

TE MĀNGAI PĀHO
ANNUAL REPORT
for the year ended 30 June 2013

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TE MĀNGAI PĀHO ANNUAL REPORT

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Te Māngai Pāho

The Mouthpiece of the Airwaves



The design embodies our mission

‘Tuhia te hā o te reo Māori ki te rangi.’

The design represents the nurturing of te reo Māori.

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

They represent the connections between heaven and earth.

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

Within the crescent mouth is **Te Purapura – te kākano i ruia mai i 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 2012/13

Presented to the House of Representatives

Pursuant to Section 44 of the Public Finance Act 1989

Vision Statement

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

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

Mission Statement

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

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

Statutory Role

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

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Chair's Introduction

Kauaka rā te rangi tapu e taupurua iho!

Te rangi tihore! Te rangi waruhia !

Kia marama ki te kete a Tane i mauria mai hei tohu mō tōna matua!

Kei aku manu mātārae, kei aku manu kātua tēnei rā ngā mihi maioha ki a koutou, me o koutou ake tūrangawaewae e hora nei nā i te motu; tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, ā, tēnā koutou katoa.

Me mihi ka tika ki ō tātou mate huhua o te tau kua pahure atu: ko Jacqui Te Kani tērā, ko Jim Walker tērā, ko Melissa Wikaire tera , ko Parekura Tureia Horomia tērā, ko Maureen Te Rangi Rere i Waho Waaka tērā. Nō reira, koutou kua wheturangitia, tēnei te poroporoaki i a koutou ngā mate tāuru nui o te ao pāpāho Māori. E tangi mōteatea ana te ngākau i o koutou wehenga atu i te aoturoa nei ki te kāpunipunitanga o te ao wairua. Nō reira, e ngā mate o ia marae o te motu haere, haere, haere atu ra.

Kati, ka huri hoki te aroaro ki a tātou ngā kanohi ora e takakawe nei i ta tātou kaupapa matua, arā te kōwhewhewheko i ngā koingoingo reo i tukuna mai e rātou ma, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā rā tātou katoa .

Tihei Mauriora!

Te Mahere Rautaki a Te Māngai Pāho: He Kōrero Whakamārama

For much of the 2012/13 financial year, Te Māngai Pāho's board and management were engaged in re-considering the strategic direction of our organisation. As a result of the work undertaken, we came to a view on how the theory of language revitalisation might be better tailored to the specific needs of our cultural landscape. As a consequence of this work, Te Māngai Pāho adopted the ZePA¹, or Right-shift model for normalisation of te reo Māori. I am very pleased to say that the response to date indicates that the new approach appears to have been warmly embraced by our production communities.

The development of the new Strategic Direction has been through the combined effort of the Board and management of Te Māngai Pāho. The composition of the members of the Board provides a vast wealth of experience in the field of Māori language revitalisation, coupled with the experience and knowledge of the management team. We have also had the benefit of gaining access to current research undertaken by the Ngā Pae o Te Māramatanga: Pae Tawhiti initiative – Te Kura Roa. The research and critical analysis that has been produced by this research programme has enabled Te Māngai Pāho to develop a Strategic Direction that is

evidence based and meaningful to the revitalisation of the Māori language. The theoretical ideology developed by Te Kura Roa (ZePA: Right Shifting to Rebuild Māori Language Communities) underpins the new Strategic Direction of Te Māngai Pāho, our quality assessment tools and our outcomes and purchasing framework.

Right-Shifting

Te Kura Roa has analysed the literature related to Māori and international language revitalisation, policy and planning and value / attitude and identified through this research some of the key barriers to language loss. The research notes that while the five overarching policy objectives of the current Māori Language Strategy (2003:85) are still relevant, the effectiveness of the strategy has been impacted by a primary focus on the first two objectives (increase numbers and improve proficiency) at the expense of the other three objectives (increasing situations, ensuring use for the full range of modern activities and foster positive attitudes i.e. bilingualism becomes a valued part of New Zealand society).

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 as these dominant ideas of mainstream continue to pervade our communities (Crystal 2000). This was also highlighted in the WAI 11 (1986: 20-21) where it states: “We question whether the principles and broad objectives of the Treaty can ever be achieved if there is not a recognized place for the language of one of the partners to the Treaty. In the Māori perspective the place of the language in the life of the nation is indicative of the place of the people.” Despite the language being recognized as a ‘taonga’ under article two of the Treaty of Waitangi and the creation of the Māori Language Act 1987, Māori continue to struggle to revitalize the language to a state of normalization.

The Right-Shifting approach proposes that we look at a re-orientation of the mind particularly when we develop language policies.² In analysing values and attitudes of the language, we note that Te Paepae Motuhake 2010 included in their report the list of the different types of values/ attitudes that can impact on the responses people have towards the Māori language. These are:

- **intrinsic**
- **social/political**
- **intellectual**
- **cultural**
- **spiritual**
- **educational**
- **monetary**

¹ Higgins, R. & Rewi, P. *Indigenous Languages within the Entity* (Language, Education and Diversity Conference paper. Auckland University June 2011).

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

Consequently depending of which of these values / attitudes is being applied will determine how responsive (both positive and negative) people and communities will be towards using the language. Furthermore, with so many types of values associated with the language we can polarize whānau, hapū and iwi particularly if we continue to focus on proficiency as one of our primary objectives. Right-shifting recognizes the varying responses people have towards the value of language and what a struggle language revitalization efforts can be when faced with this extensive list of values. This can often be more frustrating because the investment into the language for Māori is more than just a language of communication; it is a fundamental part of our identity as Māori. Continued pervasion of its lack of value by dominant mainstream ideologies is counter-productive to revitalization efforts.

The ZePA model includes three major states – Zero, Passive and Active. The Zero (Ze) state is the situation where there is zero use and openness towards the Māori language. This cohort is generally; a) indifferent and resistant to any acknowledgement of, or advocacy for the Māori language, or b) intolerant towards the Māori language and who, for whatever reason and not because of a lack of wanting, have not repositioned themselves to a space of indifference. Passive (P) describes a relatively receptive individual, entity or nation. This refers to those who may have limited proficiency in the Māori language, however, they are accommodating of the language and do not restrict the use of it in society. The Active (A) component refers to the users of the language. They actively strive to advance the Māori language in all spaces. They also include those who merely try to speak Māori to their children, colleagues or friends as a matter of choice rather than obligation.³

Revitalisation efforts need to recognise the significance of Right-shifting people along this ZePA continuum, particularly from Zero to Passive, and also from Passive to Active. Although the shift from Zero to Passive may not appear significant when measured on proficiency, its contribution works towards breaking down negative attitudes that are associated with the Māori language. This reorientation encourages acceptance and appreciation of the language that can impact on the value and attitude that people can have towards it. As stated earlier the most significant contributor to language death is mainstream ideology, ZePA promotes a different approach to language planning. Rebuilding language communities needs to be cognisant of the language environments we are currently situated in and highlight the value of the language within those environments. We not only need to re-orientate the minds of the communities we live in, we also need to re-orientate our own. Siloed approaches can only achieve so much, particularly as our society becomes increasingly heterogeneous. If we continue to remain in these silos society will not be able to benefit from the richness contained in the language, nor will it appreciate the relevance that the language has to their identity as a nation and consequently will perpetuate a 'Zero' state society.⁴

There is much work to do; working with our communities to refine the Right-shift approach and its implementation with the goal of achieving better impact from our funding interventions. But I commend our radio and television communities for their constructive engagement with us on this kaupapa.

Looking back over the year, I am happy to report that producers and broadcasters have again worked constructively with us to deliver a very pleasing result. Once again, for a similar total cost, we were able to secure more television production hours than last year and radio output levels were maintained. We continued restraint in our own activities and our administrative costs were slightly down on the previous year. But ultimately our organisation will be measured by the quality and efficacy of the content we fund. It is vital to our success that we are able to draw on the wisdom, creativity and determination of our broadcasters and production communities to find innovative ways to make a difference. For that, I offer our sincere thanks to the dedicated and talented people who turn our funding dollars into entertaining, educative and inspiring content.

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

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

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

Nāku noa, nā



Prof Piri Sciascia, ONZM
Chair

³ ibid

⁴ ibid

Chief Executive's Report

Haruru ana te wao tapu nui a Tāne i te hīnganga o ngā mate o te tau.
He Parekura! He Parekura!
E te mangainga o Hauiti whakangaro atu rā.
Arahina tō tira haere, ki te pō oti atu koutou e.
Ka tītoko ko te ao mārama!
Wheowheo ana te haruru o tangi mō ngā kaupapa huhua mō te reo Māori
Ko tā Tatauranga Aotearoa, tēnā. Ko tā te Rautaki Reo Māori tēnā
Ahakoa kāore anō kia tau te pūehu, i te mutunga iho
Kei te huri tuarā kē te iwi ki tōna reo, hei reo kōrerorero.
Koinei te mānuka hei amo ake mā tātou!

“The danger of language extinction and of the loss of linguistic diversity parallels and exceeds the severity of the decline of plant and animal diversity on our Earth... Ultimately, speakers themselves are responsible, through their attitudes and choices, for what happens to the native language. Families choose to speak it in the home and teach it to their children, or they don't. Elders choose to speak the language on certain important occasions or to insist on its use in certain important domains, or they don't. Tribal leaders choose to promote the tribal language and accommodate its speakers in government functions, social services, and community schools, or they don't...”¹

This quote highlights how minority language endangerment, like environmental degradation, is a global issue. Minority languages are confronted with diverse situations and environments that can prohibit use and consequently render the language under threat and in an endangered zone. The response to these threats, perhaps more particularly for minority languages, ultimately rests with the choices made by each individual.

