

During the recently completed Rugby World Cup, a writer in *The Washington Post* described the All Blacks' haka as the **"world's most perfect act of nationalism"**.

The paper said "...the haka, in its growling intensity, captures...the solidarity of warriors – both of Māori and non-Māori descent – fighting for a common future."

It is true that the haka speaks unequivocally of New Zealand to the rest of the world. It is significant that an indigenous cultural expression can powerfully represent a nation in this way. This is not just a token that has been casually appropriated by a sports team. It is more powerful than a team chant. The impact is greater because of the All Blacks' evident commitment to their performance of the haka. It has cultural integrity. The team, the image and the impression are all the stronger for that.

In a similar way, we as a nation draw strength from Māori culture. Māori culture is what makes the country distinctive in the world. As a result, it is clear that *tikanga Māori* has a wide constituency in New Zealand. Late in 2014 Statistics NZ estimated that of a total New Zealand population of 4.5 million people, the Māori population had just passed the 700,000 mark, or about 15% of our citizens. When Māori and non-Māori were asked in a national survey in 2015 to respond to the statement "We should make sure that we keep our Māori culture", just on 78% of all respondents gave a positive response. The survey also showed that support for Māori language is growing as well.

The primary function of Te Māngai Pāho is to promote Māori language and culture through broadcasting. Under our Right-shift or ZePA approach, we believe in promoting initiatives that advance the Māori language in all spaces in a positive direction. I am pleased to present this report in which I would like to outline some of the achievements of our funding recipients over the past year as well as an overview of activities undertaken by our organisation, both in responding to government initiatives and addressing our capacity and capability.

## TELEVISION

### • Direct Funding of Māori Television

Te Māngai Pāho provides direct funding of \$16.1 million to Māori Television each year. The funding contract covers news and current affairs (including *Te Kāea*, *Native Affairs* and *Mataora*), language learning programmes such as *Ako*, light entertainment programming (for example *Homai Te Paki Paki*), coverage of significant events such as Waitangi Day, kapa haka programmes (for example *Haka Nation* and coverage of the National secondary schools kapa haka competition held in Gisborne in December 2014, *Ngā Kapa Haka Kura Tuarua o Aotearoa 2014*), and sport. Māori Television is the destination for much of the programming from Te Māngai Pāho's contestable fund, either on the Māori language channel, Te Reo or on the Māori Television channel. A key focus for Māori Television this year has been on increasing their on-line presence which provides additional avenues for audiences to locate and enjoy the programmes on offer in their own time.

### • Contestable Programme Funding

Te Māngai Pāho allocates funding to three target audience groups according to Māori language proficiency. These are Fluent Speakers, Second Language Learners, and Receptive Audiences.

#### Fluent Speakers

In addition to the long standing TVNZ programmes *Te Karere* and *Waka Huia*, Māori Television's coverage of *Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Festival* in Christchurch in March 2015 provided the other two most popular Fluent Language programmes, *Te Matatini National Festival* and *Te Matatini National Highlights*. There was coverage of the 45 teams over four days of competition, with Te Kapa Haka o Te Whānau a Apanui from the Eastern Bay of Plenty region judged outright winners.

Other popular Fluent Language programmes were *Taniwha Rau* and *Koroua*. Presented by Paraone Gloyne, *Taniwha Rau* (Kura Productions Ltd) interviews kaumātua from Waikato / Tainui rohe and featured the characteristics unique to its tribal dialect. *Koroua* (White Gloves Television Productions Ltd) is a series of conversations profiling some of our last remaining elders who were involved in the migration of Māori from the country to urban life. The programme is hosted by Hemana Waaka.

#### Second Language Learners

As noted last year, there has been a growing accommodation of Second Language Learner shows. These are programmes with a Māori language content of between 30% to 70%.

<sup>1</sup> Ishaan Tharoor writing in *The Washington Post* 21 September 2015.

In addition to Pango Aotearoa Ltd's *Marae* screened on TVNZ, the following second language shows were some that proved popular:

- *Moko Aotearoa* (Velvet Stone Media)

A ten part series on Māori Television that provided an insight into the lives and loves of some of New Zealand's top ta moko artists. Producer Lara Northcroft described the programme as a celebration of local talent within an art form that has opened doors to the Māori visual arts community both locally and globally.

- *Whānau Living* (Adrenalin Ltd)

Notable as a second language programme on a mainstream channel (TV1) and enjoying a good following, *Whānau Living* focuses on Stacey Morrison's personal journey of discovery on how to balance a busy lifestyle, while being a mother of three young children, wife, radio and TV presenter.

- *Marae Kai Masters*  
(Tūmanako Productions Ltd)

Presented by Te Kohe Tuhaka and Nevak Rogers, this competitive cooking show on Māori Television followed eight teams representing marae from all around the North Island as they battled it out in a series of culinary challenges.

- *Kapa Haka Behind the Faces*  
(Velvet Stone Media)

In the lead up to Māori Television's coverage of this year's Te Matatini competition, this series followed the preparations of key figures in kapa haka team Te Mātārae i Ōrehu as they prepared for the previous national kapa haka competition held in Rotorua.

- *Māori Sports Awards*  
(Kahawai Productions Ltd)

Māori Television's coverage of the 2014 Māori Sports Awards.

### Receptive Audiences

Popular Receptive programmes this year included:

- *ANZAC Day 2015*

To mark the centenary of the Gallipoli landings, Māori Television dedicated its entire 25 April programming schedule to ANZAC Day. The channel's ANZAC Day programming started with live coverage of the Dawn Service at the Auckland War Memorial Museum and concluded with the Commemorative Service at Chunuk Bair on the Gallipoli Peninsula.

Broadcasters Tainui Stephens and Wena Harawira presented the day's coverage from Auckland and Judy Bailey provided live updates from Gallipoli. In addition to live

crosses and interviews with studio guests including military historians Dr Monty Soutar and Dr Damien Fenton, the channel compiled an excellent line-up of programmes, including two special documentaries.

- *The GC* (Black Inc Media Ltd)

Screening on TV4, *The GC* follows the lives of a group of talented and attractive young Māori as they work hard and play even harder in Australia's favourite playground, the glittering Gold Coast.

- *Death Threat* (Faultline Films Ltd)

*Death Threat* is a health makeover series for men. Buck Shelford presents a programme designed to encourage men to take care of their health. Each half hour episode focused on one individual and one medical condition. Each threat is different, and each requires a different intervention and makeover if the potentially fatal outcome is to be avoided.

- *Te Ararua: Tales from the Trails*  
(Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd)

This is a fresh look at Aotearoa by foot, allowing Pio Terei to connect with the people and local histories in a very real way.

- *Native Kitchen* (Raukatauri Productions Ltd)

*Native Kitchen* screened on TV3 and featured chef Peter Gordon during his return to New Zealand to mentor a group of aspiring young Māori chefs. The series followed a ten day culinary bootcamp looking to explore flavours from France to Mexico, from Asia to Aotearoa.

- *Hunting Aotearoa* (Hikoi NZ Ltd)

This popular hunting show on Māori Television captures the fun, pace, excitement and personalities hunting wild game - deer, pigs, tahr - in the stunning outdoors of Aotearoa New Zealand and is hosted by legendary All Black Glen Osborne.

## NEW MEDIA DIGITAL

### *Hahana*

This year Te Māngai Pāho funded the second series of an innovative web-series which celebrates te reo Māori and showcases rangatahi Māori from the Horowhenua, Manawatu and Whanganui region.

The series is presented by the talented Sonny Ngatai, a former head boy at Hato Paora and a Manu Kōrero champion who is currently studying at Auckland University to become a doctor. He is joined by roving reporter Ashley Dykstra of Māori and Spanish descent.

### *Kiwa Digital Ltd*

One of the companies previously funded by Te Māngai Pāho to create digital books for

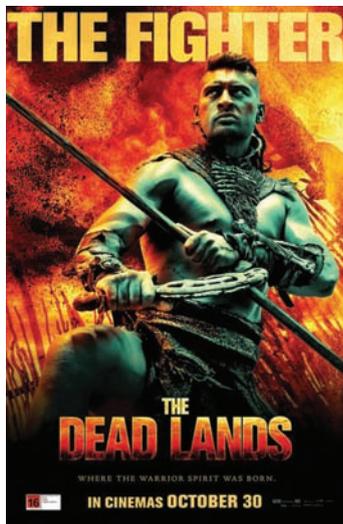
children won the award in the media, music and entertainment category at the Innovators Awards in October 2014. The award citation reads:

*Auckland-based KIWA is the world's leading production house for experiential digital books. The company works closely with clients such as the Ministry of Education, Penguin and Sesame Workshop to create innovative digital formats that contribute to learning. It also creates its own products such as KIWA SLAM where students tell their own stories from their own culture in their own language. The evaluators noted that this was a real commitment to innovation as a platform, not as just a product.*

## FILM

### "The Dead Lands"

From time to time, where a free to air television channel provides a commitment to screen a New Zealand film, Te Māngai Pāho will make a modest contribution to the project. Last financial year, funding was extended to *The Dead Lands*, a 100% Māori language film set in pre European times. This film was completed and premiered in New Zealand late in 2014.



## IWI RADIO

### • Government Budget and Appropriations 2014/15

The 2014 Budget secured an additional \$12 million over four years for iwi radio and \$1.5 million over four years for archiving.

As from 1 July 2014, the funding for iwi radio increased to \$500,000 per station, plus funding was applied to a feasibility study into options to expand the iwi network.

### • Performance Reporting for Iwi Radio Stations

Changes in financial reporting standards mean that iwi radio stations will be subject to new reporting requirements in the 2015/16 financial year. These changes will require stations to

develop non-financial performance reports in addition to their standard financial reports. In preparation for this, Te Māngai Pāho held a workshop to assist the stations to develop their non-financial reporting measures, including some collective measures linked to Māori language planning. Stations have agreed to:

- increase the focus on audiences through on-line and social media as well as traditional radio broadcasting; and
- measure and report the collective effort of all stations in community engagement and Māori language outcomes.

### • Station Highlights

As indicated above, the iwi radio stations have a focus on Māori language outcomes and community engagement. Most stations broadcast a minimum of eight hours<sup>2</sup> of Māori language each day within an eighteen hour window, made up of spoken Māori and Māori music. Highlights of the year's activities for a selection of stations are set out below.

#### • Tahu FM

From 4 to 8 March 2015 Ngāi Tahu were hosts of Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Competition, held at Hagley Park, Christchurch. More than 5,000 visitors attended this year's official opening and local iwi broadcaster Tahu FM provided live radio coverage in te reo Māori throughout, with *Hakarongo Mai 103.3FM* broadcasting live English language translations of each performance.

#### • Te Hiku o te Ika

Based in Kaitiaki, Te Hiku o te Ika have been increasing the station's presence in digital media, with a focus on their ability to offer visual as well as audio material, to supplement its conventional radio broadcasts.

Te Hiku o te Ika's broadcasting efforts were recognised in the 2014 Iwi Radio Awards, winning Best Kaumātua Show in te reo Māori, Best E Tū Whānau Campaign and Best Current Affairs Radio Host in te reo Māori.

#### • Radio Ngāti Porou

The East Coast was in mourning in February 2015 following the passing of esteemed Ngāti Porou leader, Dr Apirana Mahuika. In collaboration with Te Runanganui o Ngāti Porou and Crazy Hat Productions, Radio Ngāti Porou provided a radio and video live-stream broadcast of the tangihanga and funeral. The broadcast generated a significant following from around New Zealand as well as from those tuning in overseas.

The station continues to provide its popular coverage of East Coast rugby and also exemplified its role as community broadcaster on air and on-line during the impact of Cyclone Pam in March 2015.

<sup>2</sup> Some stations have negotiated to broadcast a higher number of Māori language hours but spread over a 24 hour period.

- **Tautoko FM**

On the 18 May 2015, Tautoko FM at Mangamuka Bridge in Northland was completely destroyed by fire, losing all its assets apart from the financial records and audio archives which were stored off site. This was a devastating blow to the local community, although fortunately no one was injured. Tautoko FM was able to resume broadcasting within two days and is now established in temporary premises until a permanent solution can be found. The station was insured and is now in the process of rebuilding their infrastructure in the temporary building as a short term option. The funding agreement between Tautoko FM and Te Māngai Pāho continued on a business as usual basis.



- **Tūranga FM**

On 26 July 2014, Tūranga FM celebrated 21 years of broadcasting. The station hosted a function to mark this occasion and was attended by Board member Doug Hauraki representing Te Māngai Pāho.

Tūranga FM joined forces with Radio Ngāti Porou and Crazy Hat productions to provide live broadcast coverage of the opening of 28th Māori Battalion C Company House, a museum built to honour those who had served in C Company in World War Two. Although the museum is dedicated to C Company, inside it also contains memories from all wars since New Zealand's involvement in the Boer War in 1899. The museum was opened on 15 November 2014, a date which marked one hundred years since sixty Māori volunteers departed for World War One.

- **Ngā Iwi FM**

At the 2014 Iwi Radio Awards Ngā Iwi FM were finalists in several categories - Whakaatanga - Best Station IDs and Imaging, Kaipāho Rangatahi - Best Rangatahi Announcer, Hōtaka Rangatahi - Best Rangatahi Show, and winners of the Kaitiuiti Hōtaka - Best Programmer 2014 award.

