

2022–
2023

Annual Report

TE TAURA WHIRI
I TE REO MĀORI

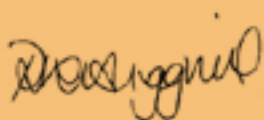
MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



Minister for Māori Development

Nei rā te mihi kau atu ki a koe.

We are pleased to present to you the annual report of
Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori for the year ending 30 June 2023.



Professor Rawinia Higgins

Toihau/Chairperson



Charisma Rangipunga

Toihau Tuarua/Deputy Chairperson

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Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa

New Zealand Government



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He kupu nā te Toihau

A Word from the Chairperson



The past year has recorded the anniversaries of several important milestones for the Māori language and the nation it belongs to. These were achieved thanks to language champions who mobilised thousands and sparked unprecedented change that we all benefit from today. They altered the future for Aotearoa New Zealand, and my team members at Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori are honoured to be working towards the dream they imagined.

In September, we marked 50 years since the Māori Language Petition, carrying the signatures of more than 30,000 New Zealanders, was presented to parliament. Led by Ngā Tamatoa and the Te Reo Māori Society, the petition called for te reo Māori to be actively recognised and taught in our schools. Banned and made socially unacceptable for the preceding century, te reo Māori was spoken by less than 5 percent of our Māori children. Our language was in serious decline.

This same year saw the first national kapa haka festival held.

Ten years later, our first kōhanga reo opened its doors, heralding immersion learning for our children. A few months later, the iconic news show, *Te Karere*, began broadcasting.

Twelve years on, the milestone WAI11 Māori Language Claim was lodged with the Waitangi Tribunal by Ngā Kaiwhakapūmau i te Reo. Claimants argued that successive governments had failed to protect te reo Māori – a treasure of the Māori people.

In 1987, the Māori Language Act was passed, thus making te reo Māori an official language in its own nation and establishing our whare, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Both the act and our organisation marked their 35th birthdays last August.

Last year – in conjunction with Te Mātāwai – we hosted the Ngā Kākā Kura Awards to honour our language champions for their years of dedication to revitalising our language. We celebrated both the individuals and organisations behind these monumental moments in our people's history:



- + Māori Language Petition
- + Te Matatini Society Inc.
- + NZCER Māori language household survey
- + Te Ataarangi
- + Te Kōhanga Reo
- + WAI11 Māori Language Claim to the Waitangi Tribunal
- + Kura Kaupapa Māori
- + Whare Wānanga
- + Radio
- + Television
- + Ngāti Rānana London Māori Club

I was honoured to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York last December, and my message was simple. Over many years, our people mobilised and collectively influenced successive governments and generations of New Zealanders.

We know that if there is one thing world governments can do to support indigenous languages, it is to use their laws to protect the rich repositories of wisdom that are indigenous languages. Our people can do the rest.

Professor Rawinia Higgins

Toihau/Chairperson

He kōrero nā te Tumu Whakahaere

Statement from the Chief Executive



E rau rangatira mā, tēnā tātou katoa.

The 2022-23 year was dedicated to honouring those who kickstarted the te reo Māori revitalisation movement. There are many whakataukī that remind us of the need to reflect on where we have been to better understand where we are going. But we also turn to the past to acknowledge and show love to our champions who – in a very different Aotearoa – acted on our behalf with courage and commitment.

‘Titiro whakamuri; kōkiri whakamua – looking back; moving forward.’

This too was the case at the 50th commemoration of the presentation of the Māori Language Petition. Some of the original members of Ngā Tamatoa and Te Reo Māori Society are no longer with us, but their wairua was very much present at the poignant and moving ceremony held at Parliament and attended by several thousand people. These attendees included the Minister for Māori Development, the Deputy Prime Minister and other members from across the political spectrum. With the wonderful Moana Maniapoto – a proponent of kaupapa Māori in her own right – as emcee for the day, there were waiata, words of remembrance and many tears shed.

Our whare, and those from other organisations who volunteered their help, did our best to spoil the members of Ngā Tamatoa and Te Reo Māori Society who attended, and we couldn't help feeling humbled to be in their presence. These reo protectors are living history, and to share space with them was very special. This occasion was a reminder to all of us in the te reo Māori revitalisation movement of the importance of whakapapa and the need to reflect on our roots as we contemplate our next steps.

I want to acknowledge all those organisations who worked so hard to make this event happen, and in particular Te Amokura Consultants, who answered an SOS call and were pivotal in the incredible undertaking of planning and managing a huge event in seven short weeks!