As a Māori language organisation operating in the broadcasting sector, our role is to promote Māori language and culture with the aim that individuals will choose to be involved in te ao Māori and learn or speak te reo Māori.

As noted above, a large part of the challenge is about changing the attitudes of speakers and also the wider community which influences their behaviours.

David Crystal, in his book *Language Death*², proposes six factors that can help a language progress. He postulates that an endangered language progresses if its speakers can:

- 1 increase the language's prestige within the dominant community
- 2 increase their wealth

- 3 increase their legitimate power in the eyes of the dominant community
- 4 have a strong presence in the education system
- 5 can write down the language
- 6 can use electronic technology.

In Aotearoa New Zealand today, there are many agencies and groups whose work contributes to these six areas. It is important to acknowledge that these areas seemingly unrelated to second language acquisition are in fact critical foundations for Māori language survival. It will be with the combined efforts of work carried out in economic advancement, education and social development that will determine future progress of Māori language revitalisation. Te Māngai Pāho seeks to harness the power of the media to move the entire community along the continuum of Māori language engagement, from indifference to supportive, from supportive to learning, from learning to competence, from competence to fluency. Interventions are required at all these points along the continuum to effect change. The term that Te Māngai Pāho has adopted for this approach is Right-shift.³

Right-Shift

In the lead up to the new financial year and the launch of the new Right-shift strategy, various strands of work were undertaken to promote and communicate the Right-shift approach that Te Māngai Pāho has adopted. These included:

- The Board Chair and CEO met with the Minister of Māori Affairs and provided an outline of the approach,
- A meeting of key television industry personnel was convened in Auckland in May 2013 which received very positive feedback;
- A presentation was given to members of Ngā Aho Whakaari, the Māori film and television industry organisation;
- Four cluster meetings to explain Right-shift were held around the country reaching a total of 60 delegates from 20 iwi radio stations, including licence-holders, iwi radio board members and station management;
- A presentation was provided to senior management from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Te Puni Kōkiri;
- A presentation to Te Māngai Pāho staff on the background and rationale behind Right-shift;
- Work was commissioned on an implementation strategy for Right-shift;
- The Radio and Television managers utilised their ongoing stakeholder contact meetings to explain and promote Right-shift;

¹ “Stabilizing Indigenous Languages” edited by Gina Cantoni, Northern Arizona University, 1996 & 2007

² Page 11 “Book of Peoples of the World”. Eds. Wade Davis and K David Harrison with Catherine Herbert Howell (2007) National Geographic: Washington DC

³ Higgins, R. & Rewi, P. 2014, ‘ZePA – Right-shifting: Reorientation Towards Re-normalisation’ in *The Value of the Māori Language: Te Hua o Te Reo Māori*. R. Higgins, P. Rewi & V. Olsen-Reeder (eds.). Wellington: Huia.

- The television RFP and assessment process has been reworked to accommodate and reflect Right-shift objectives; and
- A wānanga was held for our television assessment panel to acquaint them with the Right-shift principles and the changes to the assessment process.

The considerable ground work completed prior to the publication of our Statement of Intent meant that the concept had been socialised in the key areas in which we operate.

This is the culmination of the Board's collective strategic planning efforts which started in December 2011. All of this work has resulted in a coherent strategy that has been well received.

Looking back on the past year, the Māori broadcasting sector has delivered some strong results. Highlights from Māori language areas of television, radio, digital / new media, music and archiving are set out below, as well as an overview of matters related to the governance and management of our entity.

Television

The television screen is the primary destination for much of Te Māngai Pāho's funding. Our programmes are dispersed initially between 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 33% 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.

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.

Some of the television highlights from the 2012/13 year are listed below:

• 2012 Television Awards

The New Zealand Television Awards (formerly known as AFTA Awards) were held in Auckland in November 2012. The finalists for the awards included a number of Te Māngai Pāho funded organisations or individuals from those organisations.

— Best News or Current Affairs Presenter

Julian Wilcox	<i>Native Affairs</i>
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— Best Māori Language Programme

<i>Kia Ora Molweni</i>	George Andrews Productions
<i>Tamaki Paenga Hira</i>	Māori Television
<i>Whare Taonga</i>	Scottie Productions Limited

— Best Presenter Te Reo Māori

<i>Pania Papa</i>	AKO
<i>Piripi Taylor</i>	Te Kaea
<i>Julian Wilcox</i>	Native Affairs

— Best Observational Reality Series

<i>Songs From the Inside</i>	Awa Films Ltd
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— Best Constructed Reality Series

<i>Marae DIY</i>	Screentime NZ Ltd
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— Best Presenter - Entertainment/Factual

Matai Smith	<i>Homai Te Pakipaki</i>
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— Best Multi-camera Direction

Robert Hagen	<i>Dame Kiri Te Kanawa "A Gala Concert"</i>
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• World Premiere of *Mt Zion*

Te Māngai Pāho was pleased to be able to make a small contribution to the film by Tearepa Kahi and Quentin Hita, *Mt Zion*. The film stars Stan Walker and Temuera Morrison. After its world premiere launch in Manukau on 4 February 2013, *Mt Zion* passed \$1 million in box office receipts on 21 March 2013.

• Television Industry Advisory Group

During the year, Te Māngai Pāho's Television Industry Advisory Group continued to meet. This group is convened by Te Māngai Pāho and meets on a quarterly basis to discuss current issues in the Māori television industry. The Group includes representatives from Ngā Aho Whakaari, Māori Television, TVNZ and independent producers.

- **2013 Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Festival**

From 21 to 24 February, the 2013 Te Matatini Festival was staged in Rotorua with Te Waka Huia winning the title for a record equalling fifth time.

The highlights provided by Māori Television were well received, as were the Māori language outside radio broadcast provided by Radio Te Arawa and the translation service provided by Hakarongomai.

- **ANZAC Day on Māori Television**

For the eighth year running, Māori Television devoted its entire 25 April broadcast schedule to commemorating ANZAC Day. The broadcaster has become synonymous with the increasing public interest in this significant event. This year's coverage included a documentary following twenty-two Kiwi veterans as they returned to El Alamein, a documentary about A Company in the 28th Māori Battalion, the story of Victoria Cross recipients and a NZ Army Band concert featuring Anika Moa and Ria Hall.

Digital / New Media

In 2012/13, Te Māngai Pāho decided to await the outcomes of its first forays into digital projects before substituting further television funding for digital projects. A draft digital strategy was prepared for the Board's consideration. It is clear from events during the year that digital communications are having a significant impact in many areas. For example:

- Facebook reached one billion active users around the world in October 2012.
- On 3 April 2013, the cell-phone marked forty years since the first mobile call was made by a Motorola engineer in 1973. The first cellphone weighed around one kilogram and had a battery life of 35 minutes.
- In New Zealand, TVNZ discontinued its Teletex Service in April 2013 after twenty-eight years of operation. The service was first introduced in 1984 but many of its functions have now been superseded by the internet.
- In April 2013, switch over to digital television took place for all of the South Island except the West Coast. The lower North Island and West Coast switched over in September 2013.
- In June 2013, it was announced that Coliseum Sports Media (CSM) had outbid Sky Television for rights to English Premier League (EPL) soccer. CSM will provide live coverage of the EPL via the internet.
- In the Māori language space, Vodafone launched the *Hika* and *Hika Lite* Māori language apps.
- In 2012, Facebook was made available in Māori.

- *Māori Maps* (www.maorimaps.com) website launched in June 2013 allowing easy navigation to most marae in the country.
- Radio Waatea launched its news website, waateanews.com (refer below).

Iwi Radio

In many ways 2012/13 has been a challenging year for the iwi radio sector, having to contend with the reality of decreased funding following the completion of the capacity development programme in 2011/12. However, the result of this work across the sector is beginning to shine through with some promising achievements that bode well for the future.

One of the standout innovations has been the launch of Radio Waatea's⁴ new Māori news website, *waateanews.com*, one of the most comprehensive bilingual Māori news websites in the country.

At the launch, Radio Waatea Station Manager, Bernie O'Donnell said that *waateanews.com* would be a one-stop shop for Māori digital news and current affairs.

Through the website, users have access to written, audio and visual material produced by some of Māoridom's finest journalists and broadcasters. Scotty Morrison, Julian Wilcox, Tumamao Harawira, Dave Kaire, Dale Husband and Waatea Managing Director Willie Jackson all provide news and views that feature on the website.

News in Te Reo features alongside Waatea's English news which is edited by veteran journalist Adam Gifford.

waateanews.com is designed to give a bilingual user experience that is smooth, simple, and engaging. Users can submit news tips or opinions, subscribe to podcasts, or interact through social media.

Waatea first produced an app putting its news on smartphones and other digital devices. That thinking was carried through to *waateanews.com*, which smartphone users can view in a compact version while retaining full-site functionality.

Bernie O'Donnell notes that "Community engagement also equates to great content. In future our on-site activity will be designed around....what's happening in our communities." His view is that ".....local content more than anything, is a key driver for building a large, loyal on-line audience."

News from other iwi stations includes the following:

- **Radio Ngāti Porou**

Radio Ngāti Porou marked 25 years of broadcasting with a concert on the first weekend of September 2012.

During the year, Radio Ngāti Porou established a link to Radio New Zealand to take their *Te Manu Korihi* news.

⁴ Auckland's Urban Māori radio station

To cap off a very successful year, the station was judged as the 2012 Iwi Radio Station of the Year at the NZ Radio Awards webcast presentation that was held in Auckland in May 2013.

- **Maniapoto FM**

Maniapoto FM won the Best Māori Language Broadcast from other finalists Radio Ngāti Porou and Tūranga FM at the NZ Radio Awards.