For the second year running, Ngā Iwi FM hosted the annual Hauraki Youth Games. Primary Schools throughout the Hauraki region were invited to enter teams with a focus on Year 5 to Year 8 pupils in two events - Mixed Netball and Mixed Rippa Rugby.

The station was also proud to support Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori's Māori Language Week initiative 'Te Kupu o Te Wiki', (Word of the Week) with an audio visual online web series.

- **Maniapoto FM**

As part of Māori Language Week, Maniapoto FM sponsored the use of a macron on all major road signs leading into Te Kūiti to promote the correct pronunciation of the town's name.



- **Awa FM**

On Saturday, 20 June 2015, one month's worth of rain fell on Whanganui in twenty-four hours. That night and early Sunday morning the Whanganui River had the worst flooding on record. The city was cut off and about four hundred people evacuated. Awa FM, the local iwi station, was also affected and could not remain on air, however was able to continue streaming online. The station manager continued to respond to incoming calls and provided updates on road closures, community panui and location of services available to the public.

On a positive note, under the guidance of Board Chair Keria Ponga, Awa FM completed a very successful turnaround of station structure and finances and finished 2014/15 in a very strong position. A new station manager, Panapana Pene, has been appointed and there are plans to launch a new logo, website, uniform and strategic direction.

- **Atiawa Toa FM**

Building on the success of previous events, Lower Hutt's iwi radio station Atiawa Toa staged their annual festival, Te Rā o Te Raukura. This included the Wellington Māori Cultural Society Marae Haka on Saturday 31 January and a music festival on 1 February with Ardijah, Annie Crummer and Bella Kalolo as the premier music acts.

Every year 'Te Rā' attracts up to 20,000 people to Te Whiti Park, in Lower Hutt. This is a family orientated festival with a focus on health, art, and education. There are amusement rides and over one hundred stalls with an array of food and crafts. A smoke and alcohol free festival, the theme for this year's festival was Arohanui ki te Tangata (Goodwill to all Men). All proceeds were shared between Te Omanga Hospice, Waiwhetū Marae Waka Crew and Māori Women's Refuge.

## MUSIC

- **Te Wiki o te Reo Māori**

Māori Language Week saw the launch of a song by Stan Walker “*Aotearoa*” which was co-funded by Te Māngai Pāho and produced by Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd. After two days the song was at number one on the iTunes download charts.

- **2014 Waiata Music Awards**

The 2014 Waiata Music Awards were held in Hastings on 12 September 2014 at the Hastings Sports Stadium. Stan Walker claimed the Waiata Māori Music Awards Record of the Year title for a fourth time. The biggest winner was Rob Ruha, who picked up three of the eleven awards. He was named Best Solo Male Artist and Best Songwriter, and his *Tiki Tapu* was named Best Song.

- **Top Ten Most Played Songs on Iwi Radio 2014 Calendar Year**

Rank	Title	Artist	Label/Dist
1	Aotearoa (Māori Language Week 2014)	Stan Walker feat. Ria Hall, Troy Kingi And Maisey Rika	SonyMusic
2	Pohehe Ki Tau E Kite Ai	Chad Chambers And Kui Pewhairangi	RadioNgatiPorou
3	Oranga	Kirsten Te Rito	KirstenTeRito/DRM
4	Whakahonohono Mai	1814	Manu/Ode/DRM
5	He Po Nui Te Whai	Manea	BlackMedia/DRM
6	Whakatau Mai Ra	Ora Taukamo	FreshAlliance/SonyMusic
7	Turangawaewae	Kerepeti Paraone	FreshAlliance/SonyMusic
8	Tahuri Mai Ra	House Of Shem	Isaac/FMG/Universal
9	Mana Tuauki	Uru Whetu	CincoCine
10	Taku Tamaiti	Manea	BlackMedia/DRM

Courtesy of RadioScope

## ARCHIVING

As noted above, this year’s Budget provided an additional \$1.5 million over four years for archiving.

The additional funding has safeguarded the ongoing archiving work and also provides the opportunity to commence work on the iwi radio backlog archiving process. Stored material situated at the stations needs to be classified, digitised and curated.

## RESPONDING TO GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

- **Governance Survey**

Te Māngai Pāho participated as one of six entities surveyed as part of a review conducted by the Office of the Auditor-General (OAG) of governance in the arts, culture and heritage sector. In May 2015, the Auditor-General’s report “Effectiveness of governance arrangements in the arts, culture and heritage sector” was tabled in Parliament.

The Auditor-General stated:

*Overall, there is an effective level of governance in each of the six entities. The boards for these*

*entities take their responsibilities seriously and have appropriate structures, policies, and practices to help their organisations achieve their strategic direction and fulfil their roles. They are strong advocates for their organisations and for the sector more generally.*

- **Better Public Services**

The government wants better results, value for money and fewer bureaucratic obstacles to transacting with government agencies. Te Māngai Pāho has strived to provide a high level of confidence in our activities for our stakeholders with an emphasis on the transparency of our processes. Television funding has been streamlined through an on-line web based system and further development of the system will be in partnership with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Te Māngai Pāho participates in a number of All of Government contracts to maximise the benefits of centralised purchasing and its co-location agreement with Te Puni Kōkiri includes some shared services arrangements. In addition, a joint arrangement with NZ On Air and the Broadcasting Standards Authority has been entered into to share costs for access to specialist professional advice.

- **Review of Official Information Act**

Te Māngai Pāho provided full responses to the two questionnaires issued by the Chief Ombudsman, Dame Beverly Wakem, as part of her review of Official Information Act compliance in the state sector.

## CAPACITY AND CAPABILITY

- **Te Māngai Pāho's Online Funding System Te Pūahatanga**

Work continued this year on adding further modules to our on-line funding system *Te Pūahatanga*, adding an assessment module and assessment outcome reporting module to the preferred provider module built last year. The system has improved the turnaround time between the date of RFP close and recommendations being finalised. Coupled with a review of our television funding contracts, feedback from producers indicates that they find the funding process considerably less onerous and less time consuming, in addition to the cost savings derived from moving from a paper based system.

- **Rights to Funded Television Programmes - The Nature of the Subsidy**

In revising contracts for the first television funding round of 2014/15, Te Māngai Pāho introduced terms and conditions to give effect to the provisions around rights to programmes first set out in a paper titled *The Nature of the Subsidy*.

The concept has been generally well socialised within the independent production community, giving the opportunity for producers to fully exploit overseas sales opportunities in return for Te Māngai Pāho's non-exclusive right to relicence programmes within New Zealand. Negotiations continue on reducing periods of exclusivity granted to the original broadcasters in order to give further strength to the aims of this regime.

- **Māori Language Workshop**

On 3 October 2014 Te Māngai Pāho hosted a language planning workshop in Auckland for the Māori television production community. The workshop was attended by more than forty industry personnel including a sizeable contingent from Māori Television. Positive feedback was received and the most immediate response was a marked improvement in the quality of the language plans in the second funding round of the year.

## ADMINISTRATION OF MĀORI BROADCASTING

- **Board Member Rawinia Higgins**

In July 2014 Board member Rawinia Higgins was appointed Professor of Māori Studies and Iho Ngārahu Māori (Assistant Vice Chancellor Māori Research). During the year Rawinia served as Chair of the Māori Language Advisory Group set up by the Minister for Māori Development to provide advice on the Māori Language (Te Reo) Bill. Just after year end Rawinia was also appointed to the Board of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

- **TNS 2015 Audience Research Survey**

The findings from the TNS Audience Research survey 2015 concluded that Māori programming, and Māori Television specifically, continues to play an important role in terms of both providing opportunity and, more importantly, helping to improve both te reo ability and understanding of Māori culture.

The survey also noted that a focus needs to be maintained on attracting new listeners to iwi radio and that digital media continues to offer a means of providing Māori programming content to all audiences. Also, high interest suggests that use of digital media will continue to build.

- **Communications Newsletter / Website**

### *Te Purapura*

Our on-line newsletter continues to provide a useful communication channel with both the television and iwi radio sectors.

### *Te Māngai Pāho Website Refresh*

Our web site was refreshed to make it more user-friendly for mobile devices and re-launched in February 2015.

- **Legislative Compliance**

Te Māngai Pāho continues to use a web based legislative compliance system with a report provided to the Board every six months.

- **International Liaison**

During the year we made two presentations to international visitors, both of whom were advocates of Scottish Gaelic.

- *Presentation to Jo MacDonald – MG Alba (Scottish Gaelic Television)*

In February 2015, Te Māngai Pāho hosted Jo McDonald, a board member of MG Alba (Scottish Gaelic Television). MG Alba also has responsibility for radio broadcasting and is based at Stornoway, on the Isle of Lewis, Outer Hebrides, Scotland.

Jo was given a presentation on Te Māngai Pāho's role, challenges and approach. She was particularly interested in Right-shift and language planning for individual television productions, concepts she was keen to take back and develop further in Scotland.

It was clear that we both face similar issues with measurement, outcomes and the broad challenge of promoting a minority language through broadcasting.

- *Presentation to Dr Wilson McLeod*

In April 2015, Te Māngai Pāho hosted Gaelic language advocate Dr Wilson McLeod. Dr McLeod was interested in Te Māngai Pāho's approach to minority language revitalisation through broadcasting. He is Professor of Gaelic at the University of Edinburgh and a graduate of Haverford College, Harvard Law School and the University of Edinburgh.

- **Privacy Review**

During the year Te Māngai Pāho commissioned a review of its policies and procedures to assess its compliance with privacy legislation.

- **Financial Reviews**

As part of its standard cycle of production company reviews, Te Māngai Pāho commissioned a firm of chartered accountants to carry out a review of Māori Television's production costing records for the 2013/14 year. The review found no issues with Māori Television's production costing systems.

Te Māngai Pāho engaged a firm of chartered accountants to conduct financial reviews of two iwi radio stations in 2014/15.

- **Human Rights Commission Crown Entity Reporting**

In the Human Rights Commission's survey of Crown Entity Good Employer reporting in 2013/14, Te Māngai Pāho scored 100% against the compliance areas.

## 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 for some time and our average length of service is ten years.

- **Leadership**

Our size makes it easy for us to engage with staff and we do 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 accordance with the Broadcasting Act.

- **Recruitment, selection and induction**

As a good employer, Te Māngai Pāho continued to support and promote equal employment opportunities for all people. We have an expectation that all 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 Staff Roles	Gender				Ethnicity						With a self identified disability	Age		
		Male		Female		Māori		Non-Māori		Pacifika			21 to 40	41 to 50	50+
		Full Time	Part Time												
Management	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Professionals/ Technical	5	0	0	4	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	2	2
Support Services	2 <sup>3</sup>	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>

- **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 for 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.

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.



John Bishara  
Chief Executive

<sup>3</sup> Note that one position was unfilled as at 30 June 2015.

# PERFORMANCE AGAINST IMPACT AND STRATEGY TARGETS 2014/15

This section of the annual report describes Te Māngai Pāho’s performance against our goals and objectives (Major and Intermediate Outcomes) for 2014/15.

Our performance is discussed in terms of our Outcome Framework and is examined in the following areas:

- Our Intermediate Outcome Impact Indicators;
- Our Strategy Impact Indicators;
- Our Output Performance; and
- Our 2014/15 Key Priorities.

These were set out in the Outcome Framework in our 2014-19 Statement of Intent and our 2014/15 Key Priorities were updated in our 2014/15 Statement of Performance Expectations.

Our vision is:

**Ahakoā kei whea, Ahakoā āwheā, Ahakoā pēwheā, Kōrero Māori!**

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

For it to be achieved we need more people speaking more Māori and a greater awareness of Māori values, practices and views within Aotearoa.

Our work focuses on exposing whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori communities and indeed all New Zealanders to quality te reo Māori and tikanga Māori programmes in their own homes.

To accomplish this, we aim to ensure that:

- the main platforms for Māori language broadcasting to Māori, namely the iwi radio network and Māori Television, deliver quality Māori language outcomes appropriate to the needs of their audiences;
- an appropriate level of support is provided by other national broadcasters for Māori language and cultural content within their programme schedules in order that te reo Māori and tikanga Māori programmes are accessible to wider audiences; and
- our community is supported to strengthen its te reo Māori and tikanga Māori capabilities in order to ensure that the demand for high quality, vibrant and diverse Māori programmes is adequately met.