As 2022 drew to a close, that same wairua was present at the Ngā Kākā Kura event held in Auckland, where awards were presented to those who – over a 50-year period – established the current te reo Māori infrastructure. From Ngā Tama Toa and the Te Reo Māori Society to the Kōhanga Reo movement, Kura Kaupapa and Māori broadcasting, it was a night of te reo Māori nobility. Each award recipient recounted the struggles, the triumphs and the rewards of their efforts. They reminded us, too, that there is still work to be done, and we must continue in our efforts. Titiro whakamuri; kōkiri whakamua.

Another important development over the past year was the publishing of te reo Māori data from the General Social Survey 2021 run by Statistics New Zealand, which showed that the percentage of Māori who say they can speak te reo fairly well has grown to 30 percent of the Māori population. The number of people in the total population who say they can speak te reo fairly well has also grown to 8 percent. This is great news for te reo Māori, especially given that in 2013 only 21 percent of Māori – and a mere 3 percent of the total population – said they spoke te reo Māori fairly well. For some of my colleagues the news is too good to believe, and they will take some convincing that we are well on our way to achieving our goal of one million speakers of te reo Māori! If we look back, we can see how far we have come and the momentum we have built as we move into the future.



The road ahead has not always been easy to see or to navigate, but the effort and commitment from those who cleared the path for us is the model we must follow if we want to be successful. I'll always remember what my Kōkā Iritana told me when I was once close to quitting: 'This work is not easy. It is hard and you need to find the kaha to continue. Nothing that is worth fighting for is easy.' Wisdom from the grand dame of te reo Māori is impossible to ignore, and her words resonate in my heart whenever the going gets tough.

When I look back at the past year, I cannot help but be grateful for the commitment that my team of kaimahi continually demonstrated in their work and achievements to establish a secure platform for te reo Māori. While I often receive the bouquets for the work we do, I am quick to acknowledge their contributions: 'ko taku toa, he toa takitini – success is not the work of an individual but the work of many.' Tēnā koutou e hoa mā. Kāore e mutu te mihi me te aroha.

Kia kaha te reo Māori!

Ngahiwi Apanui
Tumu Whakahaere

Highlights of 2022-23

40

events supported



575

people attended the Uhi Tai language symposium

244

people completed Level Finder Examinations



We collaborated with public sector agencies to present Te Petihana 50th commemoration event at Parliament, which reached

2.6

million people



109

tertiary scholarships awarded

We sponsored Te Matatini, the first event launched in the UN International Decade of Indigenous Languages for Oceania, which reached

1.8

million viewers globally



240

kupu hou were developed to grow te reo Māori

483

people attended language planning workshops





Te Petihana 50th anniversary commemoration event at Parliament



Te Matatini 2023 winners, Te Kapa Haka o Te Whānau a Apanui



Supported Events from the Maihi Karauna Event Fund



Toi whakaari

**Pourakahua: Te reo Māori
children's theatre**

**2022 Waiata Māori
Music Awards**

**ORO – APRA
Strategic Framework**

**Waiata Anthems –
remake of AEIOU**

**Tūtira Mai – Cyclone Gabrielle
Relief Concert**

**Te Matatini – Herenga Waka,
Herenga Tangata 2023**

Taikura Kapa Haka 2023

**Purapura Whetū –
Stars of Matariki**

Sports

**Waka Ama Long
Distance Nationals**

**JDC Junior World Darts
Championships 2022**

**Waka Ama 2023 National
Sprint Championship**

**Māori Basketball NZ
Tournament 2023**

Te Puni Reo Poitara-whiti 2023

**Te Awe Wellington Māori
Business Network 2022
Charity Golf Classic**

**Te Wānanga o Raukawa Pulse
netball team 2023**

Waimarino Shears 2023

Festivals

Auckland Writers Festival |
Waituhi o Tāmaki

Ako Ararau Māori Expo 2023

Te Hui Hokorua o te Kōhanga
Reo 2022

Te Petihana - 50th Anniversary
of Māori Language Petition

Culture + Innovation

2022 Best Design Awards

I Will Not Speak Māori

I am Hana

Te Reo Māori

2023 M9 Taku ihi! Taku wehi! Taku wana!
Kapa haka: A performer's perspective

Māori Education Trust 60th anniversary

2022 M9 Whiua ki te ao!

Matariki Hunga Nui

2022 Te Reo ki Tua

Tuia Te Ako 2022 –
Māori Tertiary Education Hui

Te Hui Ahurei Reo Māori Festival

Te Wero o Ōuenuku Rene Te Pētihana
Reo Māori – 50th Anniversary of the Māori
Language Petition