- **Te Arawa FM**

It was reported by Māori Television⁵ that Rotorua's iwi radio station Te Arawa FM helped focus on correct Māori pronunciation at Rotorua airport. After noticing the mispronunciation of Māori place names at the Rotorua International Airport, language advocate Kiri Danielle contacted the airport CEO and offered to correct the airport recordings, free of charge. Kiri teamed up with Te Arawa FM and provided the airport with recordings of the correct pronunciation of Māori greetings and place names. DJ Rawiri Waru of Te Arawa FM said "Recordings like Danielle's are a way of normalising the language and making it part of people's lives."

- **Awa FM**

After many years service to iwi radio, Geoff Mariu stepped down as manager from Awa FM on 28 June 2013.

- **Iwi Radio Network**

During the early part of the year, Te Māngai Pāho staff worked closely with a number of iwi radio stations to assist with the implications of reduced budgets for the 2012/13 year. With the removal of the additional funding for the Smart Plans and Station Performance Objectives, stations had to adjust to a reduced level of income. This in turn required a critical look at their operations.

- **Iwi Radio Cluster Meetings**

A series of cluster meetings were held late in the year to take the station managers and licence holders through the revised Te Māngai Pāho Quality Framework and also to provide further information on the Right-shift concept. The information provided at these meetings was very well received.

- **Whakaruruhau Executive Meetings and Iwi Radio Network Meetings**

Te Māngai Pāho representatives attended Whakaruruhau Executive meetings and iwi radio network meetings during the year. The Whakaruruhau Executive meets with Te Māngai Pāho on a quarterly basis to discuss matters of joint interest to the iwi radio network and Te Māngai Pāho.

- **NZ ShakeOut Earthquake Drill**

A national earthquake drill, known as "NZ ShakeOut" took place on Wednesday 26 September 2012 at 9.26 am. There was very good support for this initiative from the iwi radio stations. As well as broadcasting the drill on the day, many individual iwi radio stations developed their own localised promotional packs which were broadcast in the lead up to the event to heighten awareness and planning for the 26 September drill.

An agreement with Radio NZ has been put in place for the use of Radio NZ emergency broadcasts on the iwi radio network in the event of a civil defence emergency.

- **Iwi Radio Technical Transmission Audits**

A new initiative during the year was the development of a technical inspection programme for the network's transmission infrastructure. The objective is to establish recommended standards and system settings for each location. In addition, information will be collected via a standardised reporting format from local technical engineers who are responsible for ongoing maintenance of the transmission equipment.

The standards will provide a reference for the local engineers as they undertake their regular checks. The reporting format will standardise information collected so that a high level view of the health of the transmission settings around the network can be maintained.

- **Cultural Survival**

An article was published on iwi radio in *Cultural Survival*, an American based not for profit organisation's March 2013 quarterly online publication. The March issue was focused on the role of radio in the preservation and promotion of indigenous languages. The link to this organisation's website is *Cultural Survival | Partnering with Indigenous Peoples to Defend their Lands, Languages, and Cultures*.

Music

- **Waiata Māori Music Awards**

The Waiata Māori Music Expo and Awards were held at the Hastings Opera House on 13-14 September 2012.

A number of TMP funded music projects won several awards at this year's event including:

- "Native Intel" by Awa (Te Awanui Reeder) [Awa Music Limited] won Best Māori Male Solo Artist, Best Song by a Māori Artist and Best Māori Songwriter;
- "Te Rito" by Kirsten Te Rito [Minaaka Limited] won the Best Māori Female Solo Artist award;

⁵ "Te Kaea" Māori Television 7 May 2013

- “*Tātou Tātou E (Vol 2)*” by Various Artists [Kog Mastering Limited] won Best Māori Urban Artist or Artists award.

Judging from the calibre of talented performers and winners at this year’s awards, the Māori music industry is very fortunate to have such a strong pool of Māori artists, composers and songwriters.

- **Toni Huata**

Toni Huata, one of Te Māngai Pāho’s funded musicians, launched her fourth album called *Hopukia* in July 2012. This was her first venture into the dub and electronica genre and her first bilingual collection of songs in collaboration with other New Zealand artists. The ten track album had instant chart success and reached number three in August 2012 in the top twenty Independent Music New Zealand album charts.

- **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 2012 calendar year was provided to responsible ministers in late December 2012.

The interagency working group was established in June 2011 at the request of the Ministers for Arts, Culture & Heritage, Broadcasting and Māori Affairs to improve the cooperation in the planning and delivery of government support for contemporary popular New Zealand music.

The working group is comprised of the Chief Executives of Creative New Zealand, NZ On Air, the New Zealand Music Commission and Te Māngai Pāho, as well as relevant staff from each agency. The group convenes every six months.

- **2012/13 Music Funding Round**

The annual music funding round closed on 15 March 2013. All proposals received were assessed and recommendations were presented to the Board at their April 2013 meeting where they approved nine albums, four EPs and three singles totalling \$0.452 million.

- **Iwi Radio Music Charts**

This financial year PPNZ Music Licensing Ltd (PPNZ) produced the list of the year’s top 40 most played songs on iwi radio for 2012.

This was the first time this had been done and represents the culmination of approximately two years joint effort between PPNZ, iwi radio stations and Te Māngai Pāho. Work has been undertaken to improve the systems in place for compliance with their music copyright reporting obligations.

The stations now also receive a weekly te reo top 20 list for iwi radio network from PPNZ, which shows what music is popular around the network. The enhanced reporting also means that better information is now available to PPNZ for the distribution of royalties to Māori artists and musicians.

Archiving

On 18 February 2013, a function was held at the NZ Film Archive to mark the official transfer of the NZ Sound Archives Ngā Taonga Kōrero from Radio NZ to NZ Film Archive. The event was attended by both the Minister of Broadcasting, Hon Craig Foss and the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage, Hon Chris Finlayson. From 2013/14, funding for television and iwi radio archiving will be consolidated into one contract with the NZ Film Archive.

Governance

- **Honours**

Our congratulations go to Board Chair Piri Sciascia who was awarded ONZM in the Queen’s Birthday honours and also to Board member Rawinia Higgins who was recognised for her public service contribution by Victoria University in March 2013.

- **Board Self Evaluation**

Te Māngai Pāho Board members completed an online self assessment survey during the year to gauge areas of strength and identify areas for attention in governance processes. Results from the survey were collated and reported back to the Board.

Communications - Newsletter / Website

- **Te Purapura**

In December 2012 we published our 200th issue of our fortnightly newsletter, *Te Purapura*. During April 2013 we upgraded the newsletter database and successfully piloted a new electronic format. There is a little more work to be done on the aesthetic and the plan is to widen the content of *Te Purapura* to cover all of Te Māngai Pāho’s activities. The improved database and ability to track the penetration of *Te Purapura* will help improve the quality and management of our communications.

We have had positive feedback from the improved newsletter format and it is proving to be a valuable engagement tool. The capability to analyze uptake that Campaign Monitor provides will enable us to sensibly refine our communication with our community and stakeholders. It is particularly pleasing to note that there has been significant uptake from the Iwi Radio community.

- **Te Māngai Pāho Website**

As our website is overdue for a facelift, during the year we engaged a project manager and commissioned work for the development of a new site.

Research

- **TNS 2012 Audience Research Survey**

During the year Te Māngai Pāho again commissioned an audience research survey. The TNS 2012 survey contains a great deal of information with a number of clear trends emerging. The results of the survey were shared with Te Puni Kōkiri, Māori Television and the iwi radio network.

Other

- **Financial Reviews for Financial year 2012/2013**

Te Māngai Pāho engaged a firm of chartered accountants to conduct financial reviews on two television production companies and two iwi radio stations in 2012/13.

- **International Speaker**

Te Māngai Pāho staff attended a presentation by Diego Marani hosted by Victoria University. Diego Marani is an accomplished Italian author and linguist. He spoke about the attributes that keep languages relevant over the course of time. Some quotes from Mr Marani:

“A language is an identity marker – it is the unique characteristic of a people.”

“A language that remains immutable is not a language – it is just a mathematical code.”

“A language is a process in constant evolution.”

Better Public Services

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

Negotiations were completed with Two Degrees for the transition to the All Of Government Mobile Voice and Data contract which realised savings in this area.

A joint arrangement with NZ On Air, Broadcasting Standards Authority and Te Māngai Pāho 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 made it easy for us to engage with staff and we did this using a variety of formal and informal channels to ensure a direct and inclusive decision-making approach.

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

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

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

Recruitment, selection and induction

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

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

Workplace Profile

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

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

Employee development, promotion and exit

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

Flexibility and work design

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

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

Remuneration, recognition and conditions

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

Harassment and bullying prevention

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

Staff and healthy environment

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

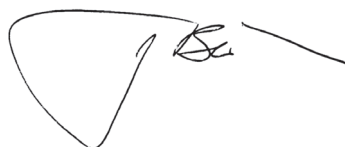
A safe and healthy work environment is promoted by measures that include a well resourced civil defence emergency kit and staff being encouraged to take or update their first aid training. Annual eye tests, influenza vaccinations and an ongoing Employee Assistance Programme (EAP) are all available to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

Staff are encouraged to participate in health and exercise activities and to maintain awareness of work / life balance.

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

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

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



John Bishara
Chief Executive

Performance Against Impact and Strategy Targets 2012/13

This section of the annual report describes Te Māngai Pāho's performance against our goals and objectives (Major and Intermediate Outcomes) for 2012/13.