These requirements are reflected in our outcome framework and a copy of this is set out below:

<b>Vision</b>	<b>Ahakoā kei whea, Ahakoā āwheā, Ahakoā pēwheā, Kōrero Māori!</b> <b>Māori language – everywhere, every day, in every way!</b>		
<b>Major Outcome</b>	Whakanuia ai ngā tāngata e kōrero Māori ana me te reo e kōrerotia ana, whakanuia ai hoki te māramatanga i ngā tikanga me ngā tirohanga Māori ki Aotearoa puta noa. More people speaking more Māori and a greater awareness of Māori values, practices and views within Aotearoa.		
<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b>	Whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities strengthen their te reo Māori and tikanga Māori	New Zealanders increasingly experience te reo Māori and tikanga Māori	
	Programme-makers and broadcasters strengthen their te reo Māori and tikanga Māori, and proactively include them in programmes		
<b>Te Māngai Pāho Strategies</b>	Investment in initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori	Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective	
<b>Te Māngai Pāho Outputs</b>	<b>Māori Television Broadcasting</b>	<b>Māori Television Broadcasting</b>	<b>Administration of Māori Broadcasting</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Direct funding of Māori Television</li> <li>• Contestable funding of television programmes and digital initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Operational funding for iwi radio</li> <li>• Contestable funding of radio programmes and music</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contract Management</li> <li>• Archiving</li> </ul>
<b>2014/15 Key Priorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued development of initiatives to improve the quality of the television spend</li> <li>• Implement the nature of the subsidy</li> <li>• Implement our online</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued development of initiatives to improve the quality of the radio spend</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement an effectiveness measure for our Right-shift strategy</li> </ul>

## OUR INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME AND STRATEGY INDICATORS

### INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME INDICATORS

<b>Intermediate Outcomes</b>	Whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities strengthen their te reo Māori and tikanga Māori	New Zealanders increasingly experience te reo Māori and tikanga Māori
	Programme-makers and broadcasters strengthen their te reo Māori and tikanga Māori, and proactively include them in programmes	

Our Intermediate Outcome indicators were set out in our 2014-19 Statement of Intent and our 2014/15 Statement of Performance Expectations updated our Strategy indicators. These indicators are 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 2015, audience research results show some good progress towards the long term outcomes set out for achievement by 2018.

As noted in the chart above, our Intermediate Outcomes 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 and 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 are pitched at audiences

of various Māori language speaking abilities, be they fluent te reo Māori speakers, second language learners or receptive audiences.

With a long term vision of significant social and behavioural change, we require milestones along our journey to indicate the rate and direction of this change.

There are a number of large scale national and sector specific reports, such as the five yearly national census, which provide periodic updates of progress at a macro level. There is also a need for annual benchmarking for our organisation.

Each year Te Māngai Pāho commissions research agency TNS New Zealand Ltd ("TNS") to carry out an audience survey. The survey 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, a total of 1,194 people participated in the research (both telephone and on-line combined). Participants were asked how they would assess their current Māori language ability, their knowledge of Māori culture, their viewing (or listening) habits, what they think of our programmes and also their impressions of progress on their own Māori language journey.

Survey results against our Intermediate Outcome Indicators are set out below:

### SURVEY RESULTS AGAINST INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME INDICATORS

Performance Indicator	2015 Māori Programming Audience Results	2018 Target
<b>Whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities strengthen their te reo and tikanga Māori</b>		
% of New Zealanders who have a 'good' understanding of te reo Māori or are fluent		
▲ Youth Māori	26%	15%
▲ General Population of Māori	26%	35%
% of New Zealanders who have a 'good' understanding of Māori Culture or are well versed		
▲ Youth Māori	52%	50%
▲ General Population of Māori	66%	70%

Performance Indicator	2015 Māori Programming Audience Results	2018 Target
<b>New Zealanders increasingly experience te reo Māori and tikanga Māori</b>		
% of New Zealanders who have a 'good' understanding of te reo Māori or are fluent		
▲ All New Zealanders	3%	2.5%
% of New Zealanders who have a 'good' understanding of Māori Culture or are well versed		
▲ All New Zealanders	25%	20%
% of New Zealanders who have more opportunity to experience te reo Māori and learn about Māori culture <sup>4</sup>		
▲ Youth Māori	80%	70%
▲ General Population of Māori	91%	94%
▲ All New Zealanders	80%	75%

The 2013 Census showed that 21.3% of Māori were able to converse about everyday things in Māori, a decrease of 4.8% from the 2006 Census. There were, however, some encouraging results in the Statistics New Zealand's Māori Social Survey, Te Kupenga<sup>5</sup>, which showed that, while the level of fluency had declined,

there has been an increase in the number of people who know a few words and phrases and in the number of young people speaking some Māori. Te Kupenga also underlined the important role that television plays in helping Māori to connect with their culture.

## STRATEGY IMPACT INDICATORS

Te Māngai Pāho Strategies	Investment in initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori	Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective
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In our Outcome Framework Te Māngai Pāho's Strategies to achieve our Intermediate Outcomes were listed as follows:

- **Investment in initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori**

During the year, we have:

- ▲ funded quality te reo Māori and tikanga Māori programmes, to be distributed on multiple platforms and broadcast on television and radio, that met the criteria set out in our Purchase and Funding Framework;
- ▲ purchased core operational production and broadcast capability and te reo Māori content from iwi radio stations and purchased national programmes for distribution;
- ▲ maximised the accessibility and utilisation of programmes in which we have invested by ensuring our investment approach encourages and allows for the re-use of quality Māori programming;
- ▲ worked in a co-ordinated way with Irirangi Te Motu (NZ On Air) in terms of programme purchasing. In particular, we looked to ensure that our respective purchasing policies are aligned and complementary;
- ▲ worked closely with Māori Television, which has a specific long-term objective to "significantly contribute to the revitalisation of te reo me ngā tikanga Māori so that it is being increasingly valued, embraced and spoken by all New Zealanders";

- ▲ worked collaboratively with other agencies including Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (The Māori Language Commission), Te Tāhuhu o Te Mātauranga (the Ministry of Education), Te Manatū Taonga (the Ministry for Culture and Heritage), Te Tumu Whakaata Taonga (the New Zealand Film Commission), Ngā Taonga Sound and Vision (previously known as the New Zealand Film Archive); and
- ▲ consulted with and responded to information provided by our industry groups e.g. Ngā Aho Whakaari (Māori in Screen Production) and the executive team of Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori.

- **Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective**

During the year, we promoted awareness of current Māori issues by funding documentaries, debates, news and current affairs programmes that traverse current issues. Diverse Māori viewpoints and historical contexts were presented using different levels of Māori language content depending on the fluency level of the target audience.

We continued to fund quality programmes, for multiple platforms, that reflect Māori perspectives and insights and these also were presented using varying degrees of Māori language content depending on the target audience.

The results of the TNS survey questions supporting our two Strategy Impact Indicators are set out on the next page:

<sup>4</sup> Wording for this measure has been amended from that shown in the 2014-19 SOI to reflect its dual objective.

<sup>5</sup> Te Kupenga is a post Census survey of 5,549 individuals released in May 2014.

## SURVEY RESULTS AGAINST STRATEGY IMPACT INDICATORS

	Māori Programming Audience results		Target	
	2015	2015	2018	
<b>Investment in initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori</b>				
% of New Zealanders who indicate their understanding of te reo Māori has increased from watching or listening to Māori programming				
▲ Youth Māori	17%	17%	20%	
▲ General Population of Māori	21%	34%	40%	
▲ All New Zealanders	9%	11%	12%	
% of New Zealanders who indicate their understanding of Māori culture has increased as a result of watching or listening to Māori programming				
▲ Youth Māori	31%	30%	30%	
▲ General Population of Māori	35%	42%	48%	
▲ All New Zealanders	17%	18%	20%	
<b>Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective</b>				
% of New Zealanders who are better informed on Māori issues				
▲ Youth Māori	65%	50%	52%	
▲ General Population of Māori	77%	82%	85%	
▲ All New Zealanders	54%	40%	42%	

A number of targets were not achieved but were within a ten percent margin of their stated target. The combined results for both sets of indicators shows that 72% of our Intermediate (SOI) and annual (Strategy Impact) measures were either met or were within 10% of the annual target (2014 63%).

It is an ongoing challenge for the entire Māori language sector to be able to develop and put in place the initiatives that will lift the number of Māori language speakers. In the face of these challenges it is pleasing to see that this year there were some positive results from the Māori Youth demographic which has been a hard audience to reach and influence. Clearly the long term future of the language will ultimately depend on the extent to which today's Māori youth are willing to learn and speak te reo Māori.

The results for our performance against the targets we set for the promotion of Māori culture show that over 80% of our measures are showing a positive trend.

All targets for measuring our performance in seeking that all New Zealanders experience Māori language and culture were either met or within 10% of the target. These are important measures as they provide an indication of a high level of support by the wider community.

We have continued to seek additional means to gauge the impact of our funding activities, including reference to other available research.

Previous research by Te Puni Kōkiri has indicated that *"...both Māori and non-Māori share similar general perceptions for greater support for Māori language revitalisation..."*

The extent to which this support has built up over time is also revealing. This year, Te Māngai Pāho asked the research company, Nielsen, to provide details of responses to attitudes towards Māori language and culture from their long running Nielsen Consumer and Media Insights (CMI). CMI is based on a core survey of 12,000 people per annum. Culture related questions were added to the survey in 2005 (incidentally one year after the launch of Māori Television). Nielsen asked their respondents to rate their responses to the following questions:

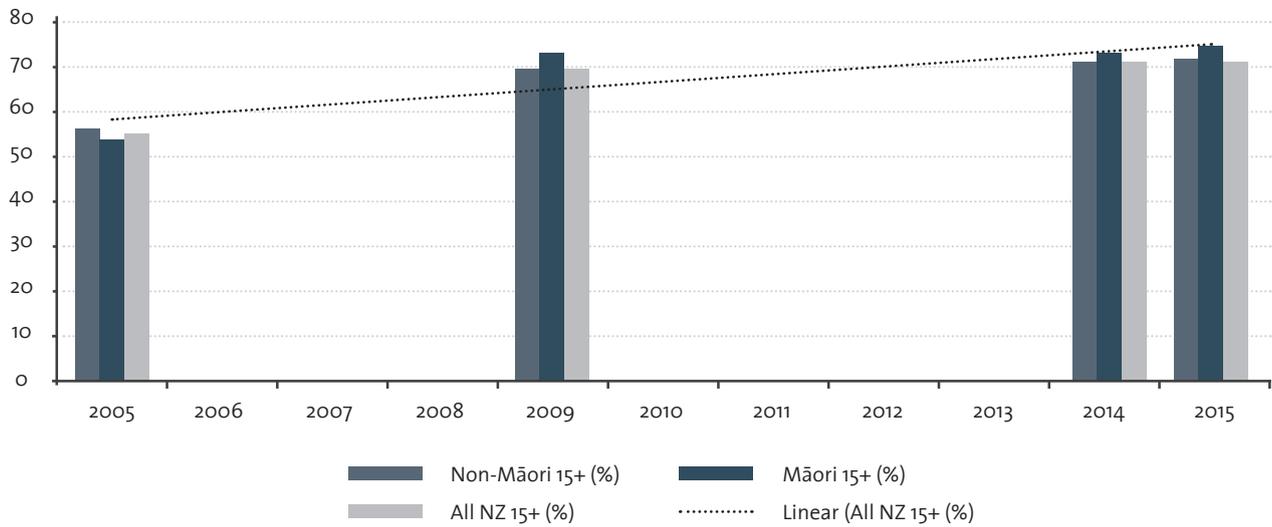
- A multi-cultural society is a strong society.
- We should make sure New Zealand keeps its Māori culture.
- It is important for New Zealand that Māori language grows.

These questions were asked again in the 2009, 2014 and 2015 surveys. Over this ten year period, there has been a steady climb in positive support for these propositions across all demographics.

A view of the changes to responses to the proposal that "a multicultural society is a strong society" over ten years is set out below:

(Percentage of Definitely agree / Tend to agree responses).

### A MULTICULTURAL SOCIETY IS A STRONG SOCIETY



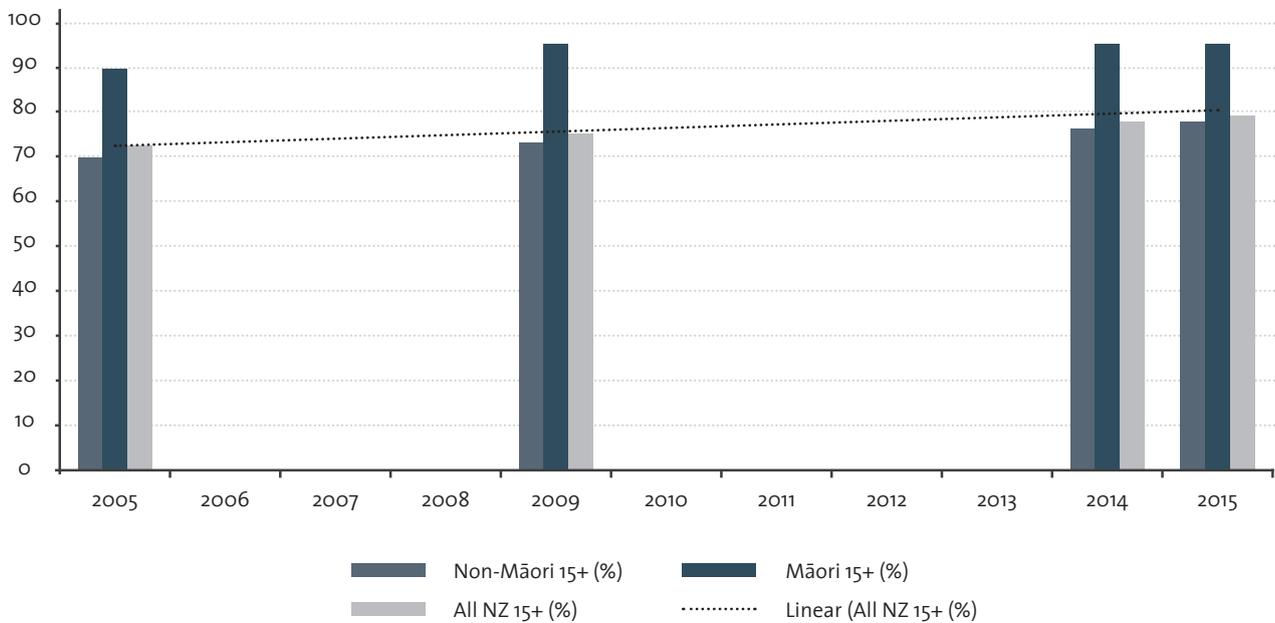
Source: Nielsen CMI Q1 – Q4 2005, Q1 – Q4 2009, Q1 – Q4 2014, Q3 14 – Q2 2015

Growth was particularly strong between 2005 and 2009, with combined support growing by 36%. The trend line is based on the combined result for all New Zealanders aged 15+.