Ngā Manu Kōrero

Te Hā Ora – Asthma & Respiratory
Foundation NZ

Te Taiao Rangatiranga

Authorising Environment



Vote information

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is funded from Vote: Māori Development under the following output class:

Whakarauora Reo mō te Motu | National Māori Language Revitalisation

- + This appropriation is limited to supporting the revitalisation of the Māori language at a national level and to the administration of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

This appropriation is intended to achieve the effective promotion, protection and revitalisation of the Māori language through the:

- + ongoing operation of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
- + delivery of a research programme supporting Māori language revitalisation
- + Maihi Karauna (the Crown Te Reo Māori Strategy)
- + statutory functions that Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is required to perform.



Te Anga Putanga

Outcomes Framework

Te arorau wawaotanga | Intervention logic



We are focused on **Strengthening the Maihi Karauna to support Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora**

- + Enabling informed language planning and impact measurement
- + Creating connections/opportunities to share learnings
- + Promoting contributions
- + Monitoring and evaluation

Building the number of New Zealanders who value te reo Māori to encourage its learning and use as an integral part of our national identity

- + Leading key events
- + Promoting private sector and community efforts

Creating and promoting resources to support planning for and the learning and use of te reo Māori

- + Creating and promoting language planning and acquisition resources
- + Supporting te reo Māori corpus
- + Commissioning research

Ensuring the quality of te reo Māori is maintained

- + Registering translators and interpreters
- + Providing training for translators and interpreters
- + Delivering an online te reo Māori proficiency test

We expect to see Increased visibility and use of te reo Māori by the public service.
 Increased use of te reo Māori by New Zealanders.
 Improved planning and support for the learning and use of te reo Māori.
 Improved consistency and quality of te reo Māori.

The organisational impact will be Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is well known and respected by New Zealanders as the government's primary source of expert advice and resources to assist with the revitalisation of te reo Māori.



**Te Whakatairite ki te
Tauāki Whakamaunga Atu –
Reporting against the
Statement of Intent**

About the Statement of Intent



We have four interlinked strategic intentions driving our work across four years from 2020 to 2024. These organise our efforts and resources and allow us to achieve our strategic objectives, impacts and outcomes.

Within and across our strategic intentions is our commitment to maintaining a constructive relationship with Te Mātāwai. Accomplishing our shared vision – Kia Mauri Ora Te Reo – requires working together to ensure we are supporting and learning from each other and moving quickly to realise new opportunities to revitalise te reo Māori.

Strategic Intention 01:

Strengthening the Maihi Karauna to Support Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora

Four-year success goal:

Increased visibility and use of te reo Māori in the public service

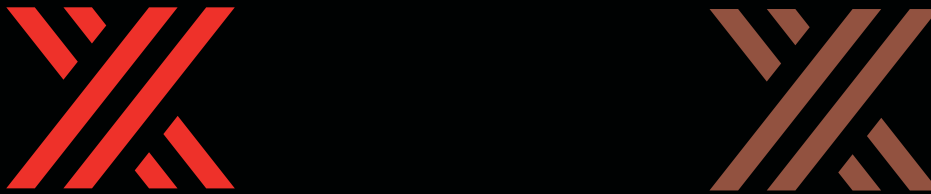
The key focus of this first strategic intention is based on our statutory role of taking the lead in co-ordinating the implementation of the Maihi Karauna strategy.

With the core public service equipped with language plans, we monitor our engagement with agencies across the state sector as we provide enduring support to encourage agencies' continued investment in and development of their language initiatives (refer to SPE 1.2).

We chair and provide secretariat services for Te Papa Kōrero (the CE forum of lead te reo Māori sector agencies) and Te Tokomatua (senior officials of lead te reo Māori sector agencies), which provide the impetus for collaboration and te reo Māori initiatives in the public service.

There are currently 12 lead agencies:

- + Irirangi Te Motu (NZ On Air)
- + Manatū Taonga (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)
- + Tatauranga Aotearoa (Stats NZ)
- + Te Arawhiti (Office for Māori Crown Relations)
- + Te Kawa Mataaho (Public Service Commission)
- + Te Māngai Pāho
- + Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)
- + Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)
- + Te Tari Taiwhenua (Department of Internal Affairs)
- + Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission)
- + Whakaata Māori (Māori Television)
- + and our partner Te Mātāwai (representing Maihi Māori).