Our Vision, Major Outcome and Intermediate Outcomes were set out in our Outcome Framework in our 2012-17 Statement of Intent published at the start of the year. A copy of our Outcome Framework is set out below:

Our Outcome Framework

Vision	<i>Ahakoā kei whea, Ahakoā āwheā, Ahakoā pēwheā, Kōrero Māori!</i> Māori language – everywhere, every day, in every way!		
Major Outcome	<i>Kia tokomaha ake te hunga e kōrero Māori ana. Kia whānui ai te aro ki ngā wāriu, ki ngā tikanga me ngā tirohanga tūturu a te Māori i Aotearoa.</i> More people speaking more Māori and a greater awareness of Māori values, practices and views within Aotearoa.		
Intermediate Outcomes	Whānau, hapū, iwi, and Māori communities strengthen their te reo Māori and tikanga Māori	New Zealanders increasingly experience te reo Māori and tikanga Māori	
Te Māngai Pāho Strategies	Investment in broadcasting initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori	Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective	
Te Māngai Pāho Outputs	- Direct funding of Māori Television - Contestable funding of Television Programmes	- Operational funding for Iwi Radio - Contestable funding of Radio Programmes and Music	- Contract Management - Archiving
Te Māngai Pāho Performance Improvement Actions	Review the efficiency & effectiveness of the Television spend Review of the nature of the subsidy (Equity Position) Review our Purchase and Funding Framework Review our Outcome Framework Implement our Māori Language Strategy		

Intermediate Outcomes 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 2013, audience research results show some progress towards the long term outcomes set out for achievement by 2017 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 2012-17 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 the overriding 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, the research company conducted 1,486 interviews to ask respondents how they assess their current Māori language ability, their knowledge of Māori culture, about their viewing (or listening) habits, what they think of our programmes and also about impressions of progress on their own Māori language journey.

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

Measuring Performance

Intermediate Outcome Indicator	2013 Target	2012/13 Māori Programming Audience Survey	2017 Target
Whānau, hapū, iwi, and Māori communities, strengthen their te reo & tikanga Māori			
% of New Zealanders have a 'good' understanding of te reo Māori or are fluent.			
▲ Youth Māori	12%	13%	15%
▲ General Population of Māori	36%	33%	37%
▲ All New Zealanders	4%	2%	5%
% of New Zealanders have a 'good' understanding of Māori Culture or are well versed.			
▲ Youth Māori	45%	48%	50%
▲ General Population of Māori	68%	70%	70%
▲ All New Zealanders	17%	20%	20%
New Zealanders increasingly experience te reo Māori and tikanga Māori			
% of New Zealanders have more opportunity to learn about Māori Culture.			
▲ Youth Māori	74%	67%	75%
▲ General Population of Māori	93%	93%	94%
▲ All New Zealanders	89%	74%	90%

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

Altogether, the measures supporting the two Intermediate Outcomes Indicators show a level of progress 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

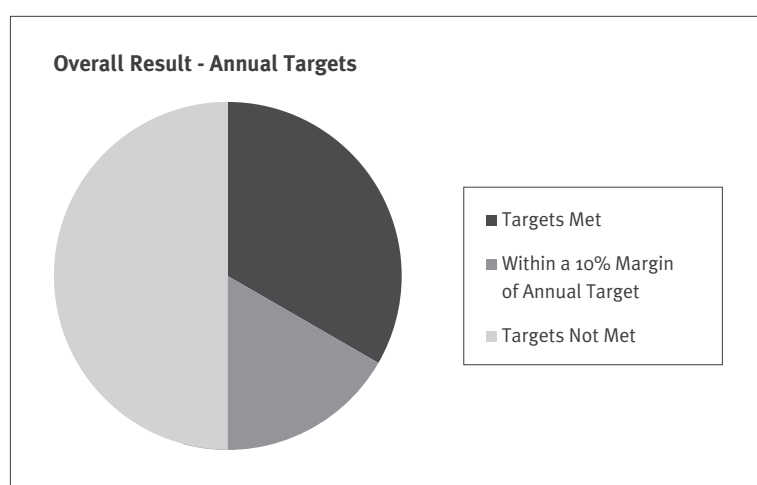
"Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective on current issues"

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

Measuring Performance

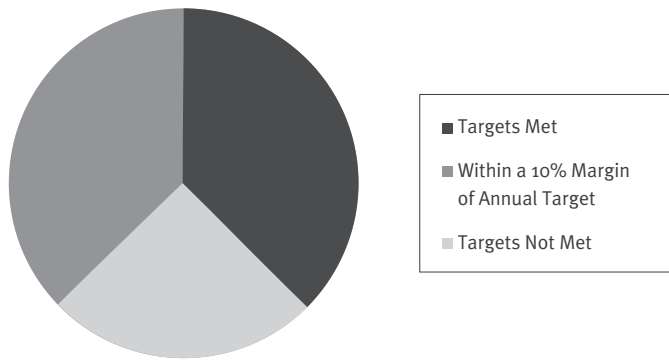
Strategy Impact Indicator	2013 Target	2012/13 Māori Programming Audience Survey	2017 Target
<i>Investment in broadcasting initiatives that promote and develop te reo Māori and tikanga Māori in ways that are responsive to and reach a large and diverse New Zealand audience</i>			
% of New Zealanders who indicate their understanding of te reo Māori has increased from watching or listening to Māori Programming.			
▲ Youth Māori	18%	17%	20%
▲ General Population of Māori	38%	33%	40%
▲ All New Zealanders	9%	11%	10%
% of New Zealanders who indicate their understanding of Māori Culture has increased as a result of watching or listening to Māori Programming.			
▲ Youth Māori	25%	29%	27%
▲ General Population of Māori	49%	41%	50%
▲ All New Zealanders	18%	18%	20%
% of New Zealanders who watch Māori Television at least once a week.			
▲ Youth Māori	41%	28%	43%
▲ General Population of Māori	85%	77%	87%
▲ All New Zealanders	38%	21%	45%
% of New Zealanders who listen to iwi radio 3 or 4 times a week.			
▲ Youth Māori	39%	8%	40%
▲ General Population of Māori	45%	25%	50%
▲ All New Zealanders	14%	<1%	15%
<i>Investment in programmes that give voice to a Māori perspective on current issues</i>			
% of New Zealanders are better informed on Māori issues.			
▲ Youth Māori	52%	49%	55%
▲ General Population of Māori	84%	80%	85%
▲ All New Zealanders	59%	39%	60%

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



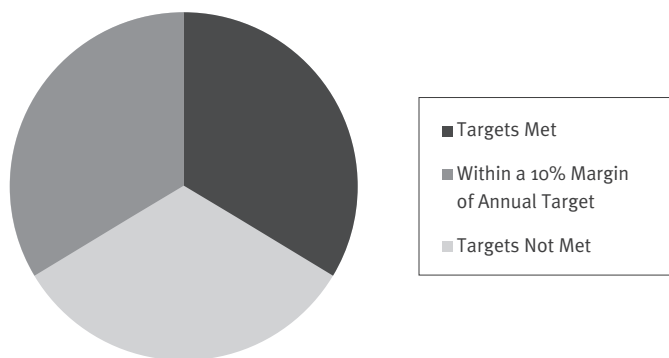
The above result shows that 50% of all Intermediate Outcome and Strategy Impact measures were either met or were within 10% of the annual target (2011/12 54%).

Annual Māori Youth Targets

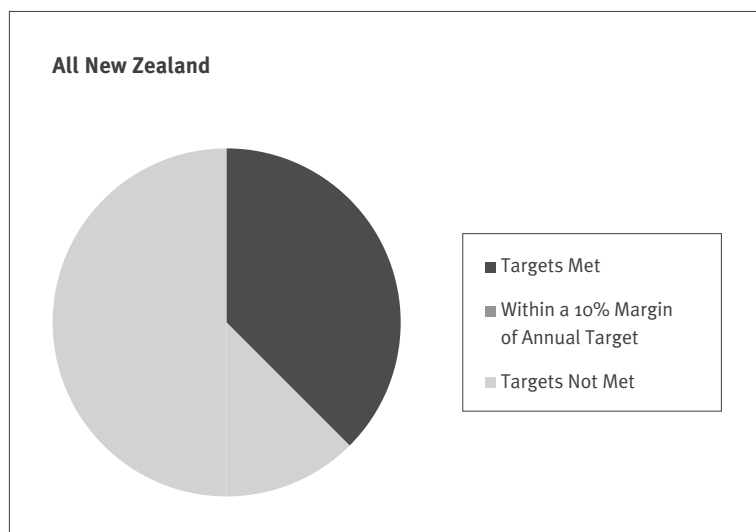


In our first year of reporting on this result in 2011/12, the results confirmed that the Māori Youth demographic is the hardest audience for Te Māngai Pāho to reach and influence. Continued effort has been maintained in this area however and results this year reflect more conservative long term targets which were adjusted in light of our experience last year to make sure they were more realistic.

General Māori Population



The annual results for the General Māori population show that Te Māngai Pāho slipped slightly 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. This result is disappointing given the results recorded in 2011/12.

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 2012-17 Statement of Intent in order to adjust the target setting process in light of previous years' 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:

- reviewed our Purchase and Funding Framework to ensure that it continues to support our strategy;
- 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”;
- work 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); and
- consulted with and responded to information provided by our industry advisory groups e.g. the Television Industry Advisory Group and with iwi radio via the executive team of Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori.

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 and presented them 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 2012/13, 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 4.3 on a five point scale, ahead of the target of four and an improvement on the 2011/12 result of 3.9.

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.