The results from Statistics New Zealand’s Te Kupenga research has shown strong support within our society for Māori culture. This is further reflected in the Nielsen result below:

(Percentage of Definitely agree / Tend to agree responses)

### WE SHOULD MAKE SURE THAT NZ KEEPS ITS MĀORI CULTURE

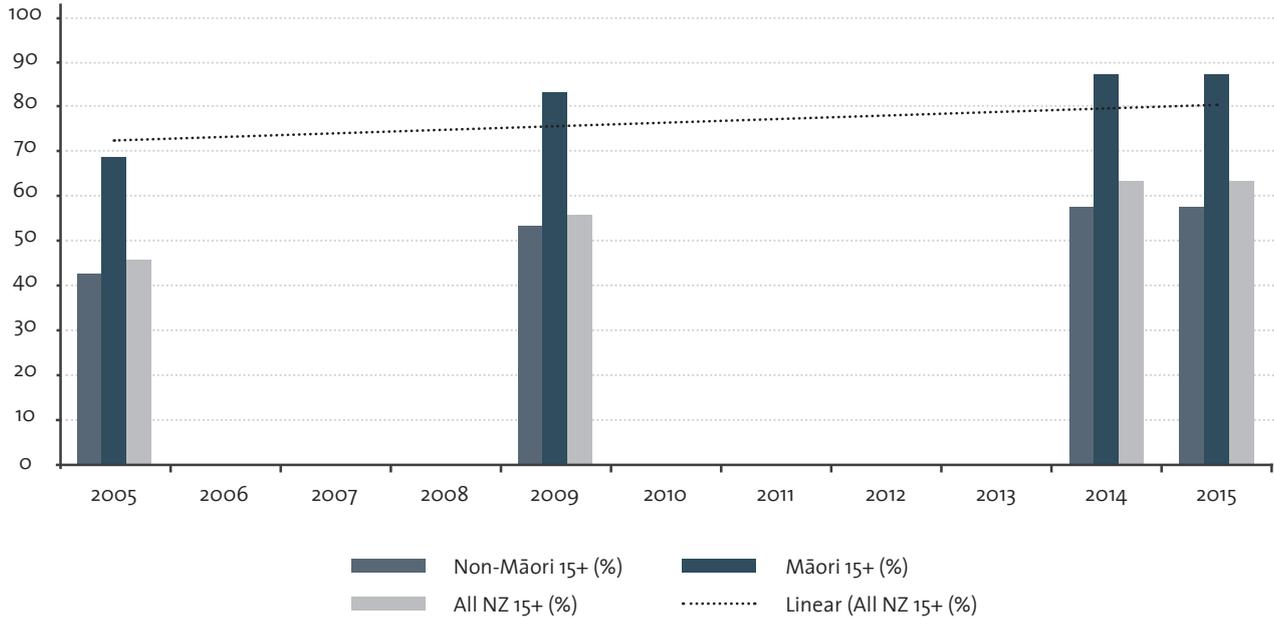


Source: Nielsen CMI Q1 – Q4 2005, Q1 – Q4 2009, Q1 – Q4 2014, Q3 14 – Q2 2015

This graph shows steady, incrementally increasing growth in support for Māori culture. Not unexpectedly, the Māori population aged 15+ start from a higher base but also show a similar pattern of increasing positivity and support.

Of particular interest also is the growing level of support for the Māori language, which has grown amongst Māori as well as non-Māori as reflected in the results below:

### IMPORTANT FOR NZ THAT MĀORI LANGUAGE GROWS



Source: Nielsen CMI Q1 – Q4 2005, Q1 – Q4 2009, Q1 – Q4 2014, Q3 14 – Q2 2015

Once again there was particularly strong growth between 2005 and 2009, with combined support growing by 32%.

This change in attitudes is significant as it is an indication that the broad social change that Te Māngai Pāho and other agencies are seeking to promote is actually occurring. It is within the broader social context that the real work of Māori language revitalisation has to occur and without wider social

support the targeted efforts in Māori language domains will not succeed. It is the support of the wider community that enables language initiatives to flourish.

The challenge is for Te Māngai Pāho (and other Māori language sector agencies) to determine how to capitalise on this growing level of support and turn positive attitudes into concrete actions and behaviours.

### OUTPUT PERFORMANCE

Te Māngai Pāho Outputs	Māori Television Broadcasting	Māori Television Broadcasting	Administration of Māori Broadcasting
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Direct funding of Māori Television</li> <li>Contestable funding of television programmes and digital initiatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational funding for iwi radio</li> <li>Contestable funding of radio programmes and music</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contract Management</li> <li>Archiving</li> </ul>

In order to make progress towards our intermediate outcomes and implement our strategies, Te Māngai Pāho allocated \$54.43 million<sup>6</sup> in funding during the year 2014/15 (2014 \$52.7 million) for television, radio, music and archiving, all of which cost \$2.1 million<sup>7</sup> to administer (2014 \$2.3 million).

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

- **Māori Television Broadcasting**

For the specific output targets for 2014/15, we achieved the set performance measure of purchasing 724 programme hours from Māori Television for Direct funding (compared to 1,047 hours last year). In delivery, Māori Television produced 787.7 hours of Te Māngai Pāho attributable programming, 63.7 hours ahead of target.

For the contestable television pool, we purchased 700.5 hours against a target of 620 hours, and ahead of last year's result of 632 hours. All target audience group results were exceeded.

Altogether, this makes a total of 1,424.5 hours of television contracted this year, ahead of the overall target but less than the output contracted last year of 1,679 hours. The reduced output this year compared to last year is attributable to the lower volume contracted through the direct funding contract with Māori Television. This reflects a decision by Māori Television to concentrate on more quality programming to attract a greater audience share.

This year, the average quality score for direct and contestably funded television programming was 4.3 on a five point scale, ahead of the target of 4.0.

Over the past three years we have conducted Digital / New Media / Innovation funding rounds on an ad hoc basis depending on the level of funding available in the Television Budget. Generally speaking these funding rounds have been held towards the end of each financial year. We are now reasonably comfortable with both the results of these initiatives and the knowledge gained over this time and have taken steps to provide clearer indications to the production community about future funding for this area.

- **Māori Radio Broadcasting**

During the financial year the 21 funded stations broadcast eight hours of Māori language programming each day. In addition, 2,420 hours of radio programming plus 8,852 digital files were funded for national network news, a midnight to dawn show and outside broadcast coverage of events important to Māori.

The key objectives of Māori language outcomes and community engagement were also reinforced by the content of the iwi radio training courses.

For iwi radio, the average quality result increased to 4.3 from 4.1 last year against a target of 4.0 on a five point scale.

Except as noted for music below, all other output performance targets for the Māori Radio Broadcasting Output Class were met.

- **Māori Language Music**

Te Māngai Pāho's music funding round for this year was deferred by one month, which meant that no result could be recorded against the target for the year. The target was carried forward to the new financial year and, in the first of two rounds, 100 tracks were funded.

Te Māngai Pāho has continued a dialogue with the iwi stations in order to look at ways to enhance the support given to Māori music releases, particularly at a more strategic and sector wide approach to promotion.

We also supported the 2014 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 \$53.7 million<sup>8</sup> in television and radio funding, plus a further \$0.575 million funding for archiving. Four contestable funding rounds were held during the year as well as a language planning workshop for television producers and workshops for iwi radio managers and programme directors.

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

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.

We carried out reviews of two operational funding contracts for iwi radio and one in depth review of a funded television contract.

As noted above, we commissioned research into the preferences of Māori broadcasting audiences to monitor the impact of our funded programmes.

Following the launch of the new website last year, work has continued on the further development of our on-line funding module, discussed in more detail on the next page.

6 Comprising TV Funding \$40.742 million, Radio Funding \$13.111 million and Archiving Funding \$0.575 million.

7 Administrative Cost per Statement of Comprehensive Income \$2.676 million less Archiving Funding \$0.575 million.

8 Comprising TV Funding \$40.742 million plus \$13.111 million for Radio Funding.

## 2014/15 KEY PRIORITIES

<b>2014/15 Key Priorities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued development of initiatives to improve the quality of the television spend</li> <li>• Implement the nature of the subsidy</li> <li>• Implement our online funding system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued development of initiatives to improve the quality of the radio spend</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and implement an effectiveness measure for our Right-shift Strategy</li> </ul>
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To underpin our strategies, we set ourselves five key tasks across Television, Radio and Administration for 2014/15.

### TELEVISION

- **Continued development of initiatives to improve the quality of the television spend.**

Work has continued in a number of areas.

A key focus remains on the enhancement of Māori language planning by production companies in order to improve the language outcomes of funded programmes.

Discussions have been ongoing with television broadcasters about opportunities to create efficiencies across the television funding portfolio.

Turnaround times for assessment decisions have been reduced by the use of technology. We have introduced on-line proposals and we will continue to look for ways to further streamline our processes.

- **Implement the nature of the subsidy**

This year, we introduced terms and conditions to give effect to the provisions around rights to programmes first set out in a paper titled *The Nature of the Subsidy*.

*The Nature of the Subsidy* concept has been generally well socialised within the independent production community, which gives the opportunity for producers to fully exploit overseas sales opportunities in return for Te Māngai Pāho's non-exclusive right to relicence programmes within New Zealand, after any period of exclusivity granted to the original broadcaster.

The philosophy that the taxpayer should see more for their contribution to cultural investment fits in well with the government's drive for seeking greater mileage from taxpayer funding ("more for the same").

The intention to adopt this approach was first signalled five years ago when it was included

in our Statement of Intent in 2010/11. It has been highlighted every year since then. During this time, a wide range of consultation has been carried out, with items in Te Māngai Pāho newsletters, presentations to Te Māngai Pāho's Television Industry Advisory Group, meetings with Māori Television and TVNZ, Treasury, Ngā Aho Whakaari conferences and meetings, a presentation to SPADA representatives and on numerous other occasions.

- **Implement our on-line funding system**

In the previous financial year Te Māngai Pāho completed development of the first two modules of our on-line funding system, Te Pūahatanga. The first two modules were the Registered Provider module, which enables applicants for Te Māngai Pāho funding to become Registered Providers so they can access the application process. The second module was the Funding Application Process itself which included making applications available on-line for our assessment panel members to review

In the 2015 financial year Te Pūahatanga was further developed to include an on-line assessment tool that:

- enables assessors to weight each proposal against a set of (published) criteria;
- collates the scores of all assessors and produces an average weighting for each applicant;
- ranks the applicants highest to lowest;
- produces the recommendations to the Board of Te Māngai Pāho to either approve or decline each of the funding applications in the round based on the amount of funding available in the particular funding round and the average weightings of the assessors.

This has significantly streamlined the application and assessment process. In the coming financial year Te Pūahatanga will be further developed to include the generation of decision letters and contracting.

## RADIO

- **Continued development of initiatives to improve the quality of the radio spend.**

As a result of changes to radio appropriations in the 2014 Budget, Te Māngai Pāho undertook to carry out a feasibility study during the 2014/15 year to look at options for expanding the iwi radio network.

The feasibility study was completed during the year and the results presented to the Board. The report noted the extent of change facing all broadcast media and the need for iwi radio to keep pace with this change.

The report looked at a number of high level options for the direction of further development and recommended that there should be a focus on efforts to expand and future-proof the iwi radio network. Recommendations about particular sets of issues were made however, the principal recommendation was that: *“iwi radio stations should reposition themselves as iwi media centres”*.

A review of strategy in the 2015/16 Statement of Performance Expectations has been signalled and the detailed approach to give effect to this recommendation will form a key part of the review. The focus for iwi radio will be on how to use limited resources to best improve audience, Māori language planning, programme content and Māori language quality across the iwi radio network. It will also be considering how to make digital platforms central to the operations of each station.

## ADMINISTRATION

- **Develop and implement an effectiveness measure for our Right-shift strategy.**

The Right-shift or ZePA model underpins our strategic direction. The ZePA model is a learning continuum for te reo Māori that comprises three major states – Zero, Passive and Active. To achieve language revitalisation and normalisation within society, individuals need to be moved along this learning continuum, a process called Right-shift.

As part of our 2015 TNS survey, we trialled the development of a model to provide a representation of Right-shift. A range of attitudinal and behavioural questions were included in the 2015 Audience Research survey with the aim of mapping New Zealanders along the ZePA continuum.

The intention is to develop a base measure from which changes to the profile can be tracked over time.

Our preliminary results have been encouraging. However they have also highlighted the need for further refinement of the model and this will continue in the coming year.

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.