Indicators of success

Structured approaches to the revitalisation of te reo Māori.

Language revitalisation leadership (as demonstrated through Te Papa Kōrero).

Language planning tools and advice that guide agencies in their planning for language revitalisation.

Right-shifts (from Zero to Passive and Passive to Active).

Progress

- + Te Papa Kōrero (CEs) and Te Tokomatua (senior officials) hui are held regularly.
- + Membership of these forums has expanded from 7 agencies to 12 agencies.
- + There is increased collaboration on Maihi Karauna projects, including Te Petihana, He Ara Poutama and Te Reo Māori Workforce.
- + The *Maihi Karauna Annual Report* continues to show an increased uptake in te reo Māori activities by core public sector agencies.
- + Increased reporting on language activities and initiatives in public sector annual reports highlights a continued and encouraging shift from uncertain and vague commitments in the first year to innovation and confidence in te reo Māori revitalisation activities.
- + The new Matariki holiday was promoted through the development of a Matariki card game and the printing and distribution of booklets that were created in partnership with the Ministry for Culture and Heritage, Te Arawhiti and Dr Rangī Matamua.

Strategic Intention 02:

Building the Number of New Zealanders Who Value te Reo Māori to Encourage its Learning and Use as an Integral Part of Our National Identity

Four-year success goal:

Increased number of New Zealanders who value and use te reo Māori

In our work to build the status and visibility of te reo Māori, we lead and promote one of the country's most popular celebrations – Te Wiki o te Reo Māori (Māori Language Week) – and, every year, we engage with New Zealanders from all walks of life.

We are continuing to grow our digital platforms to capitalise on our social and traditional media followings. We are also developing a network of champions in both the state and private sectors, as well as in other communities, to raise awareness about the value of te reo Māori and to encourage its use.

We do so through leveraging opportunities to partner with high-profile people and events to promote te reo Māori. For example, two weeks after the flooding experienced due to Cyclone Gabrielle, King Charles III expressed his concern in an official message, in which he normalised the name of our country as 'Aotearoa New Zealand' and ended his message with 'kia kaha, kia māia, kia manawanui'. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori then utilised its relationship with Royal Communications to supply the Māori translation of the King's official message for release on Waitangi Day. Not only was this a first for the King but a first for any monarch in history.



Indicators of success

- Increased value of te reo Māori.
- More champions of te reo Māori.
- Improved visibility of te reo Māori.
- Right-shifts (from Zero to Passive and Passive to Active).

Progress at a glance

- + The Maihi Karauna Events Fund has supported more than 40 events, including sports events, live performances, festivals, symposiums, speech competitions and kapa haka.
- + We reconvened and hosted Vaka Leo, the Polynesian Languages Forum, and worked with the Ministry for Pacific Peoples to design a multilingual Matariki resource.
- + We have continued to encourage participation in Matariki by promoting whānau-centric activities on our social media along with ways to celebrate the arrival of the constellation.
- + We supported Professor Rawinia Higgins in speaking at the global launch of the United Nations International Decade of Indigenous Languages in Paris.
- + We have consistently reported over one million people participating in the Māori Language Moment every year.
- + Our agency played a key role in the all-of-government response to COVID-19 by providing te reo Māori advice, thereby setting a precedent for the future inclusion of te reo Māori.
- + We arranged special interviews with Professor Rawinia Higgins and Ngahiwi Apanui for *Waka Huia* as part of the programme of milestone events to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the signing of the petition for the recognition and revitalisation of te reo Māori.

Strategic Intention 03:

Creating and Promoting Resources to Support Planning for, and the Learning and Use of, te Reo Māori

Four-year success goal:

Improved relevance, quality and diversity of resources

We help people to identify and access the tools and resources to support their planning for and learning and use of te reo Māori. We also play a critical role in ensuring that high-quality words, terms and standards are developed and made available to uphold the appropriate use of te reo Māori.

Our focus will now shift towards supporting the development of lexical domains to meet the growing demand for new words, rather than focusing on measuring singular lexical items (words) created. This provides an opportunity to focus attention on a particular subject and have a greater language contribution in supporting its continued evolution and growth in te reo Māori.

This year, we produced formative evaluations of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora and the Maihi Karauna, comprising two of the nine reports we published in 2022–23. We are exceeding our research targets and continue to provide practical and balanced reporting that is beneficial to te reo Māori language planning and policy development.