Two 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 revise the assessment criteria for funding rounds. The intention of the review 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 stations' 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 and effectiveness of the Television spend	Work has continued on a number of fronts. 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. Discussions have been ongoing with television broadcasters about opportunities to create efficiencies across the television funding portfolio. Greater emphasis has been placed on managed purchasing to ensure that optimum value has been extracted from available funding. Output targets and prior year benchmarks were not only matched but exceeded. Turnaround times for assessment decisions have been reduced by rationalising procedures and with the use of technology.
Review of the nature of the subsidy (Equity Position)	Te Māngai Pāho has continued to advocate its position to key stakeholders and has received feedback from interested parties.
Review our Outcome Framework	A comprehensive review of Te Māngai Pāho's strategic direction was completed during the year. A revised Outcome Framework was published in our 2013-18 Statement of Intent.
Review our Purchase and Funding Framework	A revised Purchase and Funding Framework was developed during the year as part of the strategic review noted above. The Framework was redeveloped to provide a visual representation of the new strategy and was also published in our 2013-18 Statement of Intent.
Implement our Internal Māori Language Strategy	Although aspects of our Internal Māori Language Strategy are subject to further refinement, we have continued with our key Māori language capability building initiatives during the year.

In order to make progress towards our intermediate outcomes and implement our strategies Te Māngai Pāho allocated \$51.8¹ million in funding during 2012/13 (\$52.9 million in 2011/12) for television, radio, music and archiving, all of which cost \$2.2² million to administer (also \$2.2 million in 2011/12).

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

Māori Television Broadcasting

For the specific output targets for 2012/13, we achieved the set performance measure of purchasing 987 programme hours from Māori Television for Direct funding (compared to 939.5 hours last year for a similar contract value). In delivery, Māori Television exceeded their target by producing 1,125.8 hours of Te Māngai Pāho attributable programming.

For the contestable television pool, we purchased 660 hours against a target of 650 hours, with target audience group results within a ten percent margin of the stated target or exceeded.

Altogether, this makes a total of 1,647 hours of television contracted this year (or 1,785.8 achieved), ahead of the overall target although 1% less than the output contracted for 2011/12 of 1,668 hours, and achieved with similar funding to last year.

Te Māngai Pāho has continued to explore opportunities in the digital environment. During the year, a draft digital strategy for Te Māngai Pāho was prepared for the Board's consideration and this will provide the basis of further discussions in 2013/14.

¹ Comprising TV Funding \$40.605 million, Radio Funding \$10.965 million and Archiving Funding \$0.200 million.

² Administrative Cost per Statement of Comprehensive Income \$2.413 million less Archiving Funding \$0.200 million.

Māori Radio Broadcasting

During the financial year the 21 stations broadcast at least 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 were also funded. This compares to 2,775.7 hours funded last year, reflecting the change in measurement base for national news delivery.

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 113 music tracks comprising a mixture of albums, EPs and singles (last year 93 tracks were funded).

We also supported the 2012 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 \$51.6³ million in television and radio funding, plus a further \$0.2 million funding for archiving. Four contestable funding rounds were held during the year as well as a language planning workshop for television producers and workshops for iwi radio 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 2012/13 we carried out reviews of three funded television projects and two operational funding contracts for iwi radio.

We commissioned our seventh 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.

Late in 2012/13, work began on the redevelopment of our website which we plan to roll out in 2013/14.

³ Comprising TV Funding \$40.605 million plus \$10.965 million for Radio Funding

Television Funding

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Māori Television

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

Programme	Producer	Genre	BC	Episodes X Duration	Funding
Fluent Speakers					
Kōwhao Rau, series 4	Kura Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	26 x 52 min	\$505,743
Pūkana 2013	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Rangatahi	MTS	144 x 26 min	\$2,793,736
Miharo, series 8	Tūmanako Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	50 x 26 min	\$1,287,463
Pūkoro, series 7	Kura Productions Ltd	Tamariki	MTS	50 x 26 min	\$1,048,920
Whare Taonga, series 2	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$405,756
Reversioning - Journey to the West	Kiwa Productions Ltd	Reversioning	MTS	50 x 52 min	\$375,000
Te Karere 2013	TVNZ	News	TVNZ	260 x 22:30 min	\$2,250,000
Waka Huia 2013	TVNZ	Archival	TVNZ	44 x 29 min; 3 x 59 min; 5 x 29 min (Summer series)	\$1,500,000
Te Matatini 2013	Māori Television Service	Special Broadcast	MTS	1 x 6 hours; 3 x 3 hours; 42 x 26 min	\$399,610
Journey to the West	Lizard Dubbing Ltd	Reversioning	MTS	16 x 52 min	\$138,000
Total Fluent Speakers					\$10,704,228

Second Language Learners

Kai Time on the Road, series 11	Maui Productions Ltd	Cooking	MTS	26 x 26 min	\$638,407
Marae DIY, series 10	Screentime New Zealand Ltd	Lifestyle	MTS	7 x 52 min	\$650,000
Manaakitanga Masters	Tūmanako Productions Ltd	Cooking	MTS	7 x 52 min ; 1 x 78 min	\$799,725
Waiata Māori Music Awards	Black Media Ltd	Music Awards	MTS	1 x 104 min; 1 x 78 min	\$169,030
Behind the Faces - Te Matatini	Velvet Stone Media Ltd	Reality	MTS	4 x 26 min	\$150,000
Marae Investigates 2013	TVNZ	Current Affairs	TVNZ	41 x 29 min; 1 x 59 min (Waitangi special);	\$1,400,000
It's in the Bag, series 5	Blue Bach Productions Ltd	Entertainment	MTS	14 x 26 min	\$649,773
Hōiho, series 2	Kāpu Ti Productions Ltd	Reality	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$382,029
ANZAC Day 2013	Māori Television Service	Special Broadcast	MTS	1 x 10 hours	\$420,000
A Country Shine	Blue Bach Productions Ltd	Entertainment	MTS	13 x 52 min	\$385,270
Moko Aotearoa	Velvet Stone Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$338,000
Kāraunga: The First Voice	Brave Star Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	10 x 26 min	\$260,300
Swagger	Raukauri Productions Ltd	Reality	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$322,308
Kā Tu, Kā Korero	Brave Star Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	7 x 26 min	\$178,600
Survive Aotearoa	Te Amokura Ltd	Reality	MTS	13 x 52 min	\$575,918
Total Second Language Learners					\$7,319,360

Programme	Producer	Genre	BC	Episodes X Duration	Funding
Receptive Audiences					
Hunting Aotearoa, series 9	Hikoi NZ Ltd	Hunting	MTS	25 x 26 min	\$687,930
Fusion Feasts	Raukatauri Productions Ltd	Cooking	MediaWorks (TV3)	10 x 22:30 min	\$390,000
Unsung Hereos of Māori Music, series 3	Crown Music Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min ; 1 x 52 min	\$459,813
Te Tohu Taakoro o Aotearoa - Māori Sports Awards 2012	Kahawai Productions Ltd	Sports Awards	MTS	1 x 78 min	\$81,423
Project Mātauranga, series 2	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Science	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$364,542
Songs from the Inside, series 2	Awa Films Ltd	Documentary	MTS	9 x 26 mins; 1 52 min	\$245,000
CODE 2013	TOA TV Ltd	Sports	MTS	25 x 52 min	\$749,825
Think Tank, series 3	Faultline Films Ltd	Studio based panel discussion	MediaWorks (TV3)	36 x 25 min	\$549,200
Home Krew	Cinco Cine Film Productions Ltd	Reality	TVNZ	8 x 22.30 min	\$260,215
Finding Aroha	Black Inc Media Ltd	Reality	MTS	10 x 26 min	\$650,423
Te Iti Kahurangi - The Journey to Success	Velvet Stone Media Ltd	Documentary	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$332,015
The GC, series 2	Black Inc Media Ltd	Reality	Mediaworks TV3	8 x 22.30 min	\$419,384
Whānau Living	Adrenalin Ltd	Entertainment	TVNZ	20 x 22.30 min	\$559,800
Whānau Factor	Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd	Whanau	MTS	13 x 26 min	\$466,627
Reggae Allstars Unite	Toa TV Ltd	Music	MTS	1 x 52 min	\$110,447
The Pā Boys	Whenua Films Ltd	Feature Film	MTS	1 x 90 min	\$75,000
Total Receptive Audiences					\$6,401,644
Sub-Total Contestable Television Programme Funding					\$24,425,232
Industry Relations	Ngā Aho Whakaari			n/a	\$60,000
TOTAL TELEVISION FUNDING					\$40,605,232

Radio Funding

For the year ended 30 June 2013

Operational Funding

Contract Name	Radio Station	Broadcast Hours	Funding
Operational	UMA Broadcasting Limited (trading as Radio Waatea)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo Irirangi o Tainui (trading as Radio Tainui)	2,920	\$384,100
Operational	Te Reo o Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi Trust (trading as 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 Fees and Capacity Building)

Contract Name	Provider	Funding
Administration	Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori	\$70,000
Distribution Licence Fee	Recorded Music NZ Ltd	\$80,661
Royalty Fee	Australasian Performing Right Association	\$72,595
Training	Whitireia Community Polytechnic	\$111,000
Distribution Services - Punga.net ² (System and Service Support)	Starnet 2000 Limited	\$832,576
		\$1,166,832

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
2012 National Secondary Schools Kapa Haka Competition	Ngāti Hine Limited (trading as Ngati Hine FM)	22	\$5,000
2012 Tai Tokerau Regional Primary Schools Kapa Haka Competition	Ngāti Hine Limited (trading as Ngati Hine FM)	6	\$2,000
2013 Māori Sports Awards	UMA Broadcasting Ltd (trading as Radio Waatea)	4	\$3,000
2012 Wellington Regional Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Ūpoko o Te Ika Inc. (trading as Te Ūpoko o Te Ika)	7	\$2,000
2013 Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Competition	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Arawa Trust (trading as Te Arawa FM)	40	\$30,000
2013 Te Matatini National Kapa Haka Competition (Translation Service)	Te Matatini Society Incorporated (trading as Hakarongo Mai)	40	\$15,000
2013 Te Ahurei a Tūhoe	Te Reo o Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi Trust (trading as Tūmeke FM)	36	\$6,000
Tangihanga for Parekura Horomia	Radio Ngāti Porou Charitable Trust (trading as Radio Ngāti Porou)	20	\$10,000
2013 Taitokerau Secondary Schools Ngā Manu Kōrero Competition	Te Whare Awhina o Te Iwi Community Trust (trading as Tautoko FM)	18	\$3,500
		193	\$76,500

Music

Name of Music Project	Production Company	Name of Artist/Group	Funding
J Geeks	Kog Mastering Limited	J Geeks	\$40,000
Tū Mai	Awekura Productions Limited	Tūpoutahi Winitana	\$40,000
Tomokia	Toni Huata Creations Limited	Toni Huata	\$40,000
Te Aroha	#19 Productions Limited	Kirsten Te Rito	\$40,000
Ngā Whetū	Patangaroa Entertainment Limited	Various Artists	\$40,000
Te Manu	Toni Huata Creations Limited	Pao	\$40,000
Taki Toru	Minaaka Limited	Taki Toru	\$40,000
Rangatahi Tū Rangatira (Vol 3)	Patangaroa Entertainment Limited	Various Artists	\$40,000
Tōku Ao	Black Media Limited	Manea	\$40,000
The Wagner Brothers EP	Toni Huata Creations Limited	Adrian Wagner and Marc Wagner	\$20,000
Tātou Tātou E V4	Kog Mastering Limited	Various Artists	\$20,000
Rei Uru	Te Reo Irirangi o Te Mānuka Tūtahi (trading as Tūmeke FM)	Maria Elliot	\$20,000
Takiwā	Hiwa Media Limited	Various Artists	\$20,000
Whānau Ora	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Incorporated (trading as Awa FM)	Moku	\$4,000
Riporipo	Te Reo Irirangi o Whanganui Incorporated (trading as Awa FM)	Moku	\$4,000
Tū Mokemoke	Aotea Music Productions Limited	Aotea Cornelius	\$4,000
			\$452,000
TOTAL RADIO FUNDING			\$10,965,432



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 2013

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Reo Whakapuaki Irirangi (known as Te Māngai Pāho). The Auditor-General has appointed me, J.R. Smaill, 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 28 to 48, that comprise the statement of financial position as at 30 June 2013, 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 13 to 20

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of Te Māngai Pāho on pages 28 to 48:
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
 - fairly reflect Te Māngai Pāho's:
 - financial position as at 30 June 2013; 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 13 to 20.
 - 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 2013, including for each class of outputs:
 - its service performance compared with forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year; and
 - its actual revenue and output expenses compared with the forecasts in the statement of forecast service performance at the start of the financial year.

Our audit was completed on 31 October 2013. 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 reflects 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.

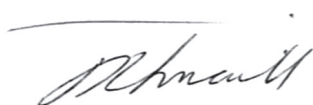
Responsibilities of the Auditor

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.



J.R. Smail
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 2013.

Signed on behalf of the Board



Prof Piri Sciascia
Chair
31 October 2013



Dr Rawinia Higgins
Board Member
31 October 2013

Statement of Accounting Policies

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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 2013. The financial statements were approved by the Board on 31 October 2013.

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 New Zealand equivalents to IFRS (NZ IFRS) and other applicable Financial Reporting Standards as appropriate for public benefit entities.

2. *Measurement Base*

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

3. *Functional and Presentation Currency*

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

4. *Judgements and estimations*

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

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

Key assumptions and estimates are:

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

Critical judgements

Management has exercised no critical judgements in applying the accounting policies for the year ended 30 June 2013.

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

NNZ 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. These standards are being developed by the External Reporting Board, based on current International Public Sector Accounting Standards. The effective date for the new standards for public sector entities is expected to be for reporting periods beginning on or after 1 July 2014. This means Te Māngai Pāho expects to transition to the new standards in preparing its 30 June 2015 statements. As the public benefit entity accounting standards are still under development, Te Māngai Pāho is unable to assess the implications of the new Accounting Standards Framework at this time.

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

Accounting Policies

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

1. Budget figures

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

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

2. Revenue

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

Revenue from the Crown

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

3. Treatment of the Allocation of Funds

The allocation of funds to broadcasting projects is

treated as expenditure in the financial year the allocation is made provided that, prior to the end of the financial year, the project has received Board approval and the funding applicant 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 530 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

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, the 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 benefits

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

Te Māngai Pāho recognises a liability 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 2013. 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.

Statement of Comprehensive Income

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2012 Actual \$000		Notes	2013 Actual \$000	2013 Budget \$000
	Revenue			
53,484	Crown revenue	1	52,884	52,884
907	Interest revenue		991	1,100
246	Other revenue	2	164	0
54,637	Total revenue		54,039	53,984
	Expenditure			
2,468	Administration	3 & 4	2,413	2,600
40,968	- Television	5	40,605	40,500
11,758	- Radio	6	10,965	11,100
55,194	Total expenditure		53,983	54,200
(557)	Net surplus (deficit) for the year		56	(216)
0	Other Comprehensive Income		0	0
(557)	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		56	(216)

Statement of Movements in Public Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2012 Actual \$000		2013 Actual \$000	2013 Budget \$000
2,690	Public Equity brought forward as at 1 July	2,133	2,200
(557)	Net surplus / (deficit) for the year	56	(216)
(557)	Total Comprehensive income for the year	56	(216)
2,133	Total Public Equity as at 30 June	2,189	1,984

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2013

2012 Actual \$000		Notes	2013 Actual \$000	2013 Budget \$000
2,133	PUBLIC EQUITY		2,189	1,984
	Represented by:			
	ASSETS			
	Current assets			
10,714	Cash and cash equivalents	7	3,581	4,684
9,000	Investments	8	12,450	9,800
195	Debtors and other receivables	9	383	200
19,909	Total current assets		16,414	14,684
	Non-current assets			
293	Property, plant and equipment	10	208	400
0	Intangible assets	11	0	100
293	Total non-current assets		208	500
20,202	Total assets		16,622	15,184
	LIABILITIES			
	Current liabilities			
426	Creditors and other payables	12	112	300
114	Employee entitlements	13	109	100
17,529	Funding provisions	14	14,212	12,800
18,069	Total current liabilities		14,433	13,200
18,069	Total liabilities		14,433	13,200
2,133	NET ASSETS		2,189	1,984

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

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 30 June 2013

2012 Actual \$000		Notes	2013 Actual \$000	2013 Budget \$000
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was provided from:				
53,484	Receipts from Crown revenue		52,884	52,884
984	Interest received		1,077	1,100
243	Receipts from other revenue		164	0
54,711			54,125	53,984
Cash was applied to:				
1,128	Payments to employees		1,154	1,000
1,196	Payments to suppliers		1,188	1,800
40,104	Funding expenditure - television		42,773	39,400
11,113	Funding expenditure - radio		12,115	12,000
(190)	GST (net)		523	0
53,351			57,753	54,200
1,360	Net cash flow from operating activities	15	(3,628)	(216)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Cash was provided from:				
0	Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment		15	0
5,000	Investments		0	0
Cash was applied to:				
115	Purchase of fixed assets		70	100
0	Investments		3,450	1,000
4,885	Net cash flow from investing activities		(3,505)	(1,100)
6,245	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(7,133)	(1,316)
4,469	Plus opening cash and cash equivalents		10,714	6,000
10,714	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		3,581	4,684

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

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 30 June 2013

1. 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. (2012: \$nil)

2. Other Revenue

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
Previous funding commitments withdrawn or cancelled	139	219
Income from programme sales	25	27
Total Other Revenue	164	246

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.

3. Personnel Costs

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
Salary and wages	1,065	1,065
Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	28	4
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements (note 13)	(5)	14
Other personnel costs	61	59
Total Personnel Costs	1,149	1,142

4. Administration Expenditure

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
Overheads		
Personnel costs	1,149	1,142
Office overheads	156	173
Depreciation	140	110
Amortisation	0	1
<i>Fees to auditor:</i>		
Audit fees for financial statements audit	40	40
Fees for assurance and related services	58	88
Operating lease expense	146	145
Professional services and consultants fees	123	58
Board and sub-committee costs	- fees	53
(refer also note 18)	- travel and accommodation	69
	1,921	1,879
Consultation		
Hui	28	53
Liaison	58	71
	86	124
Development		
Monitoring/surveys	129	150
Professional assessors	21	20
Publications and reports	35	36
Promotions	21	59
Archiving	200	200
	406	465
Total Administration Expenditure	2,413	2,468

5. Funding Expenditure - Television

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
Māori Television Direct Funding	16,120	16,120
Other programmes	24,425	24,788
Ngā Aho Whakaari	60	60
Total Funding Expenditure - Television	40,605	40,968

6. Funding Expenditure - Radio

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
Iwi station operational funding	8,066	8,696
Radio distribution network	833	917
Programmes	1,280	1,243
APRA/PPNZ Fees	153	145
Music compact discs	452	465
Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori	70	70
Capacity building	111	222
Total Funding Expenditure - Radio	10,965	11,758

7. Cash and Cash Equivalents

	Effective interest rate	Total \$000	Maturities 3 months or less \$000
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
Cash and Cash Equivalents 2013		3,581	3,581
2012			
Cash and cash equivalents			
- Current account	0.90%	26	26
- Call account	3.10%	4,688	4,688
- Short term deposits	4.30%	6,000	6,000
Total Cash and Cash Equivalents 2012		10,714	10,714

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

8. Investments

	30 June 2013 Actual \$000	30 June 2012 Actual \$000
Term deposits	12,450	9,000
Total Investments	12,450	9,000

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

	30 June 2013 Actual \$000	30 June 2012 Actual \$000
Term deposits with maturities of 180-313 days	12,450	9,000
Weighted average effective interest rate	4.16%	4.59%

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.

9. Debtors and Other Receivables

	30 June 2013 Actual \$000	30 June 2012 Actual \$000
Accrued interest receivable	106	192
GST receivable	276	0
Sundry debtors	1	3
Total Debtors and Other Receivables	383	195

As at 30 June 2013 and 2012 all overdue receivables have been assessed for impairment and appropriate provisions applied, as detailed below:

	30 June 2013			30 June 2012		
	Gross	Impairment	Net	Gross	Impairment	Net
Not past due	383	0	383	195	0	195
Past due 1-30 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past due 31-60 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past due 61-90 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Past due 91 days	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	383	0	383	195	0	195

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

10. Property, Plant and Equipment

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

	Office equipment \$000	Furniture and fittings \$000	Computer equipment \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Motor vehicle \$000	Total \$000
Cost or valuation						
Balance at 1 July 2011	64	98	136	336	41	675
Additions	1	6	31	77	0	115
Disposals	(1)	(2)	(40)	0	0	(43)
Balance at 30 June 2012	64	102	127	413	41	747
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
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 1 July 2011	50	46	103	173	15	387
Depreciation expense	7	8	29	58	8	110
Eliminate on disposal	(1)	(2)	(40)	0	0	(43)
Impairment losses	0	0	0	0	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2012	56	52	92	231	23	454
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
Balance at 30 June 2013	61	59	108	328	8	564
Carrying amounts						
At 1 July 2011	14	52	33	163	26	288
At 30 June and 1 July 2012	8	50	35	182	18	293
At 30 June 2013	13	48	25	90	32	208

11. Intangible Assets

	Aquired software \$000	Total \$000
Cost		
Balance at 1 July 2011	40	40
Additions	0	0
Disposals	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2012	40	40
Balance at 1 July 2012	40	40
Additions	0	0
Disposals	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2013	40	40
Accumulated amortisation and impairment losses		
Balance at 1 July 2011	39	39
Amortisation expense	1	1
Disposals	0	0
Impairment losses	0	0
Balance at 30 June 2012	40	40
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
Carrying amounts		
At 1 July 2011	1	1
At 30 June and 1 July 2012	0	0
At 30 June 2013	0	0

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

12. Creditors and Other Payables

	30 June 2013 Actual \$000	30 June 2012 Actual \$000
Trade creditors	52	110
Accruals	60	69
GST Payable	0	247
Total Creditors and Other Payables	112	426

13. Employee Entitlements

	30 June 2013 Actual \$000	30 June 2012 Actual \$000
Current employee entitlements are represented by:		
Accrued salaries and wages	15	15
Annual leave	94	99
Total Employee Entitlements	109	114

14. Funding Provisions

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

	30 June 2013 Actual \$000	30 June 2012 Actual \$000
Television	13,055	15,222
Radio	1,157	2,307
Total Funding Provisions	14,212	17,529

Movements for each class of provision are as follows:

	Television \$000	Radio \$000	Total \$000
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
2012			
Balance at 1 July 2011	14,359	1,662	16,021
Additional provisions made	40,968	11,758	52,726
Amounts used	(39,942)	(11,057)	(50,999)
Unused amounts reversed	(163)	(56)	(219)
Balance at 30 June 2012	15,222	2,307	17,529

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

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
Net surplus	56	(557)
Add/(Less) non-cash expenditure/(income)		
Depreciation	140	110
Amortisation		1
Total non-cash items	196	(446)
Add/(Less) items classified as investing or financing activities:		
(Gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	0	0
Total items classified as investing or financing activities	0	0
Add/(Less) movements in working capital items		
(Increase) /decrease in accrued interest	86	77
(Increase) /decrease in accounts receivable	2	(3)
(Increase) /decrease in prepayments	0	28
Increase / (decrease) in accounts payable	(66)	(9)
Increase / (decrease) in funding provisions	(3,318)	1,509
Increase / (decrease) in GST payable	(523)	190
Increase / (decrease) in employee entitlements	(5)	14
Net movements in working capital items	(3,824)	1,806
Net Cash flow from Operating Activities	(3,628)	1,360

16. Financial Instruments

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

Market risk

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

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

Sensitivity analysis

As at 30 June 2013, 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 \$6,671 (2012: \$46,886) higher or lower.

Fair values

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

Credit risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

Liquidity risk

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	Less than 6 months	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years
2013			
Creditors and other payables (note 12)	112	0	0
2012			
Creditors and other payables (note 12)	426	0	0

Te Māngai Pāho has funding provisions of \$14.212m at 30 June 2013 (2012: \$17.529m). It is expected that these will be paid by 30 June 2014. Most of these payments will be made on the achievement of milestones or activities whose timing is not specified, rather than on contractual dates.

17. Related Party Transactions

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

Significant transactions with government-related entities

Te Māngai Pāho has been provided with funding from the Crown of \$52,884,000 (2012 \$53,484,000) for specific purposes as set out in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant government appropriations.

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

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

Te Māngai Pāho has provided Television New Zealand with funding of \$5,150,000 (2012 \$6,003,000) 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 2013 totalled \$43,860 (2012 \$60,000). These purchases included the purchase of car parking from the Ministry of Justice, electricity from Genesis, air travel from Air New Zealand and postal services from New Zealand Post.

Key Management Personnel

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

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

- The 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 (2012 \$414,100) 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 \$262,500 (2012 \$157,500) to AWA Films Limited, the director of which is a family member of one of the staff. At year end there was an amount outstanding of \$115,000 (2012 \$127,500).
- Te Māngai Pāho employed a family member of one of the staff as a temporary contractor during the year. The terms and conditions of that arrangement were no more favourable than Te Māngai Pāho would have adopted if there were no relationship to the staff member.

Key Management Personnel Compensation

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
Salary and other short term employee benefits comprise:		
- Remuneration of Board members	62	53
- Remuneration of senior management team	611	605
Post-employment benefits	0	0
Other long-term benefits	0	0
Termination benefits	0	0
Total Key Management Personnel Compensation	673	658

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

18. Remuneration of Board Members

The Board of Te Māngai Pāho received the following fees for the year ended 30 June 2013.

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
Gina Rangi	7	6
Piri Sciascia (Chair)	11	14
Taria Tahana	7	6
Toni Waho	8	10
Doug Hauraki from August 2011	8	5
Rawinia Higgins from August 2011	11	7
Pakake Winiata from August 2011	10	5
Total Board Fees	62	53

19. Remuneration of Employees

In 2013 four employees received remuneration and other benefits in excess of \$100,000. Their remuneration bands are as follows:

	Number of Employees 2013	Number of Employees 2012
Remuneration Band		
\$110,001-\$120,000	1	1
\$130,001-\$140,000	0	1
\$140,001-\$150,000	1	0
\$150,001-\$160,000	1	0
\$160,001-\$170,000	0	1
\$190,001-\$200,000	1*	1*
Total Employees	4	4

* Chief Executive's total remuneration.

20. Post Balance Date Events

The right of renewal for the lease of Te Māngai Pāho's premises falls due on the 31st December 2013 and it has been decided not to exercise this right. Accommodation has become available at Te Puni Kōkōri premises and this will assist both entities in contributing to the government's initiatives in making better use of public assets.

At this stage the cost of the current lease provision which requires the premises to be returned to the original configuration is unquantified. (2012 \$Nil)

21. Categories of Financial Assets and Liabilities

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

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
<i>Loans and receivables</i>		
Cash and cash equivalents	3,581	10,714
Debtors and other receivables	383	195
Investments - term deposits	12,450	9,000
Total Loans and Receivables	16,414	19,909
<i>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</i>		
Creditors and other payables	112	426
Funding provisions	14,212	17,529
Total Financial Liabilities Measured At Amortised Cost	14,324	17,955

22. Capital Commitments And Operating Leases

	2013 Actual \$000	2012 Actual \$000
Capital Commitments Approved and Contracted	0	0
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments payable:		
Not later than 1 year	71	142
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	0	71
Later than 5 years	0	0
	71	213

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

Total Commitments	71	213
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23. Contingencies

Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities at balance date. (2012 \$nil)

Contingent assets

Te Māngai Pāho has no contingent assets. (2012 \$nil)

24. Capital Management

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

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

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

25. Explanation of Significant Variances Against Budget

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

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Total comprehensive income for the year was more than the budgeted deficit by \$0.272 million.

Total revenue was over budget by \$0.055 million. This was due to the receipt of revenue of \$0.164 million from programme sales and previous funding commitments which were withdrawn or cancelled, offset by interest revenue being \$0.109 million below budget, as interest rates remained at a lower than budgeted level.

Total expenditure was under budget by \$0.217 million.

Administrative expenditure was under budget by \$0.187 million. This was mainly due to the timing of a \$0.140 million contract for the archiving of iwi radio material, which was delayed pending the amalgamation of providers.

Television funding expenditure was over budget by \$0.105 million, as a portion of the revenue from the previous withdrawn or cancelled commitments was utilised.

Radio funding expenditure was under budget by \$0.135 million, mainly due to a project for \$0.100 million being deferred.

Statement of Financial Position

Current assets were higher than budgeted, by \$1.730 million, at year end. Cash and investment balances were \$1.547 million higher than budgeted. These balances depend on the timing of payments for programme delivery. Debtors and other receivables were \$0.183 million higher than budgeted, mainly due to the timing of a GST refund.

Non-current assets were \$0.292 million under budget as the replacement of computer equipment was not necessary.

Current liabilities were also correspondingly higher than budgeted, by \$1.233 million, as funding provisions were unpaid at year end.

Statement of Cashflows

Cash and cash equivalents were \$1.103 million less than budgeted, due to the timing of payments for programme delivery.

Statement of Objectives & Service Performance

For the year ended 30 June 2013

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 pages 18 to 39.

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

OUTPUT CLASS	BUDGET	2012/13 ACTUAL	2011/12 ACTUAL
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Māori Television Broadcasting			
Revenue - Appropriation	40,300	40,332	40,332
- Other	0	110	190
Total Revenue	40,300	40,442	40,522
Total Expenditure	40,500	40,605	40,968
Movement in Reserves	(200)	(163)	(446)
Māori Radio Broadcasting			
Revenue - Appropriation	10,800	10,744	11,344
- Other	0	54	56
Total Revenue	10,800	10,798	11,400
Total Expenditure	11,100	10,965	11,758
Movement in Reserves	(300)	(167)	(358)
Administration of Māori Broadcasting			
Revenue - Appropriation	1,800	1,808	1,808
- Interest Received	1,100	991	907
Total Revenue	2,900	2,799	2,715
Total Expenditure	2,600	2,413	2,468
Movement in Reserves	300	386	247
Total Appropriations	52,900	52,884	53,484
Total Other Revenue	0	164	246
Total Interest Received	1,100	991	907
TOTAL REVENUE	54,000	54,039	54,637
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	54,200	53,983	55,194
Net Movement in Reserves as per Statement of Comprehensive Income	(200)	56	(557)

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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quantity Of Māori Language in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	Samples from at least 90% of funded programmes are assessed as meeting the required Māori language content according to target audience group.*	90%	97% (Achieved)

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

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

Quality

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Quality of Māori Language Content in Direct and Contestably funded programming.	Samples of funded programmes reviewed are assessed as meeting a quality standard of 4 or above on a 5 point scale based on our Māori Language Evaluation Framework.	Average Quality Score 4.3	Average Quality Score 3.9

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 2010 to 30 June 2012. 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 2012/13 is shown below.

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Target Audience Group	Programme Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 70% Māori Language Content)	717	717	687
Second Language Learners (Between 30 – 70% Māori Language Content)	0	0	0
Receptive Audiences (Up to 30% Māori Language Content)	270	270	252.5
Total Programme Hours	987	987	939.5

NOTE In delivery, Māori Television produced more programme hours than target. Te Māngai Pāho's share of funded 2012/13 production was 1,125.8 hours, 138.8 hours ahead of target, due to a lower cost per hour achieved.

Output 2 – Contestable Television Programme Funding

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

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

The quantity of Television Programmes purchased according to target audience groups through contestable funding in 2012/13 is shown below.

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

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Target Audience Group	Programme Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Fluent Māori Language Speakers (Over 70% Māori Language Content)	390	414	386
Second Language Learners (Between 30 – 70% Māori Language Content)	130	127	202
Receptive Audiences (Up to 30% Māori Language Content)	130	119	140.5
Total Programme Hours	650	660	728.5

NOTE The average cost of programmes purchased was lower than budgeted and some additional funding was made available from 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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 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	24,845	24,848
Total Cost Output 2	24,400	24,845	24,848
Total for Output Class (GST exclusive)	40,500	40,605	40,968

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

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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 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.*	91.5%	96% (Achieved)

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

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

Quality

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
For each contract, 90% of iwi stations that rank provider service as “satisfactory” or better in a six monthly survey.	>90%	95%	87%

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 December 2012.

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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	Hours Target	Actual Hours Purchased	Actual Hours Purchased
Radio programming purchased	860 Hours 8,852 Files	860 Hours 8,852 Files	1,215.7 Hours New Measure in 2012/13

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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Number of Music tracks purchased in 2012/13	90 Music Tracks	113 Music Tracks	93 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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Operational Funding for Iwi Radio			
Operational Funding	8,100	8,289	8,911
Funding for centrally managed Iwi radio service provider contracts	1,300	944	1,139
Total Cost Output 1	9,400	9,233	10,050
Output 2 Contestable Funding for Radio Programme and Music	1,700	1,732	1,708
Total Cost Output 2	1,700	1,732	1,708
Total for Output Class (GST exclusive)	11,100	10,965	11,758

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

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 2012-17 Statement of Intent; and
- Deliver the outputs in the 2012/13 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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Funding for contract management as a proportion of Total Expenditure.	Less than 5%	4.1%	4.5%
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	2 Radio 3 Contracts for TV	4 Radio 4 Contracts for TV
Percentage of reviews with final recommendations fully accepted by funding recipient.	>90%	100%	100%

NOTE Only two of the five Funding Recipient Reviews had been completed by 30 June 2013.

Output 2 – Funding For Archiving

Radio and Television Archiving

PERFORMANCE MEASURES

Funding for archiving of broadcast programmes.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR	PERFORMANCE STANDARD	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
Hours of Television Archiving	610	610	610
Hours of Radio Archiving	900	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	2012/13 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE	2011/12 ACTUAL PERFORMANCE
	\$000	\$000	\$000
Output 1 Funding for Contract Management	2,300	2,213	2,268
Total Cost Output 1	2,300	2,213	2,268
Output 2 Funding for Archiving	300	200	200
Total Cost Output 2	300	200	200
Total for Output Class (GST exclusive)	2,600	2,413	2,468

NOTE Output 1 Funding for Contract Management, is \$0.087 million less than the budget due to reprioritisation of internal capability projects intended to be funded from Te Māngai Pāho reserves in 2012/13.
Output 2 Funding for Archiving is \$0.100 million less than budget. The remaining unspent archiving funding will be carried forward to cover anticipated out-year funding shortfalls for the future archiving activity.

2012/13 Calendar of Events

'Kia ita!'

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
MAORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



JULY 2012

To celebrate 25 years since te reo Māori was made an official language of New Zealand, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori chose **Arohatia te Reo** (Cherish the Language) as the theme for Māori Language Week 2012. Hari Huritau!



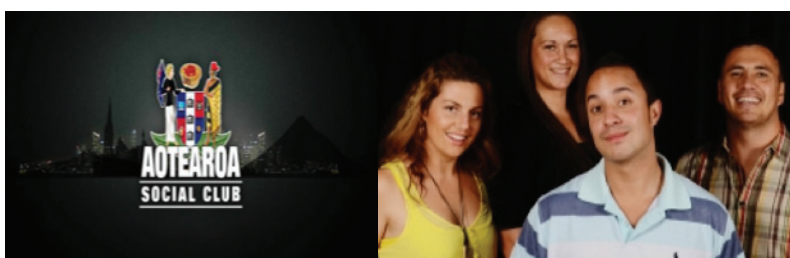
AUGUST 2012

Māori Television's **Deane Waretini - Now is the Hour** provided an affectionate insight into the life of the legendary Te Arawa singer as it followed his road trip from Christchurch to Rotorua, heading for the gig he hopes will re-launch his career.



SEPTEMBER 2012

Ngā Tamatoa: 40 Years On - Māori Television screened a documentary to mark the first Māori Language Day held on 14 September 1972 and it was also on this day that the Māori Language Petition was presented to parliament.



OCTOBER 2012

TV2's **Aotearoa Social Club** featured an array of well known kiwi panellists including Thane Kirby, Nesian Mystik's Te Awanui Reeder, actor Tammy Davis, Silver Fern Catherine Latu and radio DJ and singer K'lee.



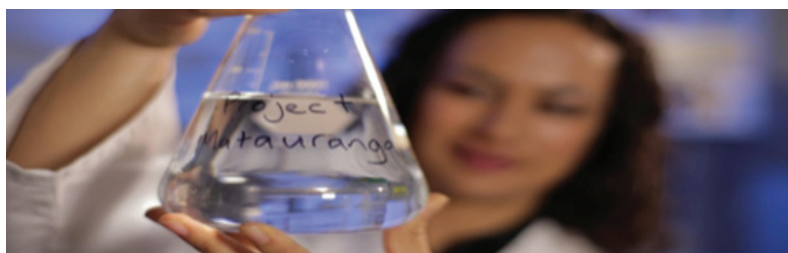
NOVEMBER 2012

In a big year for the station, **Radio Ngāti Porou's** rugby commentary team won the Māori Sports Broadcasting Trophy and the station won Iwi Radio Station of the Year at the NZ Radio Awards. The station celebrated 25 years on air this year.



DECEMBER 2012

TMP Highlights for 2012 - Chair and TV Manager at **WITBC Sapmi 2012**; The **2012 NZ TV Awards** saw big wins by Scottie Douglas Productions Ltd, Matai Smith and Julian Wilcox; Keen members of TMP staff again bravely took up the challenge of **Iron Māori**.



JANUARY 2013

Project Mātauranga on Māori Television is a science series presented by Dr Ocean Mercier. The series investigates Māori world views and methodologies within the scientific community and their practical application.



FEBRUARY 2013

Waitangi Day saw the premiere of Quinton Hita and Tearepa Kahi's feature film **Mt Zion**, starring Stan Walker and Temuera Morrison; TMP funded coverage of **Te Matatini 2013** on iwi radio and Māori Television.



MARCH 2013

During the first Māori Language Week in 1982, Derek Fox broadcast a brief five minute te reo Māori news bulletin on national television. Thirty-one years later, **Te Karere** has become a half-hour on TVNZ prime time with two replays each day.



APRIL 2013

This year's coverage of **ANZAC Day** on Māori Television had a focus on the 70th anniversary of WWII North African campaign and 'A' Company in the 28th Māori Battalion.



MAY 2013

NZ mourned the loss of **Hon. Parekura Horomia**. The tangihanga was streamed live on internet and also broadcast on air by **Radio Ngāti Porou**.



JUNE 2013

Māori Television's **Oruōrua** is a series dedicated to showcasing the many talents of New Zealand artists. **Black Media Ltd** aim to provide an opportunity for viewers to sit back and enjoy the sound of real music, unplugged and uninterrupted.



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