# TELEVISION FUNDING

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

### Māori Television

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

Programme	Producer	Genre	BC	Episodes X Duration	Funding
<b>Fluent Speakers</b>					
Te Matatini 2015	Aotearoa Kapa Haka Ltd	Kapa Haka	Māori Television	3 x 11.5 hrs; 4 x 2.5 hrs; 45 x 26 mins; 6 hours live coverage	\$653,000
Waka Ama 2015	Wayne's World Productions Ltd	Sports	Māori Television	12 x 52 min	\$163,983
Whare Taonga, series 4	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Documentary	Māori Television	13 x 26 min	\$464,200
Pūkoro, series 9	Kura Productions Ltd	Tamariki	Māori Television	50 x 26 min	\$1,175,918
Koroua	White Gloves Television Productions Ltd	Documentary	Māori Television	26 x 26 min	\$594,200
Ngā Tangata Taumata Rau - Ngā Tamariki o Te Kohu	Maui Television Productions Ltd	Documentary	Māori Television	26 x 52 min	\$616,633
Romeo and Juliet	Jawbone Pictures Ltd	Documentary/Drama	Māori Television	3 x 26 min; 1 x 2 hour	\$213,185
Karanga - First Voice	Tellyvise Ltd	Documentary	Māori Television	12 x 26 min	\$383,988
Kairākau	Velvet Stone Media Ltd	Documentary/Drama	Māori Television	9 x 26 min	\$468,000
Huhu	Production Shed.TV Ltd	Tamariki	Māori Television	52 x 7 min	\$77,950
Kōwhao Rau, Series 6 - Mātangi Rau	Kura Productions Ltd	Documentary	Maori Television	13 x 52 min	\$279,403
Te Karere 2015	TVNZ	News	TVNZ	261 x 22.5 min	\$2,278,710
Reversioning - SpongeBob & Dora	Takatū Associates Ltd	Tamariki	Maori Television	41 x 26 min; 44 x 26 min	\$546,558
Pūkana 2015	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Rangatahi	Māori Television	80 x 26 min	\$1,580,000
Waka Huia 2015	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Documentary	TVNZ	44 x 29 min; 3 x 59 min	\$1,420,000
<b>Total Fluent Speakers</b>					<b>\$10,915,728</b>

### Second Language Learners

Swagger	Raukauri Productions Ltd	Rangatahi	Māori Television	13 x 26 min	\$342,558
The City Slickers Rodeo, series 2	Kapu Ti Productions Ltd	Reality	Māori Television	12 x 26 min	\$401,128
Te Tohu Tākaro o Aotearoa - Māori Sports Awards 2014	Kahawai Productions Ltd	Sports Awards	Māori Television	1 x 52 min	\$68,748
Ka Tū, Ka Korero	Brown Sugar Apple Grunt Productions Ltd	Documentary	Māori Television	13 x 26 min	\$341,900
Waka Ama 2015	Wayne's World Productions Ltd	Sports	Māori Television	24 x 26 min	\$163,983
Pete and Pio	Hikoi NZ Ltd	Lifestyle	Māori Television	13 x 26 min	\$452,455
Te Ao o Te Tahuri	Enter the Dragon Ltd	Reality	Māori Television	8 x 26 min	\$291,006
Marae 2015	Pango Productions Ltd	Documentary	TVNZ	39 x 29 min; 1 x 59 min; 9 x 29 min	\$1,500,000
Waiata	Raukauri Productions Ltd	Entertainment	Māori Television	30 x 26 mins	\$535,520

Patāpatai	Te Amokura Productions Ltd	Entertainment	Māori Television	20 x 26 mins	\$550,000
Re-Think, series 2	Faultline Films Ltd	Current Affairs	MediaWorks	36 x 25 mins	\$562,060
Matika	Patangaroa Entertainment Ltd	Lifestyle	Māori Television	13 x 26 mins	\$234,000
Kaumātua Kapa Haka Festival	Māori Television	Special broadcast	Māori Television	1 x 4 hours	\$30,000
Pūkana 2015	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Rangatahi	Māori Television	40 x 26 min	\$790,000
<b>Total Second Language Learners</b>					<b>\$6,263,358</b>

### Receptive Audiences

Hunting Aotearoa, series 11	Hikoi NZ Ltd	Lifestyle	Māori Television	26 x 26 min	\$1,050,116
Anzac Day 2015	Māori Television	Special broadcast	Māori Television	1 x 10 hours	\$514,507
My Reggae Song	Blue Bach Productions Ltd	Entertainment	Māori Television	13 x 26 min	\$385,000
Get Your Fish On, series 2	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Lifestyle	Māori Television	13 x 26 min	\$470,000
My Country Song, series 2	Blue Bach Productions Ltd	Entertainment	Māori Television	13 x 26 min	\$385,000
Poi E	Jawbone Pictures Ltd	Feature Film	Māori Television	1 x 52 min	\$110,000
The GC, series 3	Black Inc Media Ltd	Reality	MediaWorks	8 x 22 min	\$682,496
Code 2015	Toa TV Ltd	Sport Entertainment	Māori Television	25 x 52 min	\$874,990
Songs from the Inside, series 3	Awa Films Ltd	Documentary	Māori Television	9 x 26 min; 1 x 52 min	\$285,000
Find me a Māori Bride	Brown Sugar Apple Grunt Productions Ltd	Comedy	Māori Television	8 x 26 min	\$440,000
Brown Eye	Pango Aotearoa Ltd	Entertainment	Māori Television	13 x 26 min	\$540,831
Cam's Kai	Kapu Ti Productions Ltd	Lifestyle	Māori Television	20 x 26 min	\$358,500
Matau	2B Media Ltd	Lifestyle	Māori Television	13 x 26 min	\$312,000
The Umbrella Man	Hikoi NZ Ltd	Feature Film	Māori Television	1 x 90 min	\$45,000
Fitness in the Whare	Te Amokura Productions Ltd	Lifestyle	Māori Television	20 x 26 min	\$420,000
<b>Total Receptive Audiences</b>					<b>\$6,873,440</b>

### Innovation Initiative

The Outlook for Someday	Connected Media Charitable Trust	Film project		20 x 5 min; 1 x 2 hours; 20 webisodes (6 hours)	\$50,000
Hahana, series 2	Blackout Media Ltd	Web Series		30 x 3-6 min	\$80,000
Ahorangi: Te Ao o Ngā Atua	Awekura Productions Ltd	Web Series		12 x 6 min	\$101,214
Waru	Brown Sugar Apple Grunt Productions	Web Series		8 x 10 min	\$215,000
Mana Archive	Kowhai Media Ltd	Online Digital Archive		n/a	\$53,608
<b>Total Innovation Initiative</b>					<b>\$499,822</b>

### Sub-Total Contestable Television Programme Funding

**\$24,552,348**

### Industry Relations - Ngā Aho Whakaari

**\$70,000**

### TOTAL TELEVISION FUNDING

**\$40,742,348**

# RADIO FUNDING

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

Operational Funding			
Contract Name	Radio Station	Broadcast Hours	Funding
Operational	UMA Broadcasting Limited (trading as Radio Waatea)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Tainui (trading as Radio Tainui)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo o Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi Trust (trading as Tūmeke FM)	3,833	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Incorporated (trading as Awa FM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Ngāti Hine Limited (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	3,833	\$500,000
Operational	Ngāi Tahu Communications Limited (trading as Tahu FM)	3,833	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Atiawa Toa FM Limited (trading as Atiawa Toa FM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Hiku o Te Ika Incorporated (trading as Te Hiku o Te Ika)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Radio Ngāti Porou Charitable Trust (trading as Radio Ngāti Porou)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Arawa Trust (trading as Te Arawa FM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Trust (trading as Te Ūpoko o Te Ika)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Kia Ora FM Incorporated (trading as Kia Ora FM 89.8)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu Incorporated (trading as Radio Kahungunu)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Tūranganui a Kiwa Limited (trading as Tūranga FM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Tūwharetoa FM Charitable Trust (trading as Tūwharetoa 97.2 FM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Ngāti Raukawa (trading as Raukawa FM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Whare Awhina o Te Iwi Community Trust (trading as Tautoko FM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Pare Hauraki (trading as Ngā Iwi FM)	2,920	\$500,000
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Maniapoto (trading as Maniapoto FM)	3,833	\$500,000
		<b>64,972</b>	<b>\$10,500,000</b>

Other Contracts (includes Distribution Services, Administration Funding, APRA and RMNZ Fees, Capacity Building)		
Contract Name	Provider	Funding
Administration	Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori	\$70,000
Distribution Licence Fee	Recorded Music NZ Limited	\$115,500
Royalty Fee	Australasian Performing Right Association	\$94,500
Training	Whitireia Community Polytechnic	\$210,000
Distribution Services - Punga.net (System and Service Support)	Starnet 2000 Limited	\$832,876
		<b>\$1,322,876</b>

Outside Broadcast Radio Programmes			
Programme	Provider	Duration (Broadcast Hours)	Funding
National News Service	UMA Broadcasting Limited (trading as Radio Waatea)	860	\$1,104,000
National Midnight to Dawn Radio Programme	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	1560	\$100,000
		<b>2,420</b>	<b>\$1,204,000</b>

Outside Broadcast Radio Programmes			
Programme	Provider	Duration (Broadcast Hours)	Funding
2014 National Secondary Schools Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Turanganui a Kiwa (trading as Turanga FM)	45	\$5,000
Te Wero 2014	Te Whakaruruhau o Nga Reo Irirangi Māori	12	\$10,000
2014 National Ngā Manu Kōrero Competition	Te Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu Incorporated (trading as Radio Kahungunu)	22	\$5,000
2014 Tai Tokerau Regional Intermediate and Primary Schools Kapa Haka Competition	Ngati Hine Limited (trading as Ngati Hine FM)	8	\$3,000
2014 Māori Sports Awards	UMA Broadcasting Limited (trading as Radio Waatea)	4	\$4,000
2014 Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Competition	Ngāi Tahu Communications Limited (trading as Tahu FM)	44	\$30,000
2015 Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Competition (Bi-lingual broadcast)	Te Matatini Society Incorporated (trading as Hakarongo Mai)	44	\$20,000
2015 Tangihanga of Apirana Mahuika	Radio Ngāti Porou Charitable Trust (trading as Radio Ngāti Porou)	34	\$6,000
Tautoko Tautoko! A Call for Help	UMA Broadcasting Limited (trading as Radio Waatea)	6	\$1,000
		<b>219</b>	<b>\$84,000</b>

#### Music

No Māori music funding round was held during the year. Two funding rounds will be held during the next financial year.

#### TOTAL RADIO FUNDING

**\$13,110,876**

# INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the readers of Te Reo Whakapuaki Irirangi's financial statements and performance for the year ended 30 June 2015

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

## Opinion on the financial statements and the performance information

We have audited:

- the financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 30 to 47 that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in public equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the performance information of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 15 to 23 and 48 to 56

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho:
  - present fairly, in all material respects:
    - its financial position as at 30 June 2015; its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
  - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand and have been prepared in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards.
- the performance information:
  - presents fairly, in all material respects, Te Māngai Pāho's performance for the year ended 30 June 2015, including:
    - for each class of reportable outputs:
      - its standards of performance achieved as compared with forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year;
      - its actual revenue and output expenses as compared with the forecasts included in the statement of performance expectations for the financial year;
    - what has been achieved with the appropriations;

- the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred compared with the appropriated or forecast expenses or capital expenditure; and
- complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

Our audit was completed on 30 October 2015. 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 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 performance information are free from material misstatement.

Material misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts and disclosures that, in our judgement, are likely to influence readers' overall understanding of the financial statements and the 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 the performance information. The procedures selected depend on our judgement, including our assessment of risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the 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 performance information 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 performance information within Te Māngai Pāho's framework for reporting performance;

- the adequacy of the disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information; and
- the overall presentation of the financial statements and the performance information.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements and the performance information. Also, we did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the performance information.

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 financial statements and performance information that:

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

The Board's responsibilities arise from the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Board is responsible for such internal control as it determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements and performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Board is also responsible for the publication of the financial statements and the performance information, whether in printed or electronic form.

#### Responsibilities of the Auditor

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and the performance information and reporting that opinion to you based on our audit. Our responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001.

#### Independence

When carrying out the audit, we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor-General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the External Reporting Board.

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



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

## TE MĀNGAI PĀHO ANNUAL REPORT 2015

# STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

We are responsible for the preparation of Te Māngai Pāho's financial statements and statement of performance, and for the judgements made in them.

We are responsible for any end-of-year performance information provided by Te Māngai Pāho under section 19A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

We have the responsibility for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

In our opinion, these financial statements and statement of performance fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Te Māngai Pāho for the year ended 30 June 2015.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Prof Piri Sciascia ONZM  
**Chair**  
30 October 2015



Prof Rawinia Higgins  
**Board Member**  
30 October 2015

# STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE REVENUE AND EXPENSE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2014 Actual \$000		Notes	2015 Actual \$000	2015 Budget \$000
<b>Revenue</b>				
52,884	Funding from the Crown	2	56,259	56,259
967	Interest revenue		1,181	1,000
928	Other revenue	3	210	100
<b>54,779</b>	<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>57,650</b>	<b>57,359</b>
<b>Expenditure</b>				
2,738	Administration	4 & 5	2,676	2,700
	Funding			
41,303	- Television	6	40,742	40,700
10,962	- Radio	7	13,111	13,800
<b>55,003</b>	<b>Total expenditure</b>		<b>56,529</b>	<b>57,200</b>
<b>(224)</b>	<b>Surplus (deficit)</b>		<b>1,121</b>	<b>159</b>
<b>0</b>	<b>Other comprehensive revenue and expense</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>(224)</b>	<b>Total comprehensive revenue and expense</b>		<b>1,121</b>	<b>159</b>

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 26

# STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PUBLIC EQUITY

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2014 Actual \$000		2015 Actual \$000	2015 Budget \$000
2,189	Balance at 1 July	1,965	2,000
(224)	Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year	1,121	159
<b>1,965</b>	<b>Balance at 30 June</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>2,159</b>

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 26

The accompanying notes form part of these Financial Statements.

# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

AS AT 30 JUNE 2015

2014 Actual \$000		Notes	2015 Actual \$000	2015 Budget \$000
<b>1,965</b>	<b>PUBLIC EQUITY</b>		<b>3,086</b>	<b>2,200</b>
	Represented by:			
<b>ASSETS</b>				
	<b>Current assets</b>			
6,645	Cash and cash equivalents	8	5,660	6,100
13,300	Investments	9	11,300	12,100
234	Debtors and other receivables	10	442	200
<b>20,179</b>	<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>17,402</b>	<b>18,400</b>
	<b>Non-current assets</b>			
105	Property, plant and equipment	11	91	100
49	Intangible assets	12	312	0
<b>154</b>	<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>403</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>20,333</b>	<b>Total assets</b>		<b>17,805</b>	<b>18,500</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
	<b>Current liabilities</b>			
600	Creditors and other payables	13	363	300
118	Employee entitlements	14	125	100
17,650	Funding provisions	15	14,231	15,900
<b>18,368</b>	<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>14,719</b>	<b>16,300</b>
<b>18,368</b>	<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>14,719</b>	<b>16,300</b>
<b>1,965</b>	<b>NET ASSETS</b>		<b>3,086</b>	<b>2,200</b>

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 26

The accompanying notes form part of these Financial Statements.

# STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

2014 Actual \$000	Notes	2015 Actual \$000	2015 Budget \$000
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>			
52,884	Receipts from Crown revenue	56,259	56,300
843	Interest received	1,051	1,000
20	Receipts from other revenue	43	100
585	GST (net)	0	0
54,332		57,353	57,400
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>			
1,089	Payments to employees	1,137	1,100
1,308	Payments to suppliers	1,541	1,400
36,865	Funding expenditure - television	43,996	40,000
11,054	Funding expenditure - radio	13,109	15,000
0	GST (net)	391	0
50,316		60,174	57,500
<b>4,016</b>	<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>(2,821)</b>	<b>(100)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>			
<b>Cash was provided from:</b>			
2	Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	18	0
0	Investments (net)	2,000	1,200
<b>Cash was applied to:</b>			
54	Purchase of fixed assets	44	100
50	Purchase of intangible assets	138	0
850	Investments (net)	0	0
<b>(952)</b>	<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,100</b>
<b>3,064</b>	<b>Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>(985)</b>	<b>1,000</b>
<b>3,581</b>	<b>Plus opening cash and cash equivalents</b>	<b>6,645</b>	<b>5,100</b>
<b>6,645</b>	<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>5,660</b>	<b>6,100</b>

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 26

The accompanying notes form part of these Financial Statements.

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## 1. STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

### REPORTING ENTITY

Te Māngai Pāho is a Crown Entity as defined by the Crown Entities Act 2004 and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing Te Māngai Pāho's operations includes the Broadcasting Act 1989 and the Crown Entities Act 2004. Te Māngai Pāho's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown.

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 (PBE) for financial reporting purposes and does not operate to make a financial return.

The financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho are for the year ended 30 June 2015 and were approved by the Board on 30 October 2015.

### BASIS OF PREPARATION

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the accounting policies have been applied consistently throughout the period.

#### Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Crown Entities Act 2004 which includes the requirement to comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand (NZ GAAP).

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 1 PBE accounting standards and comply with PBE accounting standards.

They are the first financial statements presented in accordance with the new PBE accounting standards. There are no material adjustments as a result of transition to these standards.

### Presentation currency and rounding

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000).

### Standards issued, not yet effective and not early adopted

In May 2013 the External Reporting Board issued a new suite of PBE accounting standards for application by public sector entities for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. Te Māngai Pāho has applied these standards in preparing the 30 June 2015 financial statements.

In October 2014 the PBE suite of accounting standards was updated to incorporate requirements and guidance for the not-for-profit sector. These updated standards apply to PBEs with reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2015. Te Māngai Pāho will apply these updated standards in preparing its 30 June 2016 financial statements and expects there will be minimal or no change in applying them.

## SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### Revenue

The specific accounting policies for significant revenue items are explained below:

#### *Revenue from the Crown*

Te Māngai Pāho is primarily funded from the Crown and this funding is restricted in its use for the purpose of Te Māngai Pāho meeting the objectives specified in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant Crown appropriations.

Te Māngai Pāho considers there are no conditions attached to the funding and it is recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement.

The fair value of revenue from the Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the amounts due in the funding arrangements.

#### *Interest revenue*

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

### Treatment of the Allocation of Funds

The allocation of funds to broadcasting projects is recognised 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 has 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 statement of financial liability. This liability is reduced as the applicant is paid according to the drawdown schedule specified in the production contract.

Once payments have been made according to the drawdown schedule there is no obligation to return any funding unless the total amount of the final payment is not required on completion of the project.

### Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee.

Lease payments under Te Māngai Pāho's operating lease for its premises are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

### Receivables

Short-term receivables are recorded at their face value, less any provision for impairment.

A receivable is considered impaired when there is evidence that Te Māngai Pāho will not be able to collect all amounts due. The amount of the impairment is the difference between the carrying amount of the receivable and the present value of the amounts expected to be collected.

### Investments

#### Bank term deposits

Investments in bank term deposits are initially measured at the amount invested.

After initial recognition, investments in bank deposits are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any provision for impairment.

#### Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following asset classes: 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 losses.

#### Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset 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.

In most instances an item of property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at its cost. Where an asset is acquired through a non-exchange transaction it is recognised at its 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 reported net in the surplus or deficit.

### 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.

### Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on a straight-line basis on all property, plant and equipment, at rates that will write off the cost of the assets to their estimated residual values over their useful lives. The useful lives and associated depreciation rates of major classes of property, plant and equipment have been estimated as follows:

Office Equipment	5 years	20%
Furniture & Fittings	9 to 10 years	10.5%
Computer Equipment	3 years	33%
Leasehold Improvements	6 years	17%
Motor Vehicle	5 years	20%

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease, or the estimated remaining useful lives of the improvements, whichever is the shorter.

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

### Intangible assets

#### Software acquisition and development

Acquired computer software licences are capitalised on the basis of the costs incurred to acquire and bring to use the specific software.

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

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

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

Costs associated with development and maintenance of Te Māngai Pāho's website 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 financial year is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

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%

### Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets held at cost 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 determined using an approach based on depreciated replacement cost.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount the asset is regarded as impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The total impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

The reversal of an impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit.

### Payables

Short term payables are recorded at their face value.

### Employee benefits

#### Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured 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.

A liability for sick leave is recognised 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 it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

A liability and an expense are recognised for bonuses where there is a contractual obligation, or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation, and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made.

### 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 surplus or deficit as incurred.

### Provisions

A provision is recognised 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 expenditure will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

### 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 53O of the Broadcasting Act 1989.

### Goods and Services Tax

The financial statements have been prepared on a GST exclusive basis, except for receivables and payables, which are recorded on a GST inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

The net GST received from or paid to Inland Revenue, 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.

### Budget Figures

The budget figures are derived from the statement of performance expectations as approved by the Board at the beginning of the financial year. The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Board in preparing these financial statements.

### 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.

### Output Cost Statements

The Output Cost Statements, as reported in the Statement of Performance, report the total funding allocations made for the radio and television outputs for the year ended 30 June 2015. They also report the costs of administrative activities undertaken by Te Māngai Pāho.

There have been no changes to the cost allocation methodology since the date of the last audited financial statements.

### Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, Te Māngai Pāho has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future. Subsequent actual results may differ from

these estimates and assumptions. The estimates and assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and 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 estimates and assumptions 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 in applying accounting policies**

Management has exercised no critical judgements in applying the accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2015.

## 2. FUNDING FROM THE CROWN

Te Māngai Pāho has been provided with funding from the Crown for the specific purposes set out in Section 53 of the Broadcasting Act 1989 and the scope of the relevant Crown appropriations. Apart from these

restrictions there are no unfulfilled conditions or contingencies attached to government funding. (2014: \$nil)

## 3. OTHER REVENUE

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 Actual \$000
Previous funding commitments withdrawn or cancelled	167	908
Revenue from programme sales	14	20
Māori ICT Development Fund (refer also note 27)	29	0
<b>Total other revenue</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>928</b>

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

## 4. PERSONNEL COSTS

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 Actual \$000
Salary and wages	1,107	1,061
Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	30	28
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements (note 14)	7	9
Other personnel costs	46	49
<b>Total personnel costs</b>	<b>1,190</b>	<b>1,147</b>

## 5. ADMINISTRATION EXPENDITURE

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 Actual \$000
<b>Overheads</b>		
Personnel costs	1,190	1,147
Office overheads	166	347
Depreciation	36	132
Amortisation	35	1
Fees to auditor:		
Audit fees for financial statements audit	42	41
Fees for assurance and related services	38	72
Operating lease expense	151	148
Professional services and consultants fees	85	79
Board and sub-committee costs - fees	37	42
(refer also note 18) - travel, accommodation, other	23	29
	1,803	2,038
<b>Consultation</b>		
Hui	45	29
Liaison	46	47
	91	76
<b>Development</b>		
Monitoring/surveys	125	114
Professional assessors	24	16
Publications and reports	29	30
Promotions	29	24
Archiving	575	440
	782	624
<b>Total administration expenditure</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>2,738</b>

## 6. FUNDING EXPENDITURE - TELEVISION

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 Actual \$000
Māori Television Service Direct Funding	16,120	16,120
Other programmes	24,552	25,123
Ngā Aho Whakaari	70	60
<b>Total funding expenditure - television</b>	<b>40,742</b>	<b>41,303</b>

## 7. FUNDING EXPENDITURE - RADIO

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 Actual \$000
Iwi station operational funding	10,500	8,066
Radio distribution network	833	833
Programmes	1,288	1,249
APRA/RMNZ Fees	210	161
Music compact discs	0	336
Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori	70	70
Capacity building	210	222
Unrecoverable debt	0	25
<b>Total funding expenditure - radio</b>	<b>13,111</b>	<b>10,962</b>

## 8. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	Effective interest rate	Total \$000	Maturities 3 months or less \$000
<b>2015</b>			
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
- Current account	0.85%	2	2
- Call account	2.70%	5,658	5,658
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents 2015</b>		<b>5,660</b>	<b>5,660</b>
<b>2014</b>			
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>			
- Current account	0.00%	10	10
- Call account	2.75%	6,635	6,635
<b>Total cash and cash equivalents 2014</b>		<b>6,645</b>	<b>6,645</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.

## 9. INVESTMENTS

	30 June 2015 Actual \$000	30 June 2014 Actual \$000
Term deposits	11,300	13,300
<b>Total investments</b>	<b>11,300</b>	<b>13,300</b>

There is no impairment provision for investments.

The maturity dates and weighted average effective interest rates for term deposits are as follows:

Term deposits with maturities of 307-368 days	11,300
Weighted average effective interest rate	4.76%

The carrying value of term deposits with maturities less than twelve months equals their fair value.

The fair value of term deposits with remaining maturities in excess of twelve months is \$2.9 million (2014 \$0).

The fair value of all deposits is based on market quoted interest rates at the time the investments were made, as the interest rates are fixed at the time of investment.

## 10. RECEIVABLES

	30 June 2015 Actual \$000	30 June 2014 Actual \$000
<b>Exchange transactions</b>		
- Accrued interest receivable	360	230
- Sundry debtors	0	4
<b>Non exchange transactions</b>		
- GST receivable	82	0
<b>Total debtors and other receivables</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>234</b>

As at 30 June 2015 and 2014 all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied, as detailed below:

	30 June 2015			30 June 2014		
	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000	Gross \$000	Impairment \$000	Net \$000
Not past due	442	0	442	234	0	234
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 over 90 days	0	0	0	29	29	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>263</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>234</b>

All receivables greater than thirty days are considered to be past due.

## 11. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

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

	Office equipment \$000	Furniture and fittings \$000	Computer equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Motor vehicle \$000	Total \$000
<b>Cost or valuation</b>						
<b>Balance at 1 July 2013</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>772</b>
Additions	2	0	28	22	0	52
Disposals	(15)	(67)	(42)	(418)	0	(542)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>282</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2014</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>282</b>
Additions	0	0	3	0	40	43
Disposals	0	0	(7)	0	(40)	(47)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>278</b>
<b>Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses</b>						
<b>Balance at 1 July 2013</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>328</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>564</b>
Depreciation expense	4	6	22	92	8	132
Eliminate on disposal	(15)	(44)	(42)	(418)	0	(519)
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2014</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>177</b>
Depreciation expense	4	3	16	4	9	36
Eliminate on disposal	0	0	(7)	0	(19)	(26)
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>						
At 1 July 2013	13	48	25	90	32	208
At 30 June and 1 July 2014	11	19	31	20	24	105
<b>At 30 June 2015</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>91</b>

## 12. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

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

	Acquired software \$000	Developed software \$000	Total \$000
<b>Cost</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July 2013</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
Additions	0	50	50
Disposals	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2014</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>90</b>
Additions	0	298	298
Disposals	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>388</b>
<b>Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses</b>			
<b>Balance at 1 July 2013</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>
Amortisation expense	0	1	1
Disposals	0	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Balance at 1 July 2014</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>41</b>
Amortisation expense	0	35	35
Disposals	0	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0	0
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>76</b>
<b>Carrying amounts</b>			
At 1 July 2013	0	0	0
At 30 June and 1 July 2014	0	49	49
<b>At 30 June 2015</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>312</b>

Developed software includes an amount of \$175,000 for a programme which is currently being developed to monitor Māori language on radio stations funded by Te Māngai Pāho.

There are no restrictions over the title of Te Māngai Pāho's intangible assets, nor are any pledged as security for liabilities.

## 13. PAYABLES

	30 June 2015 Actual \$000	30 June 2014 Actual \$000
<b>Exchange transactions</b>		
- Trade creditors	44	143
- Accruals	319	148
<b>Non exchange transactions</b>		
- GST payable	0	309
<b>Total creditors and other payables</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>600</b>

## 14. EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

	30 June 2015 Actual \$000	30 June 2014 Actual \$000
<b>Current employee entitlements are represented by:</b>		
Accrued salaries and wages	25	20
Annual leave	100	98
<b>Total employee entitlements</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>118</b>

## 15. FUNDING PROVISIONS

Projects approved by the Board of Te Māngai Pāho are non exchange transactions. At the time projects are approved and notification is made to the funding recipient, 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 2015 Actual \$000	30 June 2014 Actual \$000
Television	13,294	16,617
Radio	937	1,033
<b>Total funding provisions</b>	<b>14,231</b>	<b>17,650</b>

Movements for each class of provision are as follows:

	Television \$000	Radio \$000	Total \$000
<b>2015</b>			
Balance at 1 July 2014	16,617	1,033	17,650
Additional provisions made	40,742	13,111	53,853
Amounts used	(43,996)	(13,109)	(57,105)
Unused amounts reversed	(69)	(98)	(167)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2015</b>	<b>13,294</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>14,231</b>
<b>2014</b>			
Balance at 1 July 2013	13,054	1,158	14,212
Additional provisions made	41,303	10,962	52,265
Amounts used	(36,864)	(11,054)	(47,918)
Unused amounts reversed	(876)	(33)	(909)
<b>Balance at 30 June 2014</b>	<b>16,617</b>	<b>1,033</b>	<b>17,650</b>

## 16. RECONCILIATION OF NET SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) TO NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 Actual \$000
Net surplus/(deficit)	1,121	(224)
<b>Add/(Less) non- cash expenditure/(income)</b>		
Depreciation	36	132
Amortisation	35	1
<b>Total non-cash items</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>133</b>
<b>Add/(Less) items classified as investing or financing activities:</b>		
(Gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	3	21
<b>Total items classified as investing or financing activities</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Add/(Less) movements in working capital items</b>		
(Increase) /decrease in accrued interest	(130)	(124)
(Increase) /decrease in accounts receivable	4	(3)
(Increase) /decrease in prepayments	0	0
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable	(87)	181
Increase / (decrease) in funding provisions	(3,419)	3,438
Increase / (decrease) in GST payable	(391)	585
Increase / (decrease) in employee entitlements	7	9
<b>Net movements in working capital items</b>	<b>(4,016)</b>	<b>4,086</b>
<b>Net cash flow from operating activities</b>	<b>(2,821)</b>	<b>4,016</b>

## 17. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Te Māngai Pāho is a wholly owned entity of the Crown.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship and are on terms and conditions not more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect Te Māngai Pāho would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Transactions with other government agencies, such as Government departments and Crown entities, are not disclosed as related party transactions when they are consistent with the normal operation arrangements between government agencies and are undertaken on the normal terms and conditions for such transactions.

There were no transactions with any related party or government agency that did not come within the above criteria (2014 \$nil).

### Key management personnel compensation

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

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 Actual \$000
Salary and other short term employee benefits comprise:		
- Remuneration of board members	37	42
- Remuneration of senior management team	682	628
Post-employment benefits	0	0
Other long-term benefits	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0
<b>Total key management personnel compensation</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>670</b>

## 18. REMUNERATION OF BOARD MEMBERS

The Board of Te Māngai Pāho received the following fees for the year ended 30 June 2015:-

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 Actual \$000
Gina Rangi to December 2013	0	3
Piri Sciascia (Chair)	9	7
Taria Tahana	4	6
Toni Waho to August 2013	0	1
Doug Hauraki	8	4
Rawinia Higgins	7	7
Pakake Winiata to February 2015	1	6
Leonie Pihama from February 2014 to January 2015	1	3
Eruera Tarena from February 2014	7	5
<b>Total board fees</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>42</b>

Payment of \$2,880 was made to the independent chair of the Audit and Risk Committee during the financial year. (2014 \$1,440) Employer's Liability insurance cover was held during the financial year in respect of the liability or costs of Board members and employees. No Board members received compensation or other benefits in relation to cessation. (2014 \$Nil)

## 19. REMUNERATION OF EMPLOYEES

In 2015 four employees received remuneration and other benefits in excess of \$100,000. Their remuneration bands are as follows:

Remuneration Band	Number of Employees 2015	Number of Employees 2014
\$110,001-\$120,000	1	0
\$120,001-\$130,000	0	1
\$130,001-\$140,000	0	1
\$160,001-\$170,000	1	1
\$170,001-\$180,000	1	0
\$200,001-\$210,000	0	1*
\$220,001-\$230,000	1*	0
<b>Total employees</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>

\*Chief Executive's total remuneration

## 20. POST BALANCE DAY EVENTS

There were no significant events after balance date 2015. (2014: Nil)

## 21. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 Actual \$000
<i>Loans and receivables</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	5,660	6,645
Debtors and other receivables	442	234
Investments - term deposits	11,300	13,300
<b>Total loans and receivables</b>	<b>17,402</b>	<b>20,179</b>
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
Creditors and other payables	363	600
Funding provisions	14,231	17,650
<b>Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>	<b>14,594</b>	<b>18,250</b>

### Fair value hierarchy

All financial instruments are recognised at fair values determined by quoted prices for identical instruments in active markets.

There has been no change from the previous period in the method for determination of the fair values of financial instruments.

## 22. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENT RISKS

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 cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Te Māngai Pāho's exposure to fair value and cash flow interest rate risk is limited to its bank deposits, which are held at fixed rates of interest. Interest rate risk is managed by having a spread of investment maturity dates, in order to limit exposure to short term interest rate movements.

The interest rate and maturities of term investments are disclosed in notes 8 and 9.

### Sensitivity analysis

As at 30 June 2015, 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 \$56,584 (2014: \$66,350) higher or lower.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its contractual obligations to Te Māngai Pāho.

Te Māngai Pāho is exposed to credit risk from cash and term deposits with banks, and debtors and other receivables. The maximum credit exposure is the carrying amount in the statement of financial position, as detailed in notes 8 to 10.

Surplus cash, due to the timing of cash inflows and outflows, is invested with banks which are registered in New Zealand and which have 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.

There is no significant concentration of credit risk pertaining to accounts receivable.

No collateral or security is required to support financial instruments.

### Credit quality of financial assets

The credit quality of financial assets is assessed by reference to Standard and Poor's credit ratings (if available) or to historical information about counterparty default rates:

	30 June 2015 Actual \$000	30 June 2014 Actual \$000
<b>Counterparties with credit ratings</b>		
<b>Cash at bank and term deposits</b>		
AA-	16,960	19,945
<b>Total cash at bank and term deposits</b>	<b>16,960</b>	<b>19,945</b>
<b>Counterparties without credit ratings</b>		
<b>Debtors and other receivables</b>		
With no defaults in the past	442	234
<b>Total debtors and other receivables</b>	<b>442</b>	<b>234</b>

### 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.

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>2015</b>			
Creditors and other payables (note 13)	363	0	0
<b>2014</b>			
Creditors and other payables (note 13)	600	0	0

Te Māngai Pāho also has funding provisions of \$14.231m at 30 June 2015 (2014: \$17.650m). It is expected that these will be paid by 30 June 2016. Most of these payments will be made on the achievement of milestones or activities whose timing is not specified, rather than on contractual dates.

## 23. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS AND OPERATING LEASES

	2015 Actual \$000	2014 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	158	158
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	475	633
Later than 5 years	0	0
	<b>633</b>	<b>791</b>
<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>791</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 30 June 2025 if the right of renewal is exercised.

## 24. CONTINGENCIES

### Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities at balance date. (2014 \$nil)

### Contingent assets

Te Māngai Pāho has no contingent assets. (2014 \$nil)

## 25. 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.

## 26. EXPLANATION OF MAJOR 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 revenue and expense for the year was \$0.962 million more than budgeted:-

- Total revenue was over budget by \$0.250 million. This was mainly due to interest revenue being \$0.181 million over budget.
- Radio funding expenditure was \$0.689 million less than budgeted, mostly due to a music funding round being deferred and to \$0.274 million that was set aside for strategy development not being required as yet.

### Statement of financial position

Current assets were less than budgeted by \$0.957 million at year end, due to the timing of payments for programme delivery.

Current liabilities were also less than budgeted, by \$1.581 million, due to the level unpaid funding provisions at year end.

Non-current assets were \$0.303 million over budget, mainly due to the development of an online funding system.

### Statement of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents were \$0.440 million less than budgeted, also due to the timing of payments for programme delivery.

## 27. MĀORI ICT DEVELOPMENT FUND

The Māori ICT Development Fund was a Budget 2014 initiative, with \$30 million initially committed over four years. The funding was allocated to a new non-departmental other expense in Vote: Māori Affairs – Māori ICT Development Fund. Following Cabinet decisions in August 2014 the funding was adjusted to: \$0.5 million in 2014/15 (for set up costs), \$4.5 million in 2015/16 and \$5.0 million per annum from 2016/17 to 2020/21. It was also agreed at that time that Te Māngai Pāho would administer the fund and the \$0.5 million was received.

It was subsequently determined that Te Māngai Pāho lacks the statutory authority to administer the fund as intended and all funds were returned to Te Puni Kōkiri, apart from \$29,000 which had already been spent on set up costs. These costs have been absorbed by Te Māngai Pāho and are included in Personnel Costs and Office Overheads.

## 28. ADJUSTMENTS ON TRANSITION TO THE NEW PUBLIC BENEFIT ENTITY ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

There have been no reclassifications to items in the financial statements, and no recognition or measurement adjustments, on transition this year to the new Public Benefit Entity accounting standards.

# STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE

## FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2015

To comply with our responsibilities under the Public Finance Act regarding our activities funded through the Crown via appropriations within Vote Māori Affairs, and how performance is measured for each activity, details from Information Supporting the Estimates are outlined within each output class. The associated funding is disclosed in the Cost of Services Statement below.

### 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 30.

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

OUTPUT CLASS	BUDGET	2014/15 ACTUAL	2013/14 ACTUAL
	\$000	\$000	\$000
<b>Māori Television Broadcasting</b>			
Revenue - Appropriation <sup>1</sup>	40,332	40,332	40,332
- Other	100	83	895
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>40,432</b>	<b>40,415</b>	<b>41,227</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>40,700</b>	<b>40,742</b>	<b>41,303</b>
Movement in Reserves	(268)	(327)	(76)
<b>Māori Radio Broadcasting</b>			
Revenue - Appropriation <sup>2</sup>	13,744	13,744	10,744
- Other	0	98	33
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>13,744</b>	<b>13,842</b>	<b>10,777</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>13,111</b>	<b>10,962</b>
Movement in Reserves	(56)	731	(185)
<b>Administration of Māori Broadcasting</b>			
Revenue - Appropriation <sup>3</sup>	2,183	2,183	1,808
- Interest Received	1,000	1,181	967
- Other	0	29	0
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>3,183</b>	<b>3,393</b>	<b>2,775</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>2,738</b>
Movement in Reserves (excl Interest and other)	(517)	(493)	(930)
Net Movement in Reserves	483	717	37
<b>Total Appropriations</b>	<b>56,259</b>	<b>56,259</b>	<b>52,884</b>
<b>Total Other Revenue</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>928</b>
<b>Total Interest Received</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>967</b>
<b>TOTAL REVENUE</b>	<b>57,359</b>	<b>57,650</b>	<b>54,779</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURE</b>	<b>57,200</b>	<b>56,529</b>	<b>55,003</b>
<b>Net Movement in Reserves</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>1,121</b>	<b>(224)</b>
<b>As per Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense</b>			

1 This appropriation is from Vote Māori Affairs for Māori Television Broadcasting.

2 This appropriation is from Vote Māori Affairs for Māori Radio Broadcasting.

3 This appropriation is from Vote Māori Affairs for Administration of Māori Broadcasting.

## OUTPUT CLASS: MĀORI TELEVISION BROADCASTING

The appropriation for this output class is for the promotion of Māori language and Māori culture through television broadcasting and is intended to achieve progress towards Māori protecting, sustaining and growing their reo, taonga, mātauranga and tikanga.

Under this output class, Te Māngai Pāho has undertaken to:

- promote Māori language and culture through television and new media;
- promote capability in the Māori television broadcasting and production sector; and
- purchase programmes to be broadcast on television or on other platforms.

## 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	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quantity Of Māori Language in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	At least 90% of samples of funded programmes are assessed as meeting the required Māori language content according to target audience group.*	99%	92%

\* 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	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quality of Māori Language Content in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	Samples of funded programmes reviewed are assessed as meeting a quality standard of 4 or above on a 5 point scale based on our Māori Language Evaluation Framework.	Average Quality Score 4.3	Average Quality Score 4.5

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 was reviewed by a registered Māori language consultant. These included programmes funded from the period 1 June 2013 to 30 June 2014. These were reviewed in order to confirm that the language quality was at a minimum of 'good', meaning the quality is marked by good pronunciation, a competent range of vocabulary and grammatical structures, and some idiomatic sayings which enable the speaker to use the language, though errors occur, in specific settings. Fluent speaking talent is an added bonus. Where issues were identified these were communicated to the broadcaster.

## OUTPUT 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 2014/15 is shown below.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Target Audience Group	Programme Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 70% Maori Language Content)	427	438	584
Second Language Learners (Between 30 – 70% Māori Language Content)	81	83	84
Receptive Audiences (Up to 30 % Māori Language Content)	198	203	379
<b>Total Programme Hours</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>724</b>	<b>1,047</b>

Note In delivery, Māori Television produced more programme hours than target. Te Māngai Pāho's share of funded 2014/15 production was 787.7 hours, 63.7 hours ahead of target.

## OUTPUT 2 – CONTESTABLE TELEVISION PROGRAMME FUNDING

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

Contestable Television Programme Funding

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The quantity of Television Programmes purchased according to target audience groups through contestable funding in 2014/15 is shown below.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Target Audience Group	Programme Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 70% Maori Language Content)	372	429.0	398.5
Second Language Learners (Between 30 – 70% Māori Language Content)	124	141.0	122.5
Receptive Audiences (Up to 30 % Māori Language Content)	124	130.5	111.0
<b>Total Programme Hours</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>700.5</b>	<b>632</b>

Note The average cost of programmes purchased was lower than budgeted and some additional funding was made available from reversals and reserves. This enabled Te Māngai Pāho to purchase a slightly higher number of hours than originally planned.

## CONTESTABLE DIGITAL INITIATIVE FUNDING

### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Number of Digital Initiatives Funded	12 Initiatives	5 Initiatives	New Measure 2014/15
Quality of Digital Initiatives Funded	All proposals funded have identified Māori language and/or Māori cultural outcomes and are made available on multiple platforms	Achieved	New Measure 2014/15

## SUMMARY FOR OUTPUT CLASS MĀORI TELEVISION BROADCASTING

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 - Direct Funding for Māori Television Service	16,120	16,120	16,120
<b>Total Cost Output 1</b>	<b>16,120</b>	<b>16,120</b>	<b>16,120</b>
Output 2 - Contestable Television Programme Funding	24,580	24,622	25,183
<b>Total Cost Output 2</b>	<b>24,580</b>	<b>24,622</b>	<b>25,183</b>
<b>Total for Output Class (GST exclusive)</b>	<b>40,700</b>	<b>40,742</b>	<b>41,303</b>

Note Total actual expenditure is \$0.042m more than budget, as reversed approvals of contestable funding from prior years were reallocated in 2014/15 to additional contestable programming. Actual expenditure in 2013/14 is \$0.561m higher than this year as more reversed approvals were reallocated last year.

## OUTPUT CLASS - MĀORI RADIO BROADCASTING

The appropriation for this output class is for the promotion of Māori language and Māori culture through radio broadcasting and is intended to achieve progress towards Māori protecting, sustaining and growing their reo, taonga, mātauranga and tikanga.

Under this output class, Te Māngai Pāho has undertaken to:

- promote Māori language and culture through radio broadcasting;
- promote capability in the Māori radio broadcasting sector;
- support the operational costs of iwi radio stations; and
- purchase programmes for broadcast on iwi 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	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quantity Of Māori Language in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	At least 90% of samples of funded programmes are assessed as meeting the required Māori language content according to target audience group.*	94.6% Achieved	93% 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	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quality of Māori Language Content in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	Samples 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 4.3	Average Quality Score 4.1

## 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 to broadcast at least 8 hours of Māori language each day within an 18 hour broadcast window.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 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
Feasibility Study	Conduct a feasibility study on options to expand the iwi radio network	Achieved	New Measure 2014/15

Funding for centrally managed iwi radio service provider contracts

Service Provider Contracts - Quality of Service Delivery

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
For each contract, 90% of iwi stations that rank provider service as "satisfactory" or better in a six monthly survey.	>90%	92%	85%

Note Iwi radio stations rate provider service according to a five point scale with 1 being poor and 5 being excellent. The latest data available was March 2015 and the survey result is based on responses from 18 of 21 stations.

## OUTPUT 2 – CONTESTABLE FUNDING FOR RADIO PROGRAMMES AND MUSIC

### Radio programmes within the 18 hour Broadcast Window

#### Target Audience Group

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

#### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Quantity of radio programming for national broadcast

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Radio programming purchased	860 Hours	860 Hours	860 Hours
	8,852 Files	8,852 Files	8,852 Files

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.

## Music

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Number of Music tracks purchased in 2014/15	100 Music Tracks	0 Music Tracks	84 Music Tracks

Note The Music Funding round was held in July 2015 when 100 tracks were funded.

## Radio Programmes Outside the 18 Hour Broadcast Window

### Programmes

#### Target Audience Group

Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 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	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 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 OUTPUT CLASS MĀORI RADIO BROADCASTING

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Operational Funding for Iwi Radio			
Operational Funding	10,500	10,500	8,066
Funding for centrally managed Iwi radio service provider contracts	1,335	1,323	1,286
<b>Total Cost Output 1</b>	<b>11,835</b>	<b>11,823</b>	<b>9,352</b>
Output 2 Contestable Funding for Radio Programme and Music	1,965	1,288	1,610
<b>Total Cost Output 2</b>	<b>1,965</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,610</b>
<b>Total for Output Class (GST exclusive)</b>	<b>13,800</b>	<b>13,111</b>	<b>10,962</b>

Note Total actual expenditure is \$0.689m less than budget, as a budgeted music funding round was not held during the year and also the budget set aside for strategy development was not utilised. Actual expenditure this year is \$2.149m higher than in 2013/14 as the appropriation for Māori Radio Broadcasting was increased by \$3m.

## OUTPUT CLASS – ADMINISTRATION OF MĀORI BROADCASTING

The appropriation for this output class is for the purchase of administration services from Te Māngai Pāho to meet its statutory functions and deliver on the Government's Māori broadcasting policy and is intended to fund the administration costs of Te Māngai Pāho.

Under this output class, Te Māngai Pāho has undertaken to:

- achieve the sound management and disbursement of funds to promote Māori language and culture;
- support the archiving of Māori radio and television broadcasting;
- maintain systems and procedures to assist Te Māngai Pāho to meet its statutory functions;
- meet Te Māngai Pāho's Good Employer obligations; and
- maintain Te Māngai Pāho's organisational health and capability.

### 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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
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.	3*	2 Radio 1 Contract for TV*	4 Radio 1 Contract for TV
Percentage of reviews with final recommendations fully accepted by funding recipient	>90%	100%	100%

\* The television contract selected in 2014/15 involved a major review.

## OUTPUT 2 – FUNDING FOR ARCHIVING

### Radio and Television Archiving

#### PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Funding for archiving of broadcast programmes.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
<b>Hours of Radio and Television Archiving</b>			
Hours of Television Archiving	610	610 (Refer Note)	610
Hours of Radio Archiving	500	500 (Refer Note)	Not Achieved
<b>Radio Legacy Archiving</b>			
Prepare scoping report and complete establishment phase	Report and Establishment Phase completed	Report in Progress Pilot phase for legacy work completed	New Measure 2014/15

Note: In delivery, Ngā Taonga Sound and Vision added 925 hours of Te Māngai Pāho funded television to the archive collection in 2014/15.

Note: In delivery, Ngā Taonga Sound and Vision added 654 hours of Te Māngai Pāho funded radio to the archive collection in 2014/15.

Note: Due to staff changes at Ngā Taonga Sound and Vision, the Scoping Report is still in progress.

## SUMMARY FOR OUTPUT CLASS ADMINISTRATION OF MĀORI BROADCASTING

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Funding for Contract Management	2,125	2,101	2,298
<b>Total Cost Output 1</b>	<b>2,125</b>	<b>2,101</b>	<b>2,298</b>
Output 2 Funding for Archiving	575	575	440
<b>Total Cost Output 2</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>440</b>
<b>Total for Output Class (GST exclusive)</b>	<b>2,700</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>2,738</b>

Note: Output 1: Funding for Contract Management is \$0.062 million less than 2013/14 due to additional costs incurred following the August 2013 earthquake and the need to relocate premises.

Output 2: Funding for Archiving is \$0.135 million more than the previous year due to archiving activity brought forward from prior years and contracted in 2014/15.

## ASSESSING ORGANISATIONAL HEALTH & CAPABILITY

FOCUS AREA	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	PERFORMANCE INDICATOR ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2014/15 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Good Employer	Annual Staff Turnover	10% or less	0%	9%
	Zero Tolerance of harassment, bullying and discrimination	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
	Equal Employment Opportunities included in all relevant documents and practices.	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Managing Risk	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
Financial Information Systems and Controls	Annual Audit Rating	Maintain "Good" rating	Achieved	Achieved
Service Performance Information and Associated Systems and Controls	Annual Audit Rating	Maintain "Good" rating	Achieved	Achieved
Effectiveness and Efficiency	Contract management expenditure as a proportion of Total Expenditure is maintained at current levels	Less than or equal to 5%	3.7%	4.2%

# 2014/15 CALENDAR OF EVENTS



## JULY 2014

Māori Television launched Māori language versions of *Spongebob Squarepants* and *Dora the Explorer* in Māori Language Week 2014. Production company Takatū Associates Ltd were commissioned to carry out the reversioning of these popular cartoon characters.



## AUGUST 2014

Pio Terei teams up with television foodie Pete Peeti to highlight the great Kiwi outdoors in *Pete and Pio*. The pair head out on a kai safari around Aotearoa and share their experience of food gathering – and eating – and the people they meet along the way. (Hikoī NZ Ltd).



## SEPTEMBER 2014

The Waiata Māori Music Awards were held in Hastings in September 2014. Stan Walker was the Radio Airplay Award winner (Bulletproof) and also reached number two on the NZ singles charts with his collaboration on the Māori language song *Aotearoa*, part funded by TMP.



## OCTOBER 2014

"*The Dead Lands*" premiered in October 2014. Hongi (James Rolleston) a chief's son, must avenge his father's murder by a band of villains. Hongi's only hope is to pass through the forbidden Dead Lands and forge an alliance with a ruthless fighter (Lawrence Makoare).



## NOVEMBER 2014

*Pūkoro* is a half hour show for children five years and under in 100% te reo Māori. The programme is produced by Kura Productions Ltd and screens on Māori Television.



## DECEMBER 2014

Produced by White Gloves Television Productions Ltd, *Kuia* features interviews with some remarkable women who recount stories of their younger days when electricity was a rarity, transition from horseback to horsepower and reflection on things that impacted them over the years.

## 2014/15 CALENDAR (CONTINUED)



### JANUARY 2015

In January 2015 Lower Hutt's iwi radio station Atiawa Toa FM staged their annual festival, Te Rā o Te Raukura, which attracts up to 20,000 people. The festival features music, amusement rides and hundreds of stalls with an array of food and crafts.



### FEBRUARY 2015

Produced by Adrenalin Ltd, *Whānau Living* on TV1 focuses on Stacey Morrison's personal journey of discovery as she seeks to balance a busy lifestyle as mother, wife, TV and radio presenter.



### MARCH 2015

Kapa haka has a popular following and none more so than the biennial Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Championships. Hosted by Ngāi Tahu the 2015 festival had full coverage on Māori Television and on radio by Tahu FM with an English language service by Hakarongo Mai.



### APRIL 2015

Opened in 2011, Te Araroa has been hailed as one of the great walking treks of the world. *Te Araroa: Tales From The Trails* offers viewers the opportunity to walk the trail from the comfort of their living rooms and perhaps provide the inspiration to make the actual journey.



### MAY 2015

*Find Me a Māori Bride* on Māori Television aims to introduce people to Māori culture through laughter. Two cousins undertake a crash course in Māori culture to meet the terms of an inheritance: find a Māori bride or lose out on inheriting the family farm.



### JUNE 2015

Award winning series *Whare Taonga* takes the viewer on a journey to discover some of Aotearoa's oldest wharenui (traditional Māori meeting houses). These iconic structures hold histories of great meaning for the different iwi, hapū and whānau from around Aotearoa.



# DIRECTORY

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Audit New Zealand  
on behalf of the Auditor- General

## BANKER

Westpac

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Simpson Grierson

## BOARD MEMBERS

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Chair

**PROF RAWINIA HIGGINS** **DR ERUERA  
PRENDERGAST-TARENA**

## STAFF

**JOHN BISHARA**  
Chief Executive

**LARRY PARR**  
Manager, Television  
Funding Portfolio

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Corporate Services

**LYNNE PARR**  
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