Indicators of success

Improved availability of quality-assured terms to support the use of te reo Māori.
 Creation of resources that help users to plan for, learn and/or use te reo Māori.
 Right-shifts (from Zero to Passive and Passive to Active).

Progress at a glance

- + We have created or standardised almost 1000 words to support the use of te reo Māori in talking about technical and new topics.
 - + We launched two te reo Māori training pilots in the public sector that targeted those with little-to-no previous knowledge as well as those with an intermediate proficiency level.
 - + Since 2019, we have produced 15 reports, including evaluations and newly developed tools.
 - + New resources – in addition to our kupu hou – continue to be developed and added to our reo Māori website for the community of reo users and learners to freely access.
 - + Since 2021, we have awarded 191 scholarships as part of our Te Rito education programme in partnership with the Māori Education Trust.
-

Strategic Intention 04:

Ensuring the Quality of te Reo Māori is Maintained

Four-year success goal:

Improved consistency and quality of te reo Māori

Our interest remains not only in promoting te reo Māori but also in encouraging the retention of Māori values within the Māori language. One of our statutory functions is to grant certificates of competency in translating and interpreting te reo Māori. In conjunction with this, we run training for the candidates who sit these examinations. We maintain an online register of those who have successfully passed the examinations to become certified translators and interpreters. We also offer proficiency tests for candidates seeking to better understand or assess their level of fluency in te reo Māori. There are five levels that candidates are assessed against.



Indicators of success

- Improved support for the contemporary use of te reo Māori.
 - Improved recognition of proficiency and advancement in the acquisition and use of te reo Māori.
 - Right-shifts (from Zero to Passive and Passive to Active).
-

Progress at a glance

- + We continue to see growing interest in registration for the Toi Reo Māori programme. Since 2019, we have added 85 new translators and interpreters to the register, thus exceeding our target of 20% growth each year.
 - + Since 2019, we have doubled the number of people sitting the Level Finder Examination (LFE), with 655 people testing their proficiency in te reo Māori to date.
 - + Throughout the restrictions following COVID-19, we were only able to promote and hold LFE sessions online. However, we are now able to hold these in person. We continue to promote the examination at Te Matatini and at our language planning workshops.
-

Significant Te Reo Māori Milestones



Dr Tom Roa speaking
outside Parliament House,
with Moana Maniapoto and
Dr Robert Pouwhare seated

On 1 August 2022 a staff dinner was held to mark the passing of the Māori Language Act in 1987 and the beginning of our Māori language revitalisation efforts under the banner of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.



The year 2022 was a landmark in the history of te reo Māori revitalisation, and it saw a significant channelling of resources from Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori towards our role in organising and volunteering for events associated with the 50th commemoration of the signing of the Māori Language Petition, which was presented to Parliament on 14 September 1972.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori led the multi-agency project, which included ten agencies in total and covered both the exhibition at the National Library of New Zealand and the commemorative event on Parliament's steps.

Tōku Reo, Tōku Ohooho exhibited pages of the petition, displayed photos from the 1970s of key figures in the Māori language movement, and borrowed sculptures from Tame Iti's most recent *I will not speak Māori* art installation on Wellington's waterfront. The exhibition was opened by mana whenua at a dawn ceremony attended by over 200 people.

Following the National Library event, a public celebration was held outside Parliament and attended by Kōhanga Reo and Kura Kaupapa Māori students



Reo champions at the dawn ceremony to open *Tōku reo, tōkū ohooho* exhibition at National Library.

from across the region. Moana Maniapoto emceed the event, and live music was performed by multi-award winner Rob Ruha. An audience of 1000 people were expected, though some unofficial counts put the attendance figure at 4000 people.

The Māori Language Moment was held at 12.00 p.m., and the event was broadcast by Whakaata Māori. The moment asked everyone to sing *Ngā Iwi E*, composed by Hirini Melbourne. Estimates put the number of participants in the Māori Language Moment at 2.6 million.

Members of *Ngā Tamatoa* were livestreamed from Ngāmotu, Taranaki, at the unveiling of the mural by artist Mr G of Hana Te Hemara (1940–1999), one of the founding members of the group who was passionate about the revitalisation of te reo Māori.

Ngā Kākā Kura o te Reo 2022

On Friday 9 December 2022, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori acknowledged significant Māori language movements – and those who led them – at a special honours event held in Auckland. The event was made possible by the sponsorship of awards categories by our public sector partners.

Contribution to	Honourees	Sponsors
Māori performing arts	Te Matatini Society Inc. Ngā Tamatoa	Creative New Zealand
Māori language activism	Te Reo Māori Society Māori Students' Association	Whakaata Māori
Māori language research	Te Wāhanga, New Zealand Centre of Educational Research	Manatū Taonga (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)
Māori language in tertiary education	Te Wānanga o Raukawa Te Wānanga o Awanuiārangi Te Wānanga o Aotearoa	Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)
Māori language acquisition in communities	Te Ataarangi	Te Mātāwai
The official recognition of Māori language	Ngā Kaiwhakapūmau i te Reo Māori New Zealand Māori Council	Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
Māori language television	Māori Programmes – TVNZ Whakaata Māori	Te Matatini
Māori language radio	Te Whakaruruhau o Ngā Reo Irirangi Māori Te Reo Irirangi o Te Ūpoko o Te Ika	Te Māngai Pāho
Māori language in early childhood education	Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust Pukeatua Kōhanga Reo	Te Puni Kōkiri
Māori language in compulsory education	Te Rūnanga Nui o Ngā Kura Kaupapa Māori o Aotearoa Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Hoani Waititi	Te Mātāwai and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
Special honours	Esther Jessop (QSM) – Ngāti Rānana	Te Mātāwai and Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori

NGĀ
KĀKĀ
KURA
O TE REO
2022



TE TAURA WHIRI
I TE REO MĀORI

MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



Statement of
Performance
Expectations

2022-
2023

Te Tauākī Koronga
mō ngā Mahi kia Tutuki
Statement of
Performance Expectations

About the Statement of Performance Expectations

Our Statement of Performance Expectations (SPE) outlines the objectives, metrics and deliverables set for the 2022–23 financial year. This marks the third year of dedicated efforts towards achieving the targets established in our Statement of Intent 2020–24.

We have prioritised consistency in our approach to the 2022–23 performance targets by retaining most of the previous year’s measures, allowing us to identify trends in progress towards our goals as well as assessing our performance.



We have given consideration to how we measure the impact of our activities, such as to the ‘Increase in the percentage of respondents that agree the Māori language is an important part of our culture in Aotearoa’ (2.6). This measure aligns to the vision of the Maihi Karauna and Audacious Goal 1: ‘by 2040, 85 percent of New Zealanders (or more) will value te reo Māori as a key element of national identity’.

We will continue to develop meaningful measures that showcase the progress made in Aotearoa towards normalising te reo Māori as we improve the measurement of the impacts of our work.

The responsibility for attaining these outcomes remains shared and extends to our relationships with partner agencies across the public sector. This collaborative approach encompasses our valued Maihi Karauna partners:

- + Te Tari Taiwhenua (Department of Internal Affairs)
- + Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission)
- + Manatū Taonga (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)
- + Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education)
- + Te Puni Kōkiri (Ministry of Māori Development)
- + Irirangi Te Motu (NZ On Air)
- + Te Arawhiti (Office for Māori Crown Relations)
- + Te Kawa Mataaho (Public Service Commission)
- + Tatauranga Aotearoa (Stats NZ)

Our partnerships extend to include engagement with Māori and iwi entities represented by Te Mātāwai, Te Māngai Pāho, Whakaata Māori and providers of Māori education.

SPE 01

Strengthening the Maihi Karauna to Support Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora



Left to right: Ngapera Hoerara, Joe Williams, Ngahiwi Apanui at Uhi Tai

Te Whakamahere Reo | Language planning

Te reo Māori is important to our country's culture and identity, and our goal is to make it a natural part of life in Aotearoa. The public sector interacts with all New Zealanders and is a key influencer for change. Working with the public sector, we strive to create a New Zealand in which te reo Māori is used every day, every way, everywhere and by everyone.

We support public service agencies with resources and language planning advice so that they can take charge of their own change and create initiatives that promote te reo Māori among their staff and the people they serve.

We deliver an annual programme of language planning workshops that provide a safe environment to learn and freely enquire within, therefore fostering a conducive space for growth. Although our success is measured by our engagement with the public sector, private companies can also attend, and all come together to listen to inspirational speakers and form connections.

These workshops give us the chance to follow agency plans as they evolve and to sustain enthusiasm for te reo Māori use. They also provide an environment to discuss tools, distribute resources, respond to questions and offer feedback on ideas people have for their agencies. The workshops allow us to nurture relationships, foster innovation and encourage people to be excited about what they might create for their colleagues and customers. We held eight of these workshops throughout the 2022–23 year.

Date of workshop	Topic
20 June 2022	Celebrating Matariki
24 July 2022	Language Planning – the basics with Dr Ruakere Hond and Shane Taurima
30 August 2022	Preparing for Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori
19 October 2022	Hosted by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Trade – our story
16 February 2023	Hosted by Te Arawhiti – spring of rejuvenation
22 March 2023	Language planning – advice from Prof Rawinia Higgins and Charisma Rangipunga
27 April 2023	Sharing ideas for Te Wiki o Te Reo Māori
10 May 2023	Te Reo Māori in Music – presented by Dame Hinewehi Mohi, Keelan Ransfield and Toni Huata
29 June 2023	Environmental indicators in the Māori calendar system with Rereata Makiha

In total, 63 organisations and 486 individuals attended the workshops.



Uhi Tai – the Maihi Karauna symposium

This year we held our first language symposium – Uhi Tai – at Te Papa in Wellington. ‘Uhi Tai’ roughly translates to ‘the inevitable tide’, and we used the byline ‘Embrace the Change’.

Uhi Tai focused on senior leadership and changemakers across the public sector, appealing to organisations that had not been highly engaged in language planning previously. A diverse line-up of language revitalisation experts and speakers representing both private and public project stakeholders spoke to the changes and developments they had experienced, and they shared their visions for the future of te reo Māori and Aotearoa.

Originally, the symposium was set to be held at our offices with a maximum of 80 participants, but we exceeded that figure and thus changed venues, attracting hundreds of registrations from people already interested and active in te reo Māori. There was an overwhelming demand to join the event online from those who wanted to access the kōrero from our keynote speakers. We are planning to hold the symposium again in the future.



Why this matters

This output focuses on reinforcing the Crown’s role in revitalising the Māori language and supporting Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora. Te Taura Whiri is responsible for the Maihi Karauna implementation, and the Formative Evaluation of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora 2021–22 and the Maihi Karauna 2021–22 were completed and published in May 2023.

We have shifted our attention to providing language support beyond the existing 35 public service agencies to approximately 200 additional state sector agencies, and we continue to include private sector organisations that are excited about te reo Māori. Our online language planning tool, Te Pae Mahere, supports agencies in creating language plans and fosters collaborative idea sharing.

Recognising the influence of government functions on language usage and learning, this SPE measure aims to engage the wider state sector (constituting about 13 percent of New Zealand’s workforce) in promoting language revitalisation.



Our overall rating from users was

4.7
out of 5

Over

115
attended in person

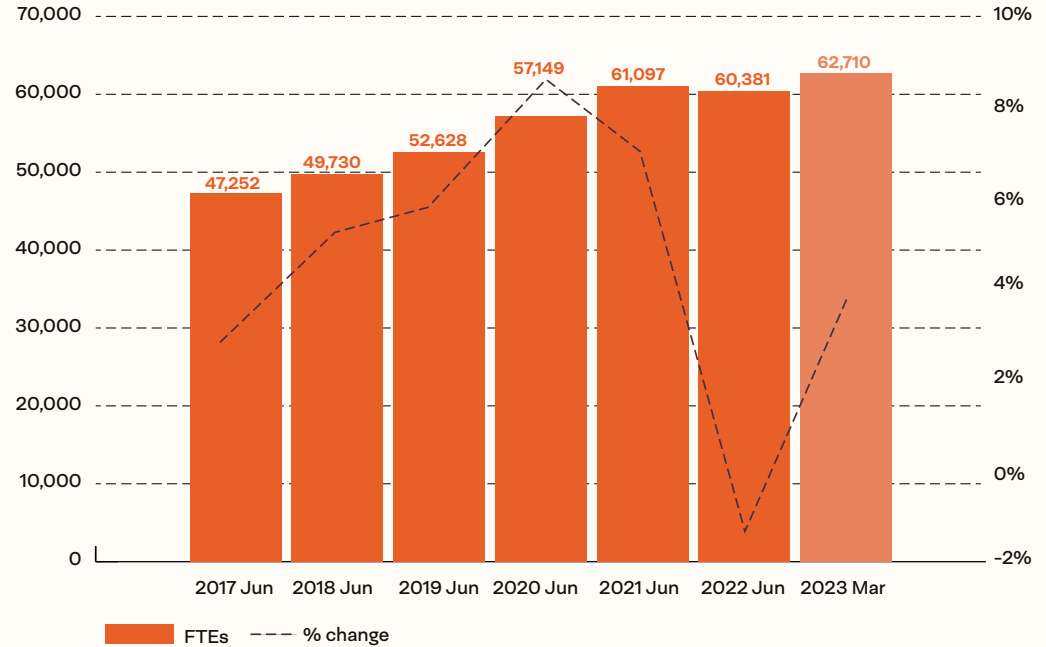
140
organisations were represented

469
engaged online

Workforce FTEs

Public service departments and departmental agencies had 62,710 FTEs as at 31 March 2023 – a nine monthly increase of around 2330 FTEs (or 3.9%).

SIZE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE



What we said we would deliver in 2022–23

We promised to:

- + provide tools and advice to organisations to support the development and implementation of language plans and to capture and report on their impacts (including right-shifts)
- + support the public sector and private organisations to develop and implement language plans
- + monitor and support public sector and private organisations that have existing language plans
- + work with our lead Maihi Karauna organisations on projects that support the normalisation of te reo Māori
- + promote the value of language planning.

The primary target of this strategic priority is the public sector.

Statement of Performance Expectations – Section 01

Linked to Maihi Karauna output – Strengthening the Maihi Karauna to support Te Whare o Te Reo Mauri Ora

SPE	Description of measure	Target	Actual	Variance	Link to outcomes framework
1.1 [†]	Number of state sector agencies that are supported to develop a language plan	20	63	43	Increased visibility and use of te reo Māori in the public service
1.2	Number of (approximately 200) state sector agencies that attend or view language planning workshops	30	71 ¹	41	Increased visibility and use of te reo Māori in the public service
1.3	Increased number of joint-led agency language planning projects	4	4	Nil	Increased visibility and use of te reo Māori in the public service
1.4	Percentage of agencies reporting that Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori provided helpful tools and advice to support their language plan	65%	100%	35%	Increased visibility and use of te reo Māori in the public service
1.5	Percentage of agencies that measure and report right-shifts (Zero to Passive and Passive to Active) as a result of te reo Māori revitalisation activities	75%	92% ²	17%	Increased visibility and use of te reo Māori in the public service

[†] From Estimates of Appropriation: Vote Māori Development 2022-23

¹ This figure combines the number of agencies that attended workshops with the number of agencies (not already accounted for in the workshops) that attended Uhi Tai symposium in person. Note: Uhi Tai had not been planned at the time this target was set. It will be a biennial event.

² In total, 32 of 35 core public service agencies reported right-shifts in language activities and initiatives.

Past Trends

SPE #	2020-21 actual	2021-22 actual
1.1	23	20
1.2	24	30
1.3	3	4
1.4	100%	93%
1.5	Not measured	94%

SPE 02

Building the Number of New Zealanders Who Value te Reo Māori to Encourage its Learning and Use as an Integral Part of Our National Identity

Ngā Taiopenga me Ngā Whakatairanga | Events and promotions

The journey to normalise, safeguard and revitalise te reo Māori has brought together Māori and non-Māori communities across the country and even extended a friendly handshake across oceans. As wider Aotearoa New Zealand sees te reo Māori being embraced in various domains, the significance of relationships in supporting and promoting te reo Māori becomes evident in the amplification of te reo Māori at high-profile events – some for the first time.

Noteworthy commemorative events for the 50th anniversary of the Māori Language Petition saw Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori join other public sector agencies to plan He Toa Reo Māori – 50 Years On, a live-event broadcast from Parliament steps. He Toa Reo Māori celebrated the enduring dedication of the many ambassadors and activists for Māori language revival, both past and present. Hundreds of people gathered at Parliament grounds singing their hearts out for Te Wā Tuku Reo (the Māori Language Moment) – a fitting tribute to the ongoing call to stand up for te reo Māori.

Not all events and opportunities are ones of our creation, though, and nurturing good relationships provides other pathways for us to support the promotion of te reo Māori.

Global advocacy for indigenous languages extended to the United Nations General Assembly in New York last year, where Māori Language Commissioner Professor Rawinia Higgins called on world governments to follow New Zealand's example in protecting their own indigenous languages legally.

A traditional pūtātara was presented by the Pacific region to mark the launch. The pūtātara was named 'Te Reo o Te Moana-Nui-A-Kiwa' – the language of the peoples of the Pacific. The pūtātara is a symbol of communication for peoples across the Pacific and heralds the beginning of something significant.



Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and Whakaata Māori supported Pacific Island nations at the launch of the UN International Decade of Indigenous Languages. Here, we united in addressing the challenges of climate change and language erosion in the Pacific. To date, 1309 events in 55 countries, representