



Te Māngai Pāho

TE MĀNGAI PĀHO ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2014

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TE MĀNGAI PĀHO ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2014



The Mouthpiece of the Airwaves

The design embodies our mission **‘Tuhia te hā o te reo Māori ki te rangi.’**

The design represents the nurturing of te reo Māori.

The three uprights are called **Piki ki te rangi.**

They represent the connections between heaven and earth.

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

Within this is **Te Purapura – te kākano i ruia mai i Rangiātea**

– 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 2013/14

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

Vision Statement

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

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

Mission Statement

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

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

Statutory Role

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

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Chair's Introduction

Pinepine te kura, hau te kura
Whanake te kura i raro i Awarua
Ko te kura nui, ko te kura roa,
Ko te kura o tawhiti nā Tūhaepō!...

Kia tīkina ake rā ēnei kupu a te oriori a taku iwi hei wāhi i aku kōrero me aku mihi ki a tātou e hāpai nei i tō tātou kura, arā te reo Māori. Ko tā Te Māngai Pāho he tautoko i tēnei kura kia pāhotia ai, kia whakaangi ai, kia hau te kura.

Kua eke a Te Māngai Pāho ki tōna rua ngahurutanga, nō reira e hia nei ngā mate kua riro i roto i ngā tau, i roto i tēnei tau anō hoki. Nō reira, tēnei te poroporoaki i a rātou kua tae ki tawhiti nui, ki tawhiti roa, ki tawhiti pāmamao, ki te Pūtahi-nui-a-Rēhua. Ka tītoko ko te ao mārama!

Tēnei te tira hou, tēnei haramai nei...

I roto i tēnei tau i whakahaerehia he kōwhiringa pōti, ā, he tira hou kua haramai nei. Nō reira, me mihi ki tō mātou Minita o te tau, arā a Tākuta Pita Sharples, nāna mātou katoa o te Poari i whakatū hei ringaringa, waewae mōna i roto i tēnei kaupapa. E te karawa, mā ēnei kupu a tō tāua tipuna e noho hai kupu whakamihi i a koe 'nō runga rawa koe, nō te tāhu nui i a Rangī, e tū nei!'

Ka tahuri ki te tira hou, ki te Minita hou e pīkau nei i ngā moemoeā o te tini, o te mano o te iwi Māori. Nā reira, e Te Ururoa, tēnā koe; mauria mai tō ihi, tō wehi, tō mana ki roto i tēnei tūranga hai ārahi i a mātou tō tira tiaki i tēnei taonga o tātou. Nō reira, tēnei ka mihi ki a koe me ō mahi whakawhanake i tō iwi Māori, kia whanake hoki tēnei kura o tātou, te reo Māori me te whakapaoho i tō tātou reo.

Heoi, hai whakakapinga māku kia tīkina ake i ngā kōrero o te rehu a Te Māngai Pāho – 'Tuhia te hā o te reo ki te rangi!' Kia ita! Kia mau!

By way of introduction, I have selected some of the lines from my ancestral waiata, *Pinepine te Kura*. The words contained in this song are about our treasures, and analogous to our language. Te Māngai Pāho continues to nurture this treasure and allow it to be heard far and wide. I would like to pay homage to those who have gone before us in Te Māngai Pāho's twenty years of existence, and they are duly acknowledged.

I want to acknowledge the Minister who appointed this board, Hon Dr Pita Sharples and his contribution to our people. I want to also welcome the new Minister for Māori Development Hon Te Ururoa Flavell and 'te tirahou' who will continue to support the advancement of our people and more specifically, and with respect to the vision of Te Māngai Pāho, our language – everywhere, every day, every way!

Te Mahere Rautaki a Te Māngai Pāho: He Kōrero Whakamārama

The end of 2013/14 marks twenty years since the completion of the 1993/94 establishment year for Te Māngai Pāho. That year, two decades ago, saw Te Māngai Pāho's original legislation enacted, a board appointed, administration established and a round of consultations completed, leading to the development of our first set of funding policies.

It is important to remember how this came about. Te Māngai Pāho exists in recognition of the government's obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi to actively support Māori language and culture. The role of government in the promotion and protection of Māori language and culture had been brought into sharp relief by the view of the Privy Council in the broadcasting assets case in 1991. As a result, the Government granted access to the radio and television spectrum for Māori language broadcasters. It also established the means to utilise this access, firstly through the work of New Zealand On Air, which laid the foundations for Māori broadcasting over a period of five years. Then in 1993 Te Māngai Pāho was created.

Since establishment, Te Māngai Pāho has allocated funding for almost 24,000 hours of television programming and just over 900,000 hours of Māori language radio broadcasting. More important than the level of output however is that over this time it is possible to chart a steady change in the profile of Māori language and culture in New Zealand society.

The work of Te Māngai Pāho is one part of a wider Māori language revitalisation effort amongst government agencies, community groups and individuals. What Te Māngai Pāho brings to this shared task is access to broadcasting which is a powerful medium for social change. We acknowledge that Māori language revitalisation efforts cannot succeed without the goodwill and support of the wider community. This is because the most significant contributor to language death is societal attitudes and values. When the language is not viewed as relevant or valued by society it can make revitalisation efforts onerous and overwhelming particularly as these dominant ideas continue to pervade our communities¹.

¹ Crystal, D, *Language Death*, Cambridge University Press, 2000.

Attitudes in New Zealand today have significantly shifted from 1984 when Naida Glavish lost her job at the Post Office for answering the phone with 'kia ora' and from 1999 when Hinewehi Mohi sang the national anthem in Māori at the Rugby World Cup at Twickenham. Today there will be generations of New Zealand people who will not know that answering the phone with 'kia ora' could cause controversy or that the national anthem used to only be in English. With respect to broadcasting, some of our most successful films in this country have featured a Māori perspective, such as *Once were Warriors*, *Whale Rider*, and *Boy* and October 2014 saw the release of the full length te reo Māori film *The Deadlands*. The visibility and increased awareness of the Māori language continues to develop and influence a change in our society about the value of the Māori language.

In reviewing our strategic approach, in 2012/13 Te Māngai Pāho adopted the ZePA², or Right-shift model for normalisation of te reo Māori. Right-shift is about recognising that all New Zealanders are at some point on the Māori language continuum, either negatively disposed (to the left on a horizontal axis) or positively disposed (to the right). Right-shift is about promoting initiatives that advance the Māori language in all spaces in a positive direction. For Te Māngai Pāho this means that we can be simultaneously engaged in supporting projects that aim to change society's attitudes to the Māori language, funding programmes to foster the correct pronunciation of common Māori words, through to initiatives to maintain or improve the level of fluency of competent speakers. Right-shift has been incorporated into our strategic planning documents and our operational approach. In 2013/14, we have been greatly encouraged by the initial response to Right-shift by our broadcasting and production community.

In July 2014, just after the end of the financial year to which this report relates, the government approved a new Māori Language Strategy. After a series of reviews and a high level of consultation over the last few years, the strategy document provides a timely update to the 2003 Māori Language Strategy. The new strategy outlines the Crown's approach to supporting the revitalisation of the Māori language and covers five result areas:

- (i) **Te Mana o te Reo:** *Increasing the status of the Māori language in New Zealand society.*
- (ii) **Te Ako i te Reo:** *Increasing the number of whānau Māori and other New Zealanders who can speak Māori.*
- (iii) **Te Mārama Pū ki te Whakaora Reo:** *increasing critical awareness about Māori language revitalisation.*
- (iv) **Te Kounga o te Reo:** *supporting the quality and appropriate use of the Māori language and iwi dialect maintenance.*
- (v) **Te Kōrerotanga o te Reo:** *Increasing the use of the Māori language among whānau Māori and other New Zealanders, especially in the home.*

The new strategy is intended to operate across all of government, with sector agencies assigned certain roles and responsibilities for particular areas. As a lead agency for Māori Language Broadcasting (together with Māori Television), Te Māngai Pāho is required to incorporate the strategy in its planning, reporting and accountability documents and collaborate with other agencies to progress the strategy. The philosophy of Right-shift underpins the objectives in all five key result areas of the new strategy.

The strategy is also timely given recent indicators on the state of the Māori language. The 2013 Census showed a 4.8% decline in the number of fluent Māori language speakers. However, the results from Statistics New Zealand's Te Kupenga Māori social survey released in May 2014 show some encouraging results regarding other areas of Māori language and Māori culture. The survey was conducted with 5,549 Māori identified through the national census who were then asked to participate in a wide ranging face to face survey. The survey results provide a more detailed picture of the attitudes and behaviours of the Māori population³.

As noted above, while there are now fewer fluent speakers, there has been an increase in the numbers of people at a lower level of language capability. Results indicate that 257,000 Māori had the ability to speak some Māori and an increasing proportion of younger Māori being able to speak some Māori.

The most commonly reported modern cultural activity reported was watching a Māori television programme, with 75% of respondents having done so in the last twelve months. In addition, 34% had listened to a Māori radio station.

Broadcasting and, to a growing extent, new media clearly continue to have a role to play in the revitalisation of Māori language and the promotion of Māori culture.

A decline in the number of fluent Māori language speakers accentuates the threat to the unique tribal dialects but we have seen that this realisation can also serve to galvanise leaders and communities into action.

As noted above there are areas of progress, particularly in attitudes to Māori language, the esteem in which the culture is held and signs of a shift (however faint at this stage) within a new generation who aspires to greater fluency in Māori. This generation sees mastery of the language as a status symbol, not something to be hidden and unused as perhaps it once was many years ago. Bilingualism gives them a passport to navigate between two worlds.

After twenty years of operation, and without minimising the challenges we still face, I believe we can look back with some pride on what has been achieved and look forward with some optimism to the future we hope to shape and influence. The direction of cultural change will determine the future of the Māori language. We will continue to use our resources to pursue a Right-shift in our audiences, seeking to influence attitudes and promote Māori language and culture through broadcasting and new media.

² Higgins, R. & Rewi, P. 2014. 'ZePA – Right Shifting: Reorientation towards Normalisation' in *The Value of the Māori Language – Te Hua o Te Reo Māori*, R. Higgins, P. Rewi & V. Olsen-Reeder (eds.), Wellington: Huia.

³ Refer www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/people_and_communities/maori/te-kupenga.aspx

I am pleased to present this report on our results for the 2013/14 year which has seen successes in our results achieved and programmes funded, as well as improvements to our own operations.

We are fortunate to have a committed team to carry out our work. During the year we were pleased to welcome Associate Professor Leonie Pihama and Eruera Prendergast-Tarena and the mix of skills they bring to the Board. Earlier in the year Toni Waho tendered his resignation from the board due to other work commitments. In December 2013 Gina Rangī's term with the Board ended, after a six year association with Te Māngai Pāho. Both Gina and Toni made significant contributions to Te Māngai Pāho and the Board and management would like to record our appreciation for their work. As Chair I have valued working with the members of the Board over the past year and thank them all for their continued support and commitment.

On behalf of the Board I wish to express my appreciation to the staff of Te Māngai Pāho and to thank all our stakeholders in government and the broadcasting industry, I acknowledge the important roles that you all play in contributing to the work of Te Māngai Pāho and look forward to our future endeavours together.

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

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

Nāku noa, nā



Prof Piri Sciascia, ONZM
Chair

Chief Executive's Report

Tēnei te tiki ake i ngā kōrero a tō mātou Tiamana mō tō tātou taonga, mō tō tātou kura, arā mō te reo Māori hei kupu tāpiri ki āna mihi ki tō mātou Minita o mua, arā a Tākuta Pita Sharples, i whakaū i tāna kaupapa Rautaki Reo Māori i te marama o Paenga-whāwhā, i mua i tana wehenga atu i te Whare Pāremata, nō reira tēnei rā te mihi ki a koe. Heoi, mai i Maketu ki Tongariro ka tatū mai ko te Minita hou, me tōna tūranga hou, te Minita Whakawhanake i tō tātou iwi Māori. Kua riro i a koe te kawae whakamaui tēnei kaupapa, nō reira nei ka mihi ki a koe, tēnā koe, otirā tēnā koutou katoa. Ko tā te Māngai Pāho whāinga matua:

“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.”⁴

Nō reira kei te kitea ake e neke whakatekatau ana tātau kia whakatata ki te pae tawhiti, ko te whāinga tonu kia whakamaui kia tina!

In keeping with our Chairman's acknowledgment to our Ministers, past and present, I would like to acknowledge Hon Dr Pita Sharples for his work particularly the launch of the new Māori Language Strategy in April. I would also like to welcome the new Minister for Māori Development, Hon Te Ururoa Flavell and wish him best as he continues to advance the work of his former colleague. The major outcome target for Te Māngai Pāho is:

“More people speaking more Māori and a greater awareness of Māori values, practices and views within Aotearoa.”⁵

There have been some significant right-shifts, but the distant horizon still needs to be drawn nearer in order for our vision to be achieved.

This has been an interesting, challenging and rewarding year for Te Māngai Pāho. We have faced some operational obstacles but nevertheless achieved many of the objectives we set ourselves at the start of the year. We have continued to see positive outcomes from our funding interventions in television, radio, digital initiatives, music and film. We have collaborated with sector entities and enhanced our own operational capability.

In this report I would like to highlight some of the achievements of our broadcasters and production communities, as well as providing an overview of our performance.

Television

The television screen is the primary destination for much of Te Māngai Pāho's funding. Our programmes are initially dispersed among up to five television channels, with subsequent availability in many instances through on-line access and mobile media devices.

Te Māngai Pāho has a close association with Māori Television. We provide \$16.1 million in funding for Māori Television's in-house programming through a Direct Funding arrangement. While Te Māngai Pāho's contestable fund is open to all broadcasters, the majority of programmes funded from the contestable pool are broadcast on Māori Television which remains the pre-eminent Māori language audio visual broadcaster.

There is, however, a level of demand from other broadcasters for Māori language and Māori themed programming. In terms of broadcast hours, around 43% of Te Māngai Pāho's contestable programmes screen on other networks. We continue to receive strong support for Māori programming from TVNZ, particularly with their three long standing programmes, *Waka Huia*, *Marae* and *Te Karere*. These programmes deliver an extensive broadcast reach through their positioning on a mainstream channel combined with a strong on-line following.

We were also fortunate to have programmes commissioned by Mediaworks (TV3) for receptive language level projects which further extend our channel presence and this year provided two of our most successful programmes in terms of audience numbers.

Behind the broadcasters are the independent production community who continue to provide standout schedule offerings. With limited resources, they seem to be able to find ever new and enthralling ways to educate, entertain and inform us. We particularly acknowledge our independent producers who work tirelessly to create innovative and quality programming.

Māori Language Quality

For several years we have maintained a consistent focus on Māori language quality.

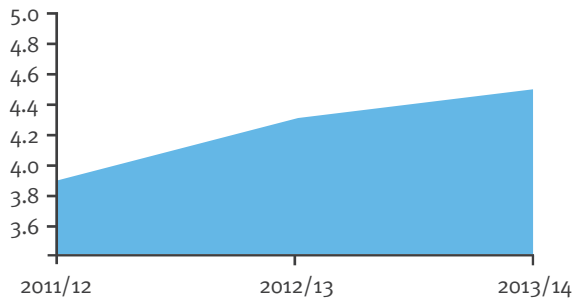
In support of this we have released a Māori language quality framework, standardised the assessment process used by both Te Māngai Pāho and Māori Television to improve comparability and the consistency of our feedback, and emphasised the roles and responsibilities of te reo advisors in productions.

Over this time we have continued to use an independent Māori language assessor to provide objective feedback on Māori language from both a quality as well as a quantity standpoint.

⁴ Te Māngai Pāho *Statement of Intent* 2014, p.10.

⁵ Te Māngai Pāho *Statement of Intent* 2014, p.10.

It is very pleasing, therefore, to see a general uplift in average te reo Māori quality scores of programmes assessed over the last three years, as below:



■ Te Reo Māori quality scores

We commend the broadcasters and independent production industry on achieving these results.

Māori Language Planning

In 2012, Te Māngai Pāho advised the independent production industry that future programme assessments may need producers to have identified:

- their Māori language objective;
- a measure for that objective; and
- a commitment to report against that objective.

With the introduction of the Right-shift ZePA model⁶, we are very heartened to see that producers and broadcasters are embracing this concept.



A very good example has been the work by the team at Hikoī NZ Ltd with their commitment to the development of a comprehensive Māori Language Plan for “Hunting Aotearoa” which ably demonstrates and exemplifies the Right-shift approach.

The programme is targeted at a receptive audience and has long been a popular show on Māori Television. The producers recall their own “Right-shift” moment when they realised that they had an opportunity to make a difference. Now, instead of a sole focus on entertaining viewers with varied hunting experiences, they see their equally important role as being change agents for te reo revitalisation, where Māori language, as much as hunting, is front and centre in their planning.

This change in mind set has produced some remarkable results for the show. They consistently produce a top quality Māori language plan and the results of this planning are evident in delivery and post production reporting. More importantly, it is clear that they are making a difference.

Hikoī NZ Ltd state that they have identified particular areas where their programme is working:

- 1 Normalisation of te reo use in a mainstream activity;
- 2 Promotion of specific hunting kupu that have become part of the New Zealand hunting identity; and
- 3 Provision of an engaging and entertaining context where te reo is implicit but non-threatening.

“Hunting Aotearoa” is using its ratings to effect change in attitudes, acceptance of te reo in everyday life and the promotion and adoption of various kupu and phrases as a natural part of ‘kiwi/hunting’ language”.

The producers have drawn up a “hunting kupu masterlist” with particular words or phrases to be emphasised through different episodes.

The company runs on-line competitions to gauge reaction to their programmes, uptake of new words and attitudes towards te reo Māori. The data collected provides useful feedback for the producers as they continue their development of the series and the results are reported back to Te Māngai Pāho.

Hikoī NZ Ltd is modelling the behaviour we asked of the industry in 2012. In 2013/14, “Hunting Aotearoa” was the third most popular Te Māngai Pāho funded programme with Māori audiences and the fourth most popular programme for all audiences 5+⁷. We see that the approach is paying dividends not only for the company but also for the advancement of the language.

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

⁶ Refer to Chair’s Introduction for further references on the ZePA model.

⁷ Figures based on Nielsen reports for 2013/14 including repeat screenings.

Television Highlights 2013/14

Some of the television highlights from the 2013/14 year are listed below:

- **Māori Television Tenth Birthday**

On 28 March 2014, Māori Television celebrated its tenth birthday. From difficult beginnings in the early days the station has become a fixture on the broadcasting landscape. Contrary to expectations the station has captured a broad audience and has introduced some iconic programming with shows such as *Marae DIY*, *Homai Te Pakipaki*, *Hunting Aotearoa* and *Native Affairs*. Of course there has also been the channel's coverage of significant events such as ANZAC Day, the tangi of Dame Te Ataarangikahu, the Māori Queen, and the 2011 Rugby World Cup, which has helped secure its place in the hearts of many New Zealanders.

- **ANZAC Day on Māori Television**

Māori Television marked its ninth year of coverage of ANZAC Day and this year was the first as the nation's host broadcaster for the ANZAC service at Chunuk Bair on the Gallipoli Peninsula. For the second year in a row, Māori Television was host broadcaster for the ANZAC Dawn Service at Auckland Domain.

The presenting team of Judy Bailey, Julian Wilcox and Wena Harawira again fronted the day's coverage. In addition to the live crosses from Auckland and Turkey, Māori Television assembled a compelling schedule of special documentaries and vignettes.

This year's ANZAC Day schedule highlighted three significant stories – the 70th anniversaries of the Italian and Pacific Campaigns, and the B Company of the 28th Māori Battalion.

The line-up of presenters and interviewees included military historians Dr Monty Soutar and Dr Stephen Clarke, (also RSA Chief Executive), New Zealand singer and actress Whirimako Black and former Māori All Black coach Matt Te Pou.

The ANZAC Concert featured a number of top New Zealand musicians, including Bic Runga, Julia Deans, Maisey Rika and Ria Hall, who acknowledged the impact of war through song.

Contestable Programme Funding

Te Māngai Pāho allocates funding by three target audience groups according to Māori language proficiency.

- **Fluent Language Programmes**

In addition to traditional favourite "*Waka Huia*" on TVNZ, popular fluent level programmes screened during the year included:

- "*The Kapa*"

Kapa haka is a popular drawcard for audiences on Māori Television and this was underlined by the loyal following for "*The Kapa*". This series matched up groups of kapa

haka fanatics with the country's top kapa haka performers who mentored teams through a knockout competition. This show is produced by Black Inc Media Ltd.

- "*Kōwhao Rau*"

This year we continued with the perennial favourite "*Kōwhao Rau*" which journeys out into the regions in search of conversation with kaumātua who have led extraordinary lives. This programme is produced by Kura Productions Ltd.

- "*Whare Taonga*"

This award winning Māori language programme showcases different marae around the country. It explores aspects of design and construction, as well as issues of cultural and historical significance. This show is produced by Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd.

- **Second Language Programmes**

One of the observations drawn from the results of a year's television statistics has been the growing accommodation of second language shows. These are programmes with a Māori language content of between 30 to 70%. It appears that Māori language content is becoming less of a barrier to broader audience appeal. In 2013/14, in addition to TVNZ's longstanding current affairs programme "*Marae*", the following second language shows proved popular:

- "*It's in the Bag*" (Blue Bach Productions Ltd)
- "*Marae Kai Masters*" (Tūmanako Productions Ltd)
- "*Kai Time on the Road*" (Maui Productions Ltd)
- "*Kāraunga: The First Voice*" (Brave Star Media Ltd)
- "*Hoiho*" (Kapu Ti Productions Ltd)
- "*Marae DIY*" (Screentime NZ Ltd)
- "*Survive Aotearoa*" (Te Amokura Ltd)
- "*Swagger*" (Raukauri Productions Ltd)
- "*The City Slickers' Rodeo*" (Kapu Ti Productions Ltd)
- "*Iwi Anthems*" (Raukauri Productions Ltd)

Ten years of Marae DIY
(Hula Haka Productions Ltd / Screentime NZ Ltd)

One of Māori Television's oldest reality shows, *Marae DIY* marked its tenth season this year. The show travels the country to renovate local marae using local tradespeople, community members and whanau to get the job done over a four day period. In ten years over 70 marae renovations have been completed.

- **Receptive Audiences Programmes**

- “The GC”

During the year the second series of “The GC” screened on TV3. This programme attracted a degree of controversy when it first screened in 2012, funded by NZ On Air. Te Māngai Pāho agreed to fund a second series because it was clear that the programme attracted high numbers of young Māori, a traditionally difficult target group to reach.

The second series was watched by an average audience of over 250,000, with over 60,000 Māori viewers following the show⁸. Providing Māori language and cultural content to a broad audience such as those watching “The GC” supports our Right-shift strategy.

In pitching the second series to Te Māngai Pāho, the show’s producers (Black Inc Media Ltd) developed a Māori language plan which outlined how the programme would deliver Māori language and cultural outcomes.

New receptive shows screening in 2013/14 included:

- “Fusion Feasts” (Raukatauri Productions Ltd)
- ”Home Krew” (Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd)
- “Whanau Living” (Adrenalin Ltd).

New Media Digital

Altogether, Te Māngai Pāho contributed to ten projects in the digital space this year. On our own account we funded five projects, ranging from website development to app creation.

Te Māngai Pāho also collaborated with NZ On Air in a joint venture for a further five web based programmes (or webisodes) of which two will be in te reo Māori. Te Māngai Pāho contributed \$0.2 million and NZ On Air contributed \$0.3 million.

- **Kiwa Digital Ltd**

In March 2014 Rhonda Kite’s company Kiwa Digital Ltd won an award for best free app at the Gulf Educational Supplier and Solutions Exhibition in Dubai for “Milly Molly and the Bike Ride”. This project was one of Te Māngai Pāho’s early digital initiatives.

Films

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. This year, funding was extended to *The Deadlands*, a 100% Māori language film set in pre European times. The film premiered in New Zealand October in 2014.

Iwi Radio

Te Māngai Pāho funds 21 iwi radio stations to produce a minimum of eight hours Māori language content per day. Station objectives are focused on community engagement and Māori language outcomes.

Community Engagement

A selection of events that iwi radio stations were involved with over the course of the 2013/14 year as part of the *E Tū Whānau* community engagement strategy includes:

IronMāori, Relay for Life, Tainui Games, Mental Health Awareness Week, Taranaki Tū Mai, Mangonui Festival, Anti Bullying Community March, Waitangi Picnic Day, Te Rā o te Raukura, Hauraki Youth Games, E Tu Rangatahi Hui, Ngā Manu Kōrero Secondary Schools Speech Competition, Hoewaka/ Whānau Day, Tangata Rau Festival / Ngāti Awatanga Day, Ngāpuhi Festival, Te Wharehou o Tūhoe.

Station Highlights

Highlights from some of the iwi stations this year include the following:

- **Ngāti Hine FM, Whangārei**

Veteran broadcaster and station manager Mike Kake retired in December 2013 after almost 22 years of service to Ngāti Hine FM. During his time in iwi radio, Mike oversaw the development of Ngāti Hine FM into a very competitive local station.

- **Lifting the Ngāti Hine FM Brand Profile**

In late 2013, the Ngāti Hine FM (NHFM) ‘Selfie Challenge’; was held over a period of five weeks. Clues were aired during the day on where the NHFM branded vehicles were located. Listeners were then invited to take a mobile ‘selfie’ photo of themselves and post to the NHFM Facebook page. The major prize was a \$1,200 value Flight Centre travel voucher. The promotion created huge interest and parking the vehicles at different locations lifted the NHFM brand.



- **Radio Waatea, Auckland**

Radio Waatea holds the national news contract supplying te reo Māori news bulletins to the iwi radio network. A major focus for the station this year was the upgrade of their website and roll out of the Waatea news app.

- **Tumeke FM, Whakatāne**

Tumeke FM has had a very good year. Since sharpening their focus on their audience the station has gone from

⁸ Figures based on Nielsen annual average per episode first run viewing statistics for 2013/14.

strength to strength. As an indication of their growing listenership advertising income has increased by 250% from 2011 to 2014. The interesting thing about this statistic is that many of Tumeke FM's advertisers are purchasing Māori language advertising spots. The station is in a much stronger financial position and is connecting with its local audience. The station was also successful in its funding application to Te Māngai Pāho for the development of an i-tunes / Google app this year.

The station won Iwi Station of the Year at the 2014 NZ Radio Awards. Tumeke operations Director Tracey Eparaima won the Associated Craft Award at the same event.

- **Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM**

The 2014 Iwi Radio Awards supreme winner, Te Korimako also won the awards for Best Breakfast Show Host and Best Regional News Reporter. In his acceptance speech station manager Tipene O'Brien acknowledged the benefit that the station had gained from Te Māngai Pāho's SMART Plan initiative.⁹

- **Kia Ora FM, Palmerston North**

For 2013/14 Kia Ora FM developed a Māori Language Plan which demonstrates the effective implementation of the Right-shift approach. Their Plan has a strong focus on community engagement and Māori language outcomes. For station manager Danielle Harris their Māori Language Plan is not a statement of aspiration for tomorrow but a working document for running the station from day to day. The station reported attendance at 72 community events during the year, ran competitions, focus groups and surveys on listenership.

- **Moana Radio, Tauranga**

In the lead up to Te Wiki o te Reo Māori (Māori Language Week) 2014, Moana Radio announcer Pat Spellman launched a campaign for Tauranga to be New Zealand's first bi-lingual city. The campaign was supported by Moana Radio and also received backing from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori. The campaign aimed to have bi-lingual signage in public places and businesses were asked to take a "Kia ora" pledge for the manner they will greet their customers. Moana Radio also produced the national midnight to dawn show "*Tai Pari, Tai Timu*" broadcast across the network.

- **Maniapoto FM, Te Kuiti**

Maniapoto FM won the Best Māori Language Broadcast award at the 2014 New Zealand Radio Awards for the broadcast by Wikitōria Day of "Te Whītiki o te Ki". The station was also a finalist at these awards for Iwi Station of the Year.

- **Radio Ngāti Porou, Ruatōria**

Radio Ngāti Porou acknowledges that the majority of their people live outside the tribal rohe. Therefore a vital role of the station is providing a connection to all Ngāti Porou, wherever they may be.

- **Rugby Commentaries**

The station broadcasts local club rugby and Ngāti Porou East Coast rugby games, which draw in listeners from all over the country and all over the world. The rugby coverage continues to be seen as the highlight of the station's annual broadcast schedule.

- **Awards**

In October 2013, Radio Ngāti Porou won the Māori Business Award at the Gisborne Westpac Business Awards.

In November 2013, together with Te Aitanga-a-Hauiti Centre for Excellence, Radio Ngāti Porou won the Best Māori Language Broadcast Award for the broadcast of Hon Parekura Horomia's tangi at the Māori Language Awards 2013.

At the 2014 Iwi Radio Awards the station won the Best Outdoor Broadcast (again for their coverage of Hon Parekura Horomia's tangi) and the award for the Best Station ID. The station also won the Outstanding Community Contribution Prize for their radiothon to help fund construction of C Company House, which was opened in late 2014.¹⁰

- **Tūranga FM, Gisborne**

At the 2014 New Zealand Radio Awards, Tūranga FM's Walter "the Wiz" Walsh was a finalist in the Best Māori Language Broadcast category for "Te Reo o Tūranga".

- **Ātiawa Toa FM, Lower Hutt**

In 2014 Ātiawa Toa FM celebrated twenty years of Te Rā o te Raukura. This is a two day festival which attracts up to 20,000 people to Te Whiti Park, Lower Hutt. It is a family orientated festival with a focus on health, art, and education. It features children's amusement rides, over a hundred stalls with an array of fine foods and crafts plus an impressive line up of local, national and international music acts. This year's festival featured the Wellington regional kapa haka competition with seven groups competing for a spot at Te Matatini, the national kapa haka competition, to be held in Christchurch in 2015.

This smoke and alcohol free festival is hosted by Ātiawa Toa FM with a live broadcast on 100.9 FM in Wellington and the Hutt Valley, and 94.9FM in Porirua, and streamed worldwide at www.atiawatoafm.com.

- **Tahu FM, Christchurch**

Tahu FM broadcasts over all the South Island on five frequencies from five transmitters and is also available on Sky channel 423.

In the post earthquake reconstruction phase Tahu FM has taken the opportunity to review what the station was doing and how it was connecting with its audience. Station manager Blade Jones believes they now have a more strategic approach to Māori language revitalisation.

⁹ From 2009/10 to 2010/11, stations were asked to prepare development plans for 15 areas of station operations.

¹⁰ The 28th Māori Battalion Memorial C Company House is a museum to celebrate the men and memories of C. Company, 28th Māori Battalion, located next to Gisborne's Tairāwhiti Museum, working in partnership with the C. Company Trust *Nga Taonga a Nga Tama Toa Trust*.

During the year the station commissioned a research survey to find out more about its audience. The survey showed that the listenership demographic was different from what had been perceived as the target audience and the station format was changed to reflect a more mature audience.

The station's Māori language plan has been developed in close association with Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu, integrating the station as part of the communication strategy for the iwi. Close attention is paid to the quality of broadcast Māori language as well as providing for ongoing staff development in te reo proficiency. Innovations introduced as part of the station's Māori language promotion, Tahu FM produced "Kupu of the Week" and broadcast kiwaha and te reo versions of famous lines from movies.

The station also reports that Ngāi Tahu whānau living out of the region are very appreciative of being able to tune into the station via Sky or via live streaming on the internet.

Industry Liaison

Whakaruruahu Executive Meetings and Iwi Radio Network Meetings

Te Māngai Pāho representatives attended quarterly Whakaruruahu o Ngā Reo Irirangi Executive meetings and iwi radio network meetings during the year to discuss matters of joint interest to the iwi radio network and Te Māngai Pāho.

Iwi Radio Training

In June 2014, 54 NZQA approved National Certificates in Radio (Foundation Skills) were awarded by Whitireia NZ Ltd to iwi radio station staff from all around the country.

MUSIC

- **Waiata Māori Music Awards /APRA Silver Scroll Awards**

The Waiata Māori Music Expo and Awards were held at the Hastings Opera House in September 2013. Maisey Rika won four of the nine titles in the open section: Best Te Reo Māori Album, Best Māori Female Solo Artist, Best Song by a Māori Artist, Best Māori Songwriter. Maisey also won Best Music Video by a Māori Artist for *Tangaroa Whakamautai*, which was produced and directed by Shae Sterling.

Maisey went on to win the Maioha Award for "Rūaimoko" at the APRA Silver Scroll Awards in October 2013.

- **Interagency Working Group - NZ Contemporary Popular Music Working Group**

Te Māngai Pāho is part of the NZ Contemporary Popular Music Working Group. A joint annual report from member entities on collective activities for the 2013 calendar year was provided to responsible ministers in late December 2013.

- **2013/14 Music Funding Round**

This year, Te Māngai Pāho approved funding for 84 music tracks and, for the first time, iwi radio stations were

involved in the assessment process. Previously we had assembled a panel of music specialists in Wellington with some iwi radio representation.

The change this time was that we invited the whole network of 21 iwi radio stations to review the audio demo recordings and provide feedback about the suitability of the songs for their audiences. Having their input provided a much clearer picture about the types of music the network would play.

The next phase planned is the development of a co-ordinated approach to music promotion by the iwi radio network.

- **"Poi-E"**

March 2014 marked thirty years since *Poi-E* was first on the New Zealand music charts. The song, composed by the late Ngoi Pēwhairangi and performed by Dalvanus Prime and the Pātea Māori Club, spent four weeks at number one and twenty-two weeks in the charts in 1984. The song also went on to receive international exposure.

Administration Of Māori Broadcasting

Archiving

In 2013/14, funding for television and iwi radio archiving was consolidated into one contract with the NZ Film Archive.

Governance

- **Honours**

Congratulations to Board Chair Piri Sciascia and Te Māngai Pāho Māori language consultant Lee Smith on their lifetime achievement awards presented at the Kahungunu Ngā Tohu Reo 2013 awards on 6 July 2013.

- **Board Induction**

An induction process was run for our two new board members, which included presentations from Te Puni Kōkiri and the New Zealand Institute of Directors.

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**

Our new web site was launched in March 2014. The next phase of development was the introduction of our on-line funding portal, with the registered providers module available by year end.

TNS 2014 Audience Research Survey

During the year Te Māngai Pāho again commissioned an audience research survey. This year, refinements were made to our research methodology in terms of survey design, sample selection and interpretation to enhance the quality of the information from the survey. The results of the survey were shared with Te Puni Kōkiri, Māori Television and the iwi radio network.

Financial Reviews for Financial Year 2013/14

Te Māngai Pāho engaged a firm of chartered accountants to conduct financial reviews on one television production company and four iwi radio stations in 2013/14.

Eagle Technology House

During the year, Te Māngai Pāho moved from its previous premises in Victoria Street, Wellington to Te Puni Kōkiri House. Eagle Technology House was closed for an extended time following an earthquake on Friday 16 August 2013. On the following Tuesday, Te Māngai Pāho was able to secure temporary space with Te Puni Kōkiri while Eagle Technology House was closed. Key functions were maintained during this period through web and remote access, with payments processed and responses to urgent correspondence provided. Stakeholders were kept advised of developments through newsletter updates.

Our staff are to be commended for working in difficult circumstances to ensure that key functions were maintained.

The lease for Eagle Technology House fell due but was not renewed. On 23 September, agreement was reached with Te Puni Kōkiri to take over part of level two at Te Puni Kōkiri House on a permanent basis.

The additional costs incurred as a result of the move, including items such as the cost of disposal of surplus assets and the impact of the “make good” provisions triggered by our move from Eagle Technology House meant that we were required to seek approval from the Minister of Māori Affairs for an increase in our administration cost. At the end of the year, administration costs were \$2.738 million, \$0.138 million more than the original budget.

Rebranding



With the move to new premises, we took the opportunity to refresh our brand and stationery.

Public Records Act Audit

Te Māngai Pāho was selected for an audit under the Public Records Act 2005. The audit found that, while Te Māngai Pāho has room for improvement in its archiving procedures, the basic systems were found to be sound.

Better Public Services

The government wants better results, and a more concerted effort to solving problems by a reduction in the narrow focus of effort in isolated silos. It wants real value for its money and less bureaucratic obstacles to transacting with government agencies. Te Māngai Pāho has strived to provide a high level of confidence in our activities to our stakeholders.

Te Māngai Pāho's co-location agreement with Te Puni Kōkiri includes some shared services arrangements.

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.

Good Employer Policies

Te Māngai Pāho has eleven permanent staff roles. Although we are a small organisation our workplace profile shows that we employ a diverse staff in terms of age, gender and ethnicity. Our staff turnover has been low this year and our average length of service is seven years.

- **Leadership**

Our size 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 line with the Broadcasting Act.

- **Recruitment, selection and induction**

As a good employer, Te Māngai Pāho continued to support and promote equal employment opportunities for all people. We have an expectation that all 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	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time	Full Time	Part Time				
Management	4	4	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Professionals/ Technical	5	0	0	4	1	2	0	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	2
Support Services	2 ¹¹	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Total	11	4	0	5	1	6	0	2	1	1	0	0	4	0	6

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.

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

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

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



John Bishara
Chief Executive

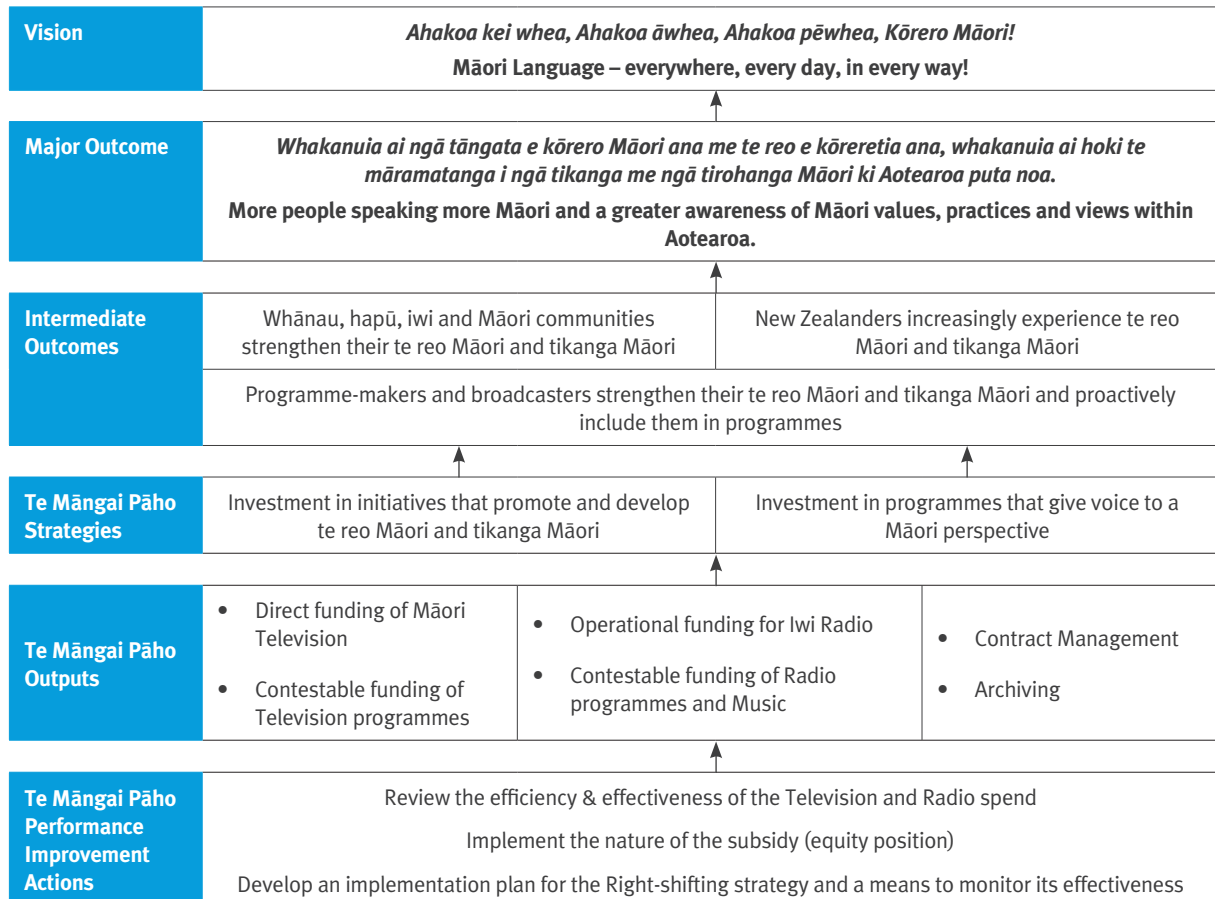
¹¹ Note that one position was vacant as at 30 June 2014.

Performance Against Impact and Strategy Targets 2013/14

This section of the annual report describes Te Māngai Pāho’s performance against our goals and objectives (Major and Intermediate Outcomes) for 2013/14.

Our Vision, Major Outcome and Intermediate Outcome were set out in our Outcome Framework in our 2013-18 Statement of Intent published at the start of the year. A copy of our Outcome Framework is set out below:

Our Outcome Framework



Intermediate Outcome and Strategy Impact Indicators

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

Overall, in the year to 30 June 2014, audience research results show some progress towards the long term outcomes set out for achievement by 2018 and also some areas we need to focus on in the future.

As noted in the chart above, our Intermediate Outcomes set out in our 2013-18 Statement of Intent were:

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

and

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

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

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, Te Puni Kōkiri's Survey of Attitudes towards the Māori Language, the Health of the Māori Language Report and the Impact Survey Reports 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 an audience survey which canvasses the views of Māori youth ("Youth Māori"), of people drawn from the Māori electoral roll ("General Population of Māori") and of people drawn from the general electoral roll ("All New Zealanders").

For this year's report, overall 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, about their viewing (or listening) habits, what they think of our programmes and also about impressions of progress on their own Māori language journey.

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

Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Māori Programming Audience Results		Target
	2014	2014	2018
Whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities, strengthen their te reo Māori and tikanga Māori			
% of New Zealanders who have a 'good' understanding of te reo Māori or are fluent			
▲ Youth Māori	17%	11%	15%
▲ General Population of Māori	25%	34%	37%
▲ All New Zealanders	4%	3%	5%
% of New Zealanders who have a 'good' understanding of Māori Culture or are well versed			
▲ Youth Māori	43%	45%	50%
▲ General Population of Māori	58%	69%	70%
▲ All New Zealanders	24%	18%	20%
New Zealanders increasingly experience te reo Māori and tikanga Māori			
% of New Zealanders who have more opportunity to experience te reo Māori and learn about Māori culture ¹²			
▲ Youth Māori	80%	73%	75%
▲ General Population of Māori	92%	93%	95%
▲ All New Zealanders	77%	84%	86%

In terms of context the 2006 Census showed that 131,600 or 23.7% of Māori were able to converse about everyday things in Māori. In 2013, the Census showed that this had fallen to 125,352 Māori (21.3%), a decrease of 4.8% from the 2006 Census.

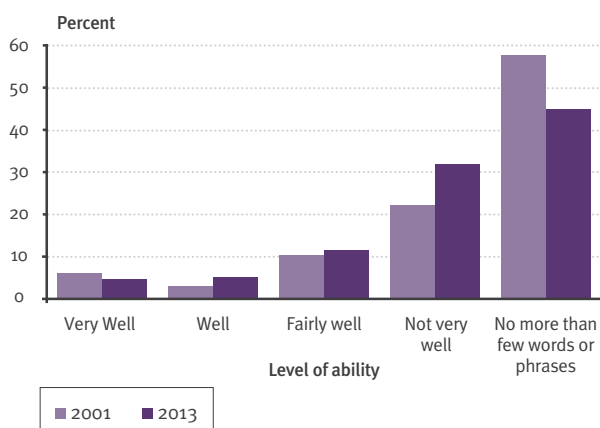
Of Māori who could hold a conversation in te reo Māori in 2013:

- 26.3 percent were aged under 15 years – down 6.2 percent from 2006
- 23.3 percent were aged 15 to 29 years – down 8.2 percent
- 40.6 percent were aged 30 to 64 years - down 5.0 percent

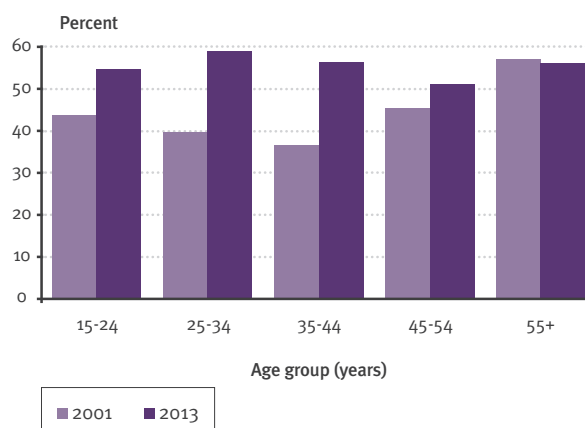
- 9.8 percent were aged 65 years and over – up 11.0 percent.

There were, however, some encouraging results in the Māori Social Survey, Te Kupenga, which is a post Census survey of 5,549 individuals released in May 2014. While the Census showed that the level of fluency has 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.

Speakers of basic Māori have increased



Increase in younger Māori who speak some te reo



Source: Statistics New Zealand and licensed by Statistics NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence.

¹² Wording for this measure has been amended from that shown in the 2013-18 SOI to reflect its dual objective.

And there are a number of ways Māori connect with their culture in 2014

Cultural Activities	% who did this in the past 12m
Watching a TV show with Māori content	(75 percent)
Discussing or exploring their whakapapa or family history	(60 percent)
Singing a Māori song, performing a haka, giving a mihi or speech, or taking part in Māori performing arts or craft	(56 percent)
Wearing Māori jewellery, such as a pounamu or tiki	(49 percent)
Teaching or sharing Māori culture with others	(46 percent)
Contacting Māori through a social networking site, such as Facebook or Twitter	(44 percent)
Attending a hui or Māori meeting	(39 percent)
Attending a Māori festival or event such as Pā wars, Matariki, or Waitangi Day celebrations	(37 percent)

Source: Statistics New Zealand and licensed by Statistics NZ for re-use under the Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand licence.

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

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

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

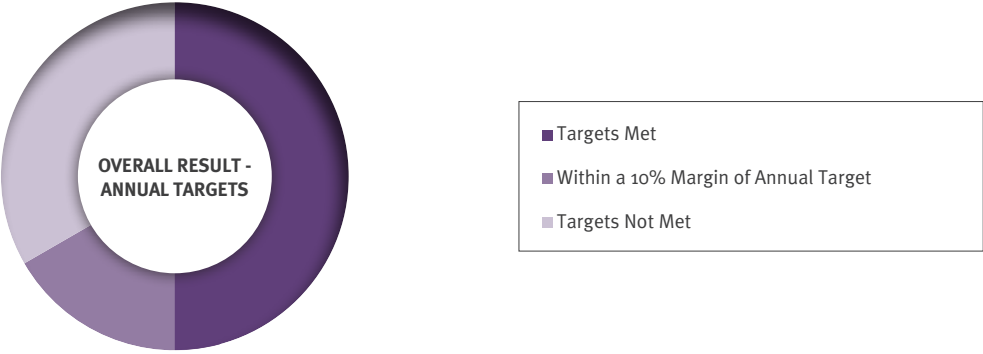
and

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

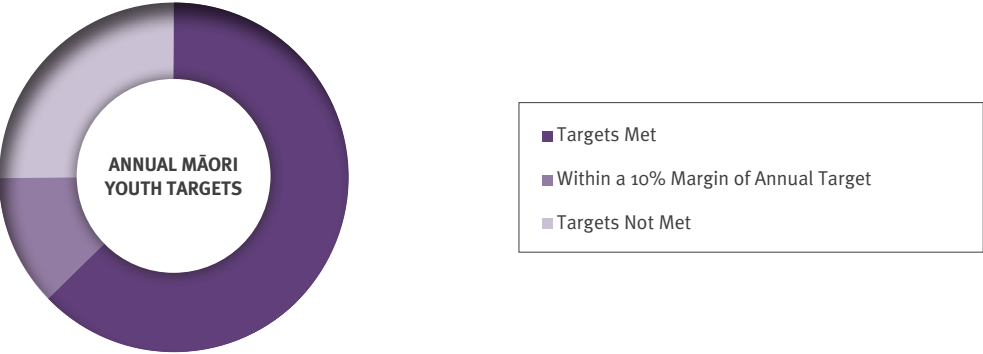
The results of the survey questions supporting our two Strategy Impact Indicators are set out below:

Strategy Impact Indicator	Māori Programming Audience Results		
	2014	2014	2018
Investment in initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori			
% of New Zealanders who indicate their understanding of te reo Māori has increased from watching or listening to Māori programming			
▲ Youth Māori	15%	17%	20%
▲ General Population of Māori	26%	36%	40%
▲ All New Zealanders	11%	10%	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	32%	29%	30%
▲ General Population of Māori	38%	46%	48%
▲ All New Zealanders	21%	18%	20%
% of New Zealanders who watch Māori Television at least once a week			
▲ Youth Māori	39%	32%	33%
▲ General Population of Māori	66%	78%	80%
▲ All New Zealanders	26%	23%	25%
% of New Zealanders who listen to iwi radio 3 or 4 times a week			
▲ Youth Māori	9%	8%	10%
▲ General Population of Māori	17%	25%	28%
▲ All New Zealanders	2%	1%	2%
Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective			
% of New Zealanders who are better informed on Māori issues			
▲ Youth Māori	55%	50%	52%
▲ General Population of Māori	71%	82%	85%
▲ All New Zealanders	50%	40%	42%

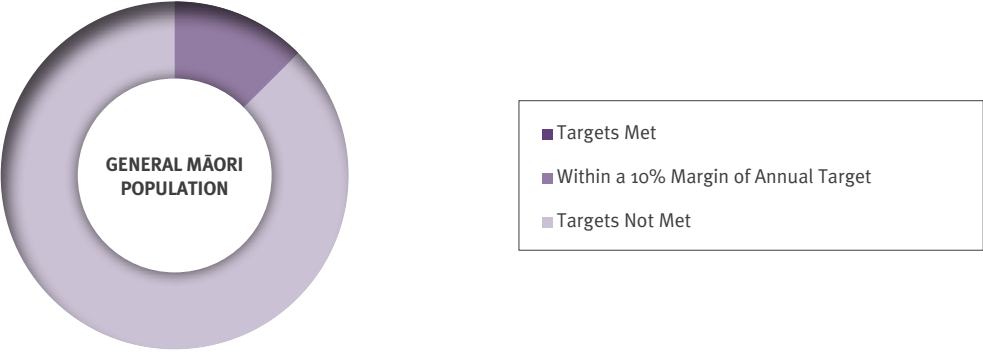
A number of annual targets were not achieved but were within a ten percent margin of their stated target. The combined results for both sets of measures are summarised in the charts below



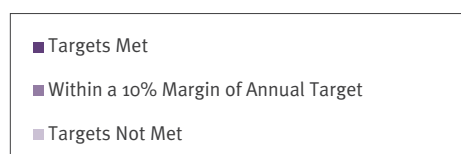
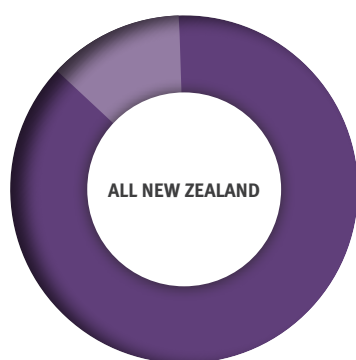
The above result shows that 63% of all Intermediate Outcome and Strategy Impact measures were either met or were within 10% of the annual target (2012/13 50%).



Since first reporting on this target area, the results confirmed that the Māori Youth demographic is a hard audience for Te Māngai Pāho to reach and influence. Continued effort has been maintained in this area however and results this year reflect more conservative long term targets which were adjusted in light of our experience in prior years to make sure they were more realistic.



The annual results for the General Māori population show that the impact for this audience area slipped compared to the previous year against its long term targets for this audience group.



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

Our research results can show some volatility from year to year, which complicates the target setting process. This led us to review the targets in our 2013-18 Statement of Intent in order to adjust the target setting process in light of previous year's research results. We will also of course continue to strive to improve the impact of our funding activities.

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

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 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 who have a specific long-term objective to “Significantly contribute to te reo and tikanga Māori being increasingly valued and embraced”;
- 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), New Zealand Film Archive Ngā Kaitiaki O Ngā Taonga Kōreoro; and
- consulted with and responded to information provided by our industry advisory groups e.g. the Television Industry Advisory Group and with iwi radio via the executive team of Te Whakaruruhou 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 view points 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 which were presented using varying degrees of Māori language content depending on the target audience.

Performance Highlights

In 2013/14, we have:

Overall

- **Increased our focus on Māori language quality in funded initiatives.**

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

We have continued to promote awareness of our revised Māori language quality framework which provides a more transparent basis of assessment.

This year the average quality score for direct and contestably funded television programming was 4.5 on a five point scale, ahead of the target of four and an improvement on the 2012/13 result of 4.3.

For iwi radio, the average quality result was maintained at 4.1, again against a target of four on a five point scale.

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.

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

There was a similar relationship for iwi radio listenership.

Establishing a measurable relationship between our outputs and shared sector outcomes remains a challenge.

Television – specific

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

This year, one of the initiatives undertaken by the television portfolio was to introduce revised assessment criteria for funding rounds. The intention of the new criteria was to ensure that programme proposals are prepared with our key funding objectives in mind. The new criteria were rolled out for the first funding round of 2013/14.

This is in accordance with our intention to strike a balance between having due regard for compliance and risk management in our funding decisions while not losing sight of innovative proposals with true potential.

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

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

Radio – specific

- **Increased monitoring of station's targets and measures for Māori language outcomes, community engagement and financial performance.**

As a result of our monitoring processes, we have maintained an open line of communication with stations that either demonstrate examples of innovation or best practice that can be shared with the network or, alternatively, we have liaised directly with particular stations or facilitated third party assistance where required.

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

Performance Improvement Actions

Performance Improvement Actions	Results
Review the efficiency & effectiveness of the Television spend	<p>Work has continued on a number of fronts.</p> <p>A key focus has been on the enhancement of Māori language planning by production companies in order to improve the language outcomes of funded programmes.</p> <p>Discussions have been ongoing with television broadcasters about opportunities to create efficiencies across the television funding portfolio.</p> <p>Greater emphasis has been placed on managed purchasing to ensure that optimum value has been extracted from available funding. Overall, output targets were not only met but exceeded.</p> <p>Turnaround times for assessment decisions have been reduced by rationalising procedures and with the use of technology.</p>
Implement the nature of the subsidy (equity position)	Te Māngai Pāho has continued to advocate its position to key stakeholders and has received feedback from interested parties.
Develop an implementation plan for the Right-shifting strategy and a means to monitor its effectiveness	Te Māngai Pāho reviewed proposals for two research based measures for monitoring the impact of Right-shift during the year. Given the recent introduction of the Right-shift concept, it was agreed that discerning a wider impact on the target audiences at this early stage would be a challenge. It was therefore decided that initial impacts could best be measured against the specific targets established by individual producers.

In order to make progress towards our intermediate outcomes and implement our strategies Te Māngai Pāho allocated \$52.7¹³ million in funding during 2013/14 (\$51.8 million in 2012/13) for television, radio, music and archiving, all of which cost \$2.3¹⁴ million to administer (\$2.2 million in 2012/13).

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

Māori Television Broadcasting

For the specific output targets for 2013/14, we achieved the set performance measure of purchasing 1,047 programme hours from Māori Television for Direct funding (compared to 987 hours last year for the same contract value). In delivery, Māori Television required additional time to meet the target for delivery of Te Māngai Pāho attributable programming.

For the contestable television pool, we purchased 632 hours against a target of 600 hours, with target audience group results within a ten percent margin of the stated target or exceeded.

Altogether, this makes a total of 1,679 hours of television contracted this year, ahead of the overall target and the output contracted for 2012/13 of 1,647 hours. The additional hours were made possible by \$0.876 million in reversed approvals of contestable funding from prior years mostly reallocated in 2013/14 to additional contestable programming.

Te Māngai Pāho has continued to explore opportunities in the digital environment.

¹³ Comprising TV Funding \$41.303 million, Radio Funding \$10.962 million and Archiving Funding \$0.440 million.

¹⁴ Administrative Cost per Statement of Comprehensive Income \$2.738 million less Archiving Funding \$0.440 million.

Māori Radio Broadcasting

During the financial year the 21 stations broadcast eight hours of Māori language programming each day and 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.

All other output performance targets for the Māori Radio Broadcasting Output Class were met.

Māori Language Music

In consultation with iwi radio and music industry representatives, Te Māngai Pāho funded 84 music tracks comprising a mixture of albums, EPs and singles (last year 113 tracks were funded).

We also supported the 2013 Waiata Māori Music Awards which recognise the important contributors to Māori music, past and present.

Music is important in the language revitalisation strategy as it is one of the keys to promoting te reo Māori in a contemporary context.

Administration of Māori Broadcasting

This year Te Māngai Pāho allocated \$52.3¹⁵ million in television and radio funding, plus a further \$0.440 million funding for archiving. Four contestable funding rounds were held during the year as well as holding a language planning workshop for television producers and workshops for iwi radio programme directors.

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

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

In 2013/14 we carried out reviews of four operational funding contracts for iwi radio and one funded television project.

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

Our on-line version of the Request for Proposal (RFP) process for contestable television funding rounds continues to draw favourable feedback from producers in terms of savings in time and cost. New technology is also reflected in the assessment process, again creating savings in both time and cost.

In May 2014, we launched our new website and work has also continued on the development of an on-line funding module.

¹⁵ Comprising TV Funding \$41.303 million plus \$10.962 million for Radio Funding

Television Funding

For the year ended 30 June 2014

Māori Television

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

Programme	Producer	Genre	BC	Episodes X Duration	Funding
Fluent Speakers					
Kōwhau Rau, series 5	Kura Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	26 x 52 min	\$568,729
Whare Taonga, series 3	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$426,775
Whaikōrero	Enter The Dragon Ltd	Documentary	MTS	12 x 26 min	\$450,080
The Kapa	Black Inc Media Ltd	Reality	MTS	12 x 52 min	\$850,326
Kuia	White Gloves Television Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	26x 26 min	\$579,100
Te Karere 2014	TVNZ	News	TVNZ	261 x 22.30 min	\$2,278,709
Waka Huia 2014	TVNZ	Archival	TVNZ	44 x 29 min; 3 x 59 min; 5 x 29 min	\$1,420,000
Pūkana 2014	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS/TV3	120 x 26 min	\$2,300,000
Waka Ama 2014	Wayne's World Productions Ltd	Sport	MTS	12 x 52 min	\$326,134
Reversioning - SpongeBob Tarau Porowha, Dora Mātātoa	Takatū Associates Ltd	Reversioning	MTS	111 x 26 min	\$565,148
Pūkoro, series 8	Kura Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	50 x 26 min	\$1,093,753
The Dead Lands	General Film Corporation Ltd	Feature Film	MTS	1 x 90 min	\$240,000
Reversioning - Team Umizoomi/Penguins of Madagascar	Takatū Associates Ltd	Reversioning	MTS	46 x 26 min	\$299,560
Total Fluent Speakers					\$11,398,314

Second Language Learners

Iwi Anthems, series 2	Raukatauri Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$260,290
Kai Time On The Road, series 12	Maui Productions Ltd	Cooking	MTS	26 x 26 min	\$649,860
The City Slickers Rodeo	Kapu Ti Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$383,865
Marae 2014	TVNZ	Current Affairs	TVNZ	39 x 29 min; 2 x 59 min; 9 x 29 min	\$1,500,000
Hōiho, series 3	Kapu Ti Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$428,333
Kia Mau!	Tūmanako Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$419,000
Marae DIY, series 11	Screentime NZ Ltd	Lifestyle	TV3	7 x 44 min	\$650,000
Whānau Living, series 2	Adrenalin Ltd	Lifestyle	TVNZ	40 x 26 min	\$1,143,900
Kina K9s	Kapu Ti Productions Ltd	Lifestyle	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$467,544
Marae Kai Masters, series 2	Tūmanako Productions Ltd	Cooking	MTS	8 x 52 min; 1 x 1hr 44 min	\$956,000
Total Second Language Learners					\$6,858,792

Programme	Producer	Genre	BC	Episodes X Duration	Funding
Receptive Audiences					
Hunting Aotearoa, series 10	Hikoi NZ Ltd	Hunting show	MTS	26 x 26 min	\$911,382
Get Your Fish On	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Fishing show	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$466,533
Tupaia's Endeavour	Island Productions Aotearoa Ltd	Documentary	MTS	3 x 52 min	\$96,437
Death Threat	Faultline Films Ltd	Reality	TVNZ	10 x 22 min	\$423,919
Te Tohu Taakaro o Aotearoa - Māori Sports Awards 2013	Kahawai Productions Ltd	Sports	MTS	1 x 90 min	\$105,468
Behind the Brush, series 2	Awa Films Ltd	Documentary	MTS	7 x 26 min	\$175,000
Re-Think, series 4	Faultline Films Ltd	Panel discussion	TV3	36 x 25 min	\$562,060
CODE 2014	Toa TV Ltd	Sports	MTS	15 x 52 min	\$455,116
Project Mātauranga, series 3	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Science	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$420,863
ANZAC Day 2014	Māori Television	Special broadcast	MTS	1 x 11.5 hours	\$466,460
Te Araroa: Tales from the Trails	Māori Television	Reality	MTS	7 x 52 min	\$280,000
Forklift Rodeo	Kahawai Productions Ltd	Entertainment	MTS	11 x 26 min	\$385,000
Kaitiakitanga	2BMedia Ltd	Factual	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$579,000
Te iti Kahurangi, series 2	Velvet Stone Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	12 x 26 min	\$383,940
Native Kitchen	Raukatauri Productions Ltd	Cooking	TV3	10 x 22 min	\$541,743
Radio Kuka (Pilot)	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Pilot	MTS	1 x 26 min	\$60,000
Total Receptive Audiences					\$6,312,921
New Media Digital					
Te Ao Pūkoro	Kura Productions Ltd	Interactive website			\$230,000
Hahana	He Whatupuororangi Ltd	Digital			\$40,000
Ngā Karakia o te Hahi Ringatu	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi	Itunes/Google Play App			\$40,000
Nia's Extraordinary Life (100% Te Reo)	Brown Sugar Apple Grunt Productions Ltd	Reversioning			\$7,600
Stan Walker Project	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Te Reo Week			\$35,000
Total New Media Digital					\$352,600
Webseries - Joint with NZ On Air					
Only in Aotearoa	Kura Productions Ltd	Webseries			\$40,000
Kete Kōrero	Tūmanako Productions Ltd	Webseries			\$40,000
Nia's Extraordinary Life	Kahi Creative	Webseries			\$40,000
Mai A Mua	Screentime NZ Ltd	Webseries			\$40,000
Mahinga Kai	Te Rūnanga o Ngai Tahu	Webseries			\$40,000
Total Webseries					\$200,000
Sub-Total Contestable Television Programme Funding					\$25,122,627
Industry Relations	Ngā Aho Whakaari				\$60,000
TOTAL TELEVISION FUNDING					\$41,302,627

Radio Funding

For the year ended 30 June 2014

Operational Funding			
Contract Name	Radio Station	Broadcast Hours	Funding
Operational	UMA Broadcasting Limited (trading as Radio Waatea)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Tainui (trading as Radio Tainui)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi Trust (trading as Tūmeke FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Incorporated (trading as Awa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Ngāti Hine Limited (trading as Ngāti Hine FM)	3,833	\$384,100
Operational	Ngāi Tahu Communications Limited (trading as Tahu FM)	3,833	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Atiawa Toa FM Limited (trading as Atiawa Toa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Hiku o Te Ika Incorporated (trading as Te Hiku o Te Ika)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Radio Ngāti Porou Charitable Trust (trading as Radio Ngāti Porou)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Moana Communications (trading as Moana AM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Arawa Trust (trading as Te Arawa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Trust (trading as Te Ūpoko o Te Ika)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Kia Ora FM Incorporated (trading as Kia Ora FM 89.8)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo o Ngāti Kahungunu Incorporated (trading as Radio Kahungunu)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Tūranganui a Kiwa Limited (trading as Tūranga FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Tūwharetoa FM Charitable Trust (trading as Tūwharetoa 97.2 FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Ngāti Raukawa (trading as Raukawa FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Whare Awhina o Te Iwi Community Trust (trading as Tautoko FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Pare Hauraki (trading as Ngā Iwi FM)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Maniapoto (trading as Maniapoto FM)	2,920	\$384,100
		63,145	\$8,066,100

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	\$88,727
Royalty Fee	Australasian Performing Right Association	\$72,595
Training	Whitireia Community Polytechnic	\$222,222
Distribution Services - Punga.net (System and Service Support)	Starnet 2000 Limited	\$832,576
		\$1,286,120

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
		2,420	\$1,204,000

Outside Broadcast Radio Programmes			
Programme	Provider	Duration (Broadcast Hours)	Funding
2013 Aotea Manu Korero and Pae Rangatahi Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Inc. (trading as Awa FM)	12	\$4,350
2013 National Māori Sports Awards	UMA Broadcasting Ltd (trading as Radio Waatea)	5	\$7,000
Wellington Regional Kapa Haka Competition and Te Ra o Te Raukura 2014	Atiawa Toa FM Ltd (trading as Atiawa Toa FM)	6	\$3,000
Te Whare Tu Taua o Aotearoa Documentaries	UMA Broadcasting Ltd (trading as Radio Waatea)	6	\$5,000
2014 Tamaki Makaurau Regional Kapa Haka Competition	UMA Broadcasting Ltd (trading as Radio Waatea)	7	\$6,000
2014 Tai Tokerau Regional Senior Kapa Haka Competition	Ngati Hine Limited (trading as Ngati Hine FM)	8	\$3,000
2014 Tai Tokerau Secondary Schools Cultural Festival	Te Whare Awhina o Te Iwi Community Trust (trading as Tautoko FM)	12	\$3,000
2014 Aotea Regional Kapa Haka Festival	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM)	8	\$3,008
2014 Te Arawa Regional Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Arawa Trust (trading as Te Arawa FM)	16	\$4,000
2014 Tai Tokerau Secondary Schools Ngā Manu Kōrero Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Hiku o Te Ika Inc. (trading as Te Hiku 91.7FM)	18	\$3,000
2014 Aotea Regional Manu Korero and Pae Rangatahi Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Taranaki Charitable Trust (trading as Te Korimako o Taranaki 94.8 FM)	12	\$3,504
		110	\$44,862

Music			
Name of Music Project	Name of Artist/Group	Production Company	Funding
Whakaaria Mai	Kahurangi and Friends	Kahurangi NZ Māori Dance Trust	\$8,000
Rangiātea	Awa	Soulnote Agency Limited	\$8,000
Pāpā	Herea Winitana	Awekura Productions Limited	\$20,000
Tapairu	Ahorangi Winitana	Awekura Productions Limited	\$24,000
Ūkaipō	Te Ahukaramu Charles Royal	Orotokare: Art, Story, Motion Trust	\$40,000
Nat Rose	Nat Rose	Herewaka Management Group Limited	\$4,000
Whakaari	Wakakura	Shotcrete Construction Limited	\$8,000
Tira	Maisey Rika	Maisey Rika Music Limited	\$40,000
Noku Te Ao	Brad Kora	Whakatane MMA Limited	\$12,000
Tātou Tātou E 5	Tātou Tātou E Collective	Kog Mastering Limited	\$16,000
Miss Pou	Miss Pou	Indiginative Limited	\$4,000
Ka Mihi	Tūpoutahi Winitana	Awekura Productions Limited	\$16,000
Whārimaono	Tūwaerea Winitana, Ahurei Winitana and Uenuku Winitana	Awekura Productions Limited	\$16,000
Te Rauhitanga Volume 1	Te Mano o Tipene	Legacy Foundation Limited	\$4,000
Pūmau	Robert Ruha	Tipukura Limited	\$40,000
Hokowhitu	Mr Ra	Project Studios Limited	\$4,000
Ranginui	Phil Crown	Crown Music Limited	\$12,000
Pātuki Taku Manawa	Maika	Matrix Production Studios Limited	\$4,000
Tipi Haere Te Reo Whakanikoniko	Various Artists	Tipi Haere Te Reo Limited	\$24,000
Ko Te Kawa	Majic	Majics Music (2014) Limited	\$16,000
Mōku	Mōku Whanau	Anne Keating Agency Limited	\$12,000
Huna Mai	Mr Ra	Project Studios Limited	\$4,000
Mana-Aki	Provision for Doubtful Debt	E & R Productions (NZ) Ltd	\$25,000
			\$361,000

TOTAL RADIO FUNDING

\$10,962,082

Independent Auditor's Report

To the readers of Te Reo Whakapuaki Irirangi's financial statements and non-financial performance information for the year ended 30 June 2014

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 non-financial performance information of Te Māngai Pāho on her behalf.

We have audited:

- the financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 29 to 48, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2014, the statement of comprehensive income, statement of movements in public equity and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- the non-financial performance information of Te Māngai Pāho that comprises the statement of service performance on pages 49 to 57 and the report about outcomes on pages 15 to 22.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 29 to 48:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflect Te Māngai Pāho's:
 - financial position as at 30 June 2014; and
 - financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date.
- the non-financial performance information of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 49 to 57 and 15 to 22:
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflects Te Māngai Pāho's service performance and outcomes for the year ended 30 June 2014, including for each class of outputs:
 - its service performance compared with the forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year; and
 - its actual revenue and output expenses compared with the forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year.

Our audit was completed on 31 October 2014. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

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

Basis of opinion

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

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

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

An audit also involves evaluating:

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

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

We have obtained all the information and explanations we have required and we believe we have obtained sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board

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

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Auditor

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and non-financial performance information and reporting that opinion to you based on our audit. Our responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and the Crown Entities Act 2004.

Independence

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

Statement of Responsibility

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

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

In the Board's opinion, these financial statements and the statement of service performance fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Te Māngai Pāho for the year ended 30 June 2014.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Prof Piri Sciascia
Chair
31 October 2014



Prof Rawinia Higgins
Board Member
31 October 2014

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2014

2013 Actual \$000		Notes	2014 Actual \$000	2014 Budget \$000
Revenue				
52,884	Crown revenue	2	52,884	52,884
991	Interest revenue		967	1,000
164	Other revenue	3	928	100
54,039	Total revenue		54,779	53,984
Expenditure				
2,413	Administration	4 & 5	2,738	2,600
	Funding			
40,605	- Television	6	41,303	40,500
10,965	- Radio	7	10,962	11,000
53,983	Total expenditure		55,003	54,100
56	Net surplus (deficit) for the year		(224)	(116)
0	Other comprehensive income		0	0
56	Total comprehensive income for the year		(224)	(116)

Statement of Movements in Public Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2014

2013 Actual \$000		2014 Actual \$000	2014 Budget \$000
2,133	Public equity brought forward as at 1 July	2,189	2,100
56	Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	(224)	(116)
56	Total comprehensive income for the year	(224)	(116)
2,189	Total public equity as at 30 June	1,965	1,984

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

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2014

2013 Actual \$000		Notes	2014 Actual \$000	2014 Budget \$000
2,189	PUBLIC EQUITY		1,965	1,984
	Represented by:			
ASSETS				
	Current assets			
3,581	Cash and cash equivalents	8	6,645	3,684
12,450	Investments	9	13,300	12,100
383	Debtors and other receivables	10	234	200
16,414	Total current assets		20,179	15,984
	Non-current assets			
208	Property, plant and equipment	11	105	300
0	Intangible assets	12	49	0
208	Total non-current assets		154	300
16,622	Total assets		20,333	16,284
LIABILITIES				
	Current liabilities			
112	Creditors and other payables	13	600	300
109	Employee entitlements	14	118	100
14,212	Funding provisions	15	17,650	13,900
14,433	Total current liabilities		18,368	14,300
14,433	Total liabilities		18,368	14,300
2,189	NET ASSETS		1,965	1,984

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2014

2013 Actual \$000	Notes	2014 Actual \$000	2014 Budget \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash was provided from:			
52,884	Receipts from Crown revenue	52,884	52,884
1,077	Interest received	843	1,000
164	Receipts from other revenue	20	100
0	GST (net)	585	0
54,125		54,332	53,984
Cash was applied to:			
1,154	Payments to employees	1,089	1,100
1,188	Payments to suppliers	1,308	1,400
42,773	Funding expenditure - television	36,865	38,700
12,115	Funding expenditure - radio	11,054	12,000
523	GST (net)	0	0
57,753		50,316	53,200
(3,628)	Net cash flows from operating activities	4,016	784
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash was provided from:			
15	Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	2	0
Cash was applied to:			
70	Purchase of fixed assets	54	100
0	Purchase of intangible assets	50	0
3,450	Investments (net)	850	0
(3,505)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(952)	(100)
(7,133)	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	3,064	684
10,714	Plus opening cash and cash equivalents	3,581	3,000
3,581	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	6,645	3,684

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Statement of Accounting Policies for the year ended 30 June 2014

Reporting Entity

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

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

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

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

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

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

The financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho are for the year ended 30 June 2014. The financial statements were approved by the Board on 31 October 2014.

Basis of preparation

1. Statement of Compliance

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

2. Measurement Base

The financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis unless otherwise stated.

3. Functional and Presentation Currency

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

4. Judgements and estimations

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with NZ IFRS requires judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets and liabilities, income and expenses.

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Subsequent actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Key assumptions and estimates are:

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

Critical judgements

Management has exercised no critical judgements in applying the accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2014.

5. Standards, amendments and interpretations issued to be adopted

NZ IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments* will eventually replace NZ IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*. NZ IAS 39 is being replaced through the following three main phases: Phase 1 Classification and Measurement, Phase 2 Impairment Methodology, and Phase 3 Hedge Accounting. Phase 1 has been completed and has been published in the new financial instrument standard NZ IFRS 9. NZ IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortised cost or fair value, replacing the many different rules in NZ IAS 39. The approach in NZ IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments (its business model) and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The financial liability requirements are the same as those of NZ IAS 39, except for when an entity elects to designate a financial liability at fair value through the surplus/deficit. The new standard is required to be adopted for the year ended 30 June 2016. However, as a new Accounting Standards Framework will apply before this date, there is no certainty when an equivalent standard to NZ IFRS 9 will be applied by public benefit entities.

The Minister of Commerce has approved a new Accounting Standards Framework, incorporating a Tier Strategy and developed by the External Reporting Board. Under this Accounting Standards Framework Te Māngai Pāho is classified as a Tier 1 reporting entity and will be required

to apply full public benefit entity accounting standards. The effective date for the new standards for public sector entities is expected to be for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. This means Te Māngai Pāho will transition to the new standards in preparing its 30 June 2015 statements.

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

Te Māngai Pāho anticipates that these standards will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application. It is likely that the changes arising from this framework will affect the disclosures required in the financial statements. However, it is not practicable to provide a reasonable estimate until a detail review has been completed.

Accounting Policies

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

1. Budget figures

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

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

2. Revenue

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

Revenue from the Crown

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

3. Treatment of the Allocation of Funds

The allocation of funds to broadcasting projects is treated as expenditure in the financial year the allocation is made provided that, prior to the end of the financial year, the project has received Board approval and the funding applicant 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.

4. Taxation

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 payables and receivables which are recorded on a GST inclusive basis.

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.

Fringe Benefit Tax

Fringe Benefit Tax is payable on all fringe benefits.

5. 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.

6. Investments

Bank deposits

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

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

7. Debtors and other receivables

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

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

8. Property, plant and equipment

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

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

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Te Māngai Pāho and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

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

Disposals

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

Subsequent costs

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

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

Depreciation

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

Office Equipment	20%
Furniture & Fittings	5-15%
Computer Equipment	33%
Leasehold Improvements	17-50%
Motor Vehicle	20%

9. Intangible assets

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

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

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

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

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

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

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

10. Impairment of non-financial assets

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that have a finite useful life are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

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

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

11. Creditors and other payables

Creditors and other payables are generally settled within thirty days, so are recorded at their fair value.

12. Financial Instruments

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

13. Employee benefits

Short-term entitlements

Employee benefits that Te Māngai Pāho expects to be settled within twelve months of balance date are measured at undiscounted nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to, but not yet taken at balance date, and sick leave.

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

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

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

14. Operating Leases

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

15. Provisions

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

16. Commitments

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

17. Statement of Cashflows

Cash means cash balances on hand, held in bank accounts, demand deposits and other highly liquid investments in which Te Māngai Pāho invests as part of its day-to-day cash management.

Operating activities include all activities other than investing and financing activities. The cash inflows include all receipts from the sale of goods and services and other sources of revenue that support the operating activities of Te Māngai Pāho. Cash outflows include payments made to employees, suppliers and for taxes.

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of investments.

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

18. Output Cost Statements

The Output Cost Statements, as reported in the Statement of Objectives and Service Performance, report the total funding allocations made for the radio and television outputs for the year ended 30 June 2014. They also report the costs of administrative activities undertaken by Te Māngai Pāho.

19. Changes in Accounting Policies

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

2. Crown Revenue

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. (2013: \$nil)

3. Other Revenue

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Previous funding commitments withdrawn or cancelled	908	139
Income from programme sales	20	25
Total other revenue	928	164

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

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Salary and wages	1,061	1,065
Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	28	28
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements (note 14)	9	(5)
Other personnel costs	49	61
Total personnel costs	1,147	1,149

5. Administration Expenditure

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Overheads		
Personnel costs	1,147	1,149
Office overheads	347	156
Depreciation	132	140
Amortisation	1	0
Fees to auditor:		
Audit fees for financial statements audit	41	40
Fees for assurance and related services	72	58
Operating lease expense	148	146
Professional services and consultants fees	79	123
Board and sub-committee costs	- fees	62
(refer also note 19)	- travel and accommodation	47
	2,038	1,921
Consultation		
Hui	29	28
Liaison	47	58
	76	86
Development		
Monitoring/surveys	114	129
Professional assessors	16	21
Publications and reports	30	35
Promotions	24	21
Archiving	440	200
	624	406
Total administration expenditure	2,738	2,413

6. Funding Expenditure - Television

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Māori Television Service Direct Funding	16,120	16,120
Other programmes	25,123	24,425
Ngā Aho Whakaari	60	60
Total funding expenditure - television	41,303	40,605

7. Funding Expenditure - Radio

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Iwi station operational funding	8,066	8,066
Radio distribution network	833	833
Programmes	1,249	1,280
APRA/PPNZ Fees	161	153
Music compact discs	336	452
Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori	70	70
Capacity building	222	111
Unrecoverable debt	25	0
Total funding expenditure - radio	10,962	10,965

8. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Effective interest rate	Total \$000	Maturities 3 months or less \$000
2014			
Cash and cash equivalents			
- Current account	1.05%	10	10
- Call account	3.00%	6,635	6,635
- Short term deposits		0	0
Total cash and cash equivalents 2014		6,645	6,645
2013			
Cash and cash equivalents			
- Current account	0.00%	4	4
- Call account	2.75%	667	667
- Short term deposits	4.05%	2,910	2,910
Total cash and cash equivalents 2013		3,581	3,581

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 2014 Actual \$000	30 June 2013 Actual \$000
Term deposits	13,300	12,450
Total investments	13,300	12,450

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

Term deposits with maturities of 180-313 days	13,300	12,450
Weighted average effective interest rate	4.38%	4.16%

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

10. Debtors and Other Receivables

	30 June 2014 Actual \$000	30 June 2013 Actual \$000
Accrued interest receivable	230	106
GST receivable	0	276
Sundry debtors	4	1
Total debtors and other receivables	234	383

As at 30 June 2014 and 2013 all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied, as detailed below.

	30 June 2014			30 June 2013		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
Not past due	234	0	234	383	0	383
Past due 1-30 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past due 31-60 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past due 61-90 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past due 91 days	29	29	0	0	0	0
Total	263	29	234	383	0	383

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

11. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

	Office equipment \$000	Furniture and fittings \$000	Computer equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Motor vehicle \$000	Total \$000
Cost or valuation						
Balance at 1 July 2012	64	102	127	413	41	747
Additions	13	6	8	5	40	72
Disposals	(3)	(1)	(2)	0	(41)	(47)
Balance at 30 June 2013	74	107	133	418	40	772
Balance at 1 July 2013	74	107	133	418	40	772
Additions	2	0	28	22	0	52
Disposals	(15)	(67)	(42)	(418)	0	(542)
Balance at 30 June 2014	61	40	119	22	40	282
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 July 2012	56	52	92	231	23	454
Depreciation expense	8	8	18	97	9	140
Eliminate on disposal	(3)	(1)	(2)	0	(24)	(30)
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2013	61	59	108	328	8	564
Balance at 1 July 2013	61	59	108	328	8	564
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
Balance at 30 June 2014	50	21	88	2	16	177
Carrying amounts						
At 1 July 2012	8	50	35	182	18	293
At 30 June and 1 July 2013	13	48	25	90	32	208
At 30 June 2014	11	19	31	20	24	105

12. Intangible Assets

	Acquired software \$000	Total \$000
Cost		
Balance at 1 July 2012	40	40
Additions	0	0
Disposals	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2013	40	40
Balance at 1 July 2013	40	40
Additions	50	50
Disposals	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2014	90	90
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses		
Balance at 1 July 2012	40	40
Amortisation expense	0	0
Disposals	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2013	40	40
Balance at 1 July 2013	40	40
Amortisation expense	1	1
Disposals	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2014	41	41
Carrying amounts		
At 1 July 2012	0	0
At 30 June and 1 July 2013	0	0
At 30 June 2014	49	49

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

13. Creditors and Other Payables

	30 June 2014 Actual \$000	30 June 2013 Actual \$000
Trade creditors	143	52
Accruals	148	60
GST payable	309	0
Total creditors and other payables	600	112

14. Employee Entitlements

	30 June 2014 Actual \$000	30 June 2013 Actual \$000
Current employee entitlements are represented by:		
Accrued salaries and wages	20	15
Annual leave	98	94
Total employee entitlements	118	109

15. Funding Provisions

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

	30 June 2014 Actual \$000	30 June 2013 Actual \$000
Television	16,617	13,054
Radio	1,033	1,158
Total funding provisions	17,650	14,212

Movements for each class of provision are as follows:

	Television \$000	Radio \$000	Total \$000
2014			
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)
Balance at 30 June 2014	16,617	1,033	17,650
2013			
Balance at 1 July 2012	15,222	2,307	17,529
Additional provisions made	40,605	10,965	51,570
Amounts used	(42,688)	(12,060)	(54,748)
Unused amounts reversed	(85)	(54)	(139)
Balance at 30 June 2013	13,054	1,158	14,212

16. Reconciliation of Net Surplus to Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Net surplus	(224)	56
Add/(Less) non-cash expenditure/(income)		
Depreciation	132	140
Amortisation	1	0
Total non-cash items	133	140
Add/(Less) items classified as investing or financing activities:		
(Gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	21	0
Total items classified as investing or financing activities	21	0
Add/(Less) movements in working capital items		
(Increase) /decrease in accrued interest	(124)	86
(Increase) /decrease in accounts receivable	(3)	2
(Increase) /decrease in prepayments	0	0
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable	181	(66)
Increase / (decrease) in funding provisions	3,438	(3,318)
Increase / (decrease) in GST payable	585	(523)
Increase / (decrease) in employee entitlements	9	(5)
Net movements in working capital items	4,086	(3,824)
Net cash flow from operating activities	4,016	(3,628)

17. Financial Instruments

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

Market risk

The only market risk that Te Māngai Pāho is subject to is interest rate risk. Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

Te Māngai Pāho's interest rate risk is limited to interest on term deposits. The interest rate and maturities of the term deposits are disclosed in notes 8 and 9.

As term deposits are at fixed rates, and therefore do not fluctuate, the market risk Te Māngai Pāho is exposed to does not impact its reported financial performance and/or equity.

Sensitivity analysis

As at 30 June 2014, 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 \$66,350 (2013: \$6,671) higher or lower.

Fair values

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

Credit risk

Credit risk represents the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations to Te Māngai Pāho. Financial instruments which subject Te Māngai Pāho to credit risk consist of bank balances, bank term deposits, trade and other receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of those instruments as detailed in notes 8-10.

There is limited credit risk for Te Māngai Pāho because most of the financial assets are Te Māngai Pāho's cash, cash equivalents and term deposits.

These are deposits with registered banks in New Zealand with specified Standard and Poor's credit ratings of AA- or above.

Te Māngai Pāho's investment policy limits the amount of credit exposure to any one institution.

Te Māngai Pāho does not require collateral or security to support financial instruments.

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

Credit quality of financial assets

	30 June 2014 Actual \$000	30 June 2013 Actual \$000
Counterparties with credit ratings		
Cash at bank and term deposits		
AA-	19,945	16,031
Total cash at bank and term deposits	19,945	16,031
Counterparties without credit ratings		
Debtors and other receivables		
With no defaults in the past	234	383
Total debtors and other receivables	234	383

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents Te Māngai Pāho's ability to meet its contractual obligations associated with financial liabilities.

Te Māngai Pāho evaluates its liquidity requirements on an on-going basis by preparing monthly budget analyses which are used to coordinate the timing of investment maturity with payments due.

Te Māngai Pāho's creditors are mainly those reported as funding provisions and creditors and other payables.

Funding provisions are settled when the contractual obligations are fulfilled by the contracted producers or broadcasters.

Te Māngai Pāho aims to pay trade creditors within normal commercial terms, that is, by the 20th of the month if not earlier.

Employee entitlements comprise obligations for employee accumulated leave. This obligation is extinguished when leave is taken.

In meeting its liquidity requirements Te Māngai Pāho maintains a target level of investments that must mature within specified timeframes to meet its ongoing payment obligations.

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

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
2014			
Creditors and other payables (note 13)	600	0	0
2013			
Creditors and other payables (note 13)	112	0	0

Te Māngai Pāho has funding provisions of \$17.650m at 30 June 2014 (2013: \$14.212m). It is expected that these will be paid by 30 June 2015. Most of these payments will be made on the achievement of milestones or activities whose timing is not specified, rather than on contractual dates.

18. Related Party Transactions

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

Significant transactions with government-related entities

Te Māngai Pāho has been provided with funding from the Crown of \$52,884,000 (2013 \$52,884,000) for specific purposes as set out in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant government appropriations.

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

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

Te Māngai Pāho has provided Television New Zealand with funding of \$5,198,709 (2013 \$5,150,000) for the production of television programmes for broadcast. It also purchases goods and services from entities controlled, significantly influenced or jointly controlled by the Crown. Purchases from these government-related entities for the year ended 30 June 2014 totalled \$136,419 (2013 \$43,860).

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

Key Management Personnel

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

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

- The Chief Executive of Te Māngai Pāho is the chairperson of the Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board, which is the licence holder of one of the iwi radio stations. The station received funding of \$384,100 (2013 \$384,100) and this funding was on the same terms and conditions as for the other iwi radio stations funded by Te Māngai Pāho.
- Te Māngai Pāho provided funding of \$175,000 (2013 \$262,500) to AWA Films Limited, the director of which is a family member of one of the senior management team. At year end there was an amount outstanding of \$65,000 (2013 \$115,000).

Key management personnel compensation

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Salary and other short term employee benefits comprise:		
- Remuneration of Board members	42	62
- Remuneration of senior management team	628	611
Post-employment benefits	0	0
Other long-term benefits	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0
Total key management personnel compensation	670	673

19. Remuneration of Board Members

The Board of Te Māngai Pāho received the following fees for the year ended 30 June 2014.

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Gina Rangi to December 2013	3	7
Piri Sciascia (Chair)	7	11
Taria Tahana	6	7
Toni Waho to August 2013	1	8
Doug Hauraki	4	8
Rawinia Higgins	7	11
Pakake Winiata	6	10
Leonie Pihama from February 2014	3	0
Eruera Tarena from February 2014	5	0
Total board fees	42	62

Payment of \$1,440 was made to the independent chair of the Audit and Risk Committee during the financial year. (2013 \$720)
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. (2013 \$nil)

20. Remuneration of Employees

In 2014 four employees received remuneration and other benefits in excess of \$100,000. Their remuneration bands are as follows:

Remuneration Band	Number of Employees 2014	Number of Employees 2013
\$110,001-\$120,000	0	1
\$120,000-\$130,000	1	0
\$130,001-\$140,000	1	0
\$140,001-\$150,000	0	1
\$150,001-\$160,000	0	1
\$160,001-\$170,000	1	0
\$190,001-\$200,000	0	1*
\$200,000-\$210,000	1*	0
Total employees	4	4

* Chief Executive's total remuneration.

21. Post Balance Date Events

There were no significant events after balance date 2014.

After balance date 2013 it was decided that the right to renew the lease of the previous Te Māngai Pāho premises would not be exercised. At that stage the provision in the lease which required the premises to be returned to the original configuration was unquantified. This requirement cost \$87,000.

22. Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
<i>Loans and receivables</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,645	3,581
Debtors and other receivables	234	383
Investments - term deposits	13,300	12,450
Total loans and receivables	20,179	16,414
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
Creditors and other payables	600	112
Funding provisions	17,650	14,212
Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	18,250	14,324

23. Capital Commitments And Operating Leases

	2014 Actual \$000	2013 Actual \$000
Capital commitments approved and contracted	0	0
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments payable:		
Not later than 1 year	158	71
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	633	0
Later than 5 years	0	0
	791	71
Total commitments	791	71

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. (2013 \$nil)

Contingent assets

Te Māngai Pāho has no contingent assets. (2013 \$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 Significant Variances Against Budget

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Total comprehensive income deficit for the year was more than the budgeted deficit by \$0.108 million.

Total revenue was over budget by \$0.795 million. This was mainly due to receipts from programme sales and previous funding commitments which were withdrawn or cancelled being \$0.828 million over budget.

Total expenditure was over budget by \$0.903 million.

Television funding expenditure was over budget by \$0.803 million, as a portion of the revenue from the previous withdrawn or cancelled commitments was utilised.

Administrative expenditure was over budget by \$0.138 million. This was mainly due to the costs incurred in moving to new premises.

Statement of Financial Position

Current assets were higher than budgeted by \$4.195 million at year end, mainly due to cash and investment balances being \$4.161 million higher than budgeted. These balances depend on the timing of payments for programme delivery.

Non-current assets were \$0.146 million under budget, mainly due to the disposal of assets not required in the new premises.

Current liabilities were also correspondingly higher than budgeted, by \$4.068 million, due to unpaid funding provisions at year end.

Statement of Cashflows

Cash and cash equivalents were \$2.961 million more than budgeted, due to the timing of payments for programme delivery.

Statement of Objectives & Service Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2014

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 29.

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

OUTPUT CLASS	BUDGET	2013/14 ACTUAL	2012/13 ACTUAL
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Māori Television Broadcasting			
Revenue - Appropriation	40,300	40,332	40,332
- Other	100	895	110
Total Revenue	40,400	41,227	40,442
Total Expenditure	40,500	41,303	40,605
Movement in Reserves	(100)	(76)	(163)
Māori Radio Broadcasting			
Revenue - Appropriation	10,800	10,744	10,744
- Other	0	33	54
Total Revenue	10,800	10,777	10,798
Total Expenditure	11,000	10,962	10,965
Movement in Reserves	(200)	(185)	(167)
Administration of Māori Broadcasting			
Revenue - Appropriation	1,800	1,808	1,808
- Interest Received	1,000	967	991
Total Revenue	2,800	2,775	2,799
Total Expenditure	2,600	2,738	2,413
Movement in Reserves (excl. Interest)	(800)	(930)	(605)
Net Movement in Reserves	200	37	386
Total Appropriations	52,900	52,884	52,884
Total Other Revenue	100	928	164
Total Interest Received	1,000	967	991
TOTAL REVENUE	54,000	54,779	54,039
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	54,100	55,003	53,983
Net Movement in Reserves As per Statement of Comprehensive Income	(100)	(224)	56

OUTPUT CLASS: MĀORI TELEVISION BROADCASTING

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

Māori Television

This output requires Te Māngai Pāho to:

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

Quantity and Quality of Māori Language

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

Quantity

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 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.	92%	90%

* 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	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 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 4.5	Average Quality Score 4.3

NOTE Quality and quantity are assessed on an ongoing basis according to the stage of production. A sample of programmes nearing completion in the current year were reviewed by a registered Māori language consultant. These included programmes funded from the period 1 June 2011 to 30 June 2013. 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 2013/14 is shown below.

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Target Audience Group	Programme Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 70% Māori Language Content)	584	584	717
Second Language Learners (Between 30 – 70% Māori Language Content)	84	84	0
Receptive Audiences (Up to 30% Māori Language Content)	379	379	270
Total Programme Hours	1,047	1,047	987

NOTE At year end, Māori Television had 275 hours remaining to meet the contracted amount of 1,047 hours.

Output 2 – Contestable Television Programme Funding

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The quantity of Television Programmes purchased according to target audience groups through contestable funding in 2013/14 is shown below.

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Target Audience Group	Programme Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 70% Māori Language Content)	360	398.5	414
Second Language Learners (Between 30 – 70% Māori Language Content)	120	122.5	127
Receptive Audiences (Up to 30% Māori Language Content)	120	111.0	119
Total Programme Hours	600	632	660

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.

Summary for Output Class Māori Television Broadcasting

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 - Direct Funding for Māori Television Service	16,100	16,120	16,120
Total Cost Output 1	16,100	16,120	16,120
Output 2 - Contestable Television Programme Funding	24,400	25,183	24,485
Total Cost Output 2	24,400	25,183	24,485
Total for Output Class (GST exclusive)	40,500	41,303	40,605

NOTE The total actual expenditure is \$0.803 million more than budget and \$0.698 more than last year principally due a \$0.876 million in reversed approvals of contestable funding from prior years mostly reallocated in 2013/14 to additional contestable programming.

Output Class - MĀORI RADIO BROADCASTING

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

Māori Radio Broadcasting

This output requires Te Māngai Pāho to:

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

Quantity and Quality of Māori Language

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

Quantity

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quantity of Māori Language in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	At least 90% of funded programmes are assessed as meeting the required Māori language content according to target audience group.*	93%	91.5%

* 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	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quality of Māori Language Content in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	Samples from at least 90% of funded programmes reviewed are assessed as meeting a quality standard of (at least) 4 on a 5 point scale based on our Māori Language Evaluation Framework.	Average Quality Score 4.1	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 broadcast at least 8 hours of Māori language each day within an 18 hour broadcast window.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
The number of iwi radio stations that broadcast at least eight hours of Māori language each day within an 18 hour broadcast window.	21	21	21

Funding for centrally managed iwi radio service provider contracts

Service Provider Contracts - Quality of Service Delivery

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
For each contract, 90% of iwi stations that rank provider service as “satisfactory” or better in a six monthly survey.	>90%	85%	95%

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 2014.

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	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Radio programming purchased	860 Hours 8,852 Files	860 Hours 8,852 Files	860 Hours 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	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Number of Music tracks purchased in 2013/14	100 Music Tracks	84 Music Tracks	113 Music Tracks

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	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 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	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Operational Funding for Iwi Radio			
Operational Funding	8,100	8,066	8,289
Funding for centrally managed Iwi radio service provider contracts	1,300	1,286	944
Total Cost Output 1	9,400	9,352	9,233
Output 2 Contestable Funding for Radio Programme and Music	1,600	1,610	1,732
Total Cost Output 2	1,600	1,610	1,732
Total for Output Class (GST exclusive)	11,000	10,962	10,965

Output Class – ADMINISTRATION OF MĀORI BROADCASTING

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

Administration of Māori Broadcasting

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

- Meet its statutory functions, including the management and disbursement of funds to promote Māori language and Māori culture;
- Pursue the outcomes in the 2013-18 Statement of Intent; and
- Deliver the outputs in the 2013/14 Output Plan.

Output 1 – Funding for Contract Management

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Contract Management

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Funding for contract management as a proportion of Total Expenditure.	Less than 5%	4.2%	4.1%
No purchase decisions are overturned as a result of an identified departure from Te Māngai Pāho's statutory requirements, guidelines and policies	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved
Number of Funding Recipients selected for review by a contracted chartered accountancy firm engaged to substantiate costs reported to Te Māngai Pāho associated with selected productions and ensure that such costs are bona fide, appropriate, complete and correct.	5	4 Radio 1 Contract for TV	2 Radio 3 Contracts for TV
Percentage of reviews with final recommendations fully accepted by funding recipient	>90%	100%*	100%

NOTE One Funding Recipient Review had not been completed by 30 June 2014.

Output 2 – Funding For Archiving

Radio and Television Archiving

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Funding for archiving of broadcast programmes.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Hours of Television Archiving	610	610	610
Hours of Radio Archiving	500	Not Achieved	Not Achieved
Quality of Archiving Practice Independent assessment of service delivery confirms that archiving in the period has been in accordance with good practice	Achieved	Achieved	Achieved

Summary for Output Class Administration of Māori Broadcasting

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2013/14 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Funding for Contract Management	2,200	2,298	2,213
Total Cost Output 1	2,200	2,298	2,213
Output 2 Funding for Archiving	400	440	200
Total Cost Output 2	400	440	200
Total for Output Class (GST exclusive)	2,600	2,738	2,413

NOTE **Output 1** Funding for Contract Management is \$0.098 million more than the budget and \$0.085 million more than the previous year due to additional costs incurred following the August 2013 earthquake and the need to relocate premises. The additional expenditure was funded from Te Māngai Pāho reserves in 2013/14. An increase of up to \$0.180 million was approved by the Minister of Māori Affairs.

Output 2 Funding for Archiving is \$0.240 million more than the previous year and \$0.040 million more than budget due to archiving activity brought forward from prior years and contracted in 2013/14.

2013/14 Calendar of Events



JULY 2013

Behind the Brush on Māori Television brought us the stories behind the paintings of artist Gottfried Lindauer who created an amazing visual record of many prominent Māori figures of 19th century Aotearoa. Produced by Awa Films Ltd.



AUGUST 2013

My Country Song is presented by Dennis Marsh and Saelyn Guyton and showcased emerging songwriting and singing talents from all around New Zealand. Produced by Blue Bach Productions Ltd.



MAISEY RIKA

SEPTEMBER 2013

The Waiata Māori Music Awards were held at the Hastings Opera House in September 2013. Maisey Rika won four of the nine titles: Best Te Reo Māori Album, Best Māori Female Solo Artist, Best Song by a Māori Artist and Best Māori Songwriter.

Photo by Shae Sterling



OCTOBER 2013

Two great cooking shows: **Marae Kai Masters** follows eight teams in a series of culinary challenges, (Tūmanako Productions Ltd) and **Joe's World on a Plate** features chef Joe McLeod preparing international recipes (produced by Maui Productions Ltd).



NOVEMBER 2013

Get Your Fish On is a competitive fishing show that pits host Mandy Kupenga and a revolving team of female fishing friends against local fishermen from around the country in a weekly fishing battle. Produced by Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd.



DECEMBER 2013

The City Slickers' Rodeo follows the progress of a bunch of city slicker rangatahi who are trained up by some of New Zealand's greatest rodeo exponents and then enter a real rodeo. Produced by Kapu Ti Productions Ltd.

Photo by Ron Burgin/Northern Advocate



JANUARY 2014

2014 marked the 25th anniversary of the Waka Ama Sprint Nationals in New Zealand. Coverage of this event on Māori Television included a look at some of the history of the competition. Produced by Wayne's World Productions Ltd.

Photo supplied by Waka Ama NZ / Garrick Cameron Studio 5



FEBRUARY 2014

The second series of "The GC" followed the lives of a group of talented and attractive young Māori as they work hard and play hard on Australia's glittering Gold Coast. This popular programme screened on TV3. Produced by Black Inc Ltd.



MARCH 2014

On 28 March 2014, Māori Television celebrated its 10th birthday. The station produced a special documentary "Through the Lens" reflecting on the past decade looking at how its coverage has shaped families, communities and Aotearoa as a nation.



APRIL 2014

The Supreme Winner at the 2014 Iwi Radio Awards was Te Korimako FM. Other winners included Moana FM for the Parekura Horomia Memorial Award and Radio Ngāti Porou for Outstanding Community Contribution and Best Outside Broadcast.



MAY 2014

On 25 May 2014 TVNZ had the finale of the *Waka Huia Land Wars* series from a Māori perspective. The astonishing story of Pukehinahina (Gate Pā), as told by Tauranga Moana kaumātua on the eve of the 150th anniversary of a battle won, a war lost.

Gate Pā poster used with kind permission of Battle of Gate Pā Trust



JUNE 2014

TVNZ's iconic Māori programmes *Waka Huia*, *Marae* and *Te Karere* were joined this year by a new show, *Whānau Living*. Host Stacey Morrison presents ideas for whānau, homemaking, entertaining cooking, gardening and DIY. Produced by Adrenalin Ltd.



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Corporate Services

KAY DAVIS
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RUTH KATENE
Board Secretary /
Office Co-ordinator

LARRY PARR
Manager, Television
Funding Portfolio

LYNNE PARR
Advisor, Television
Funding Portfolio

CAYTION WINEERA
Administrator, Television Funding
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CARL GOLDSMITH
Manager, Radio Funding Portfolio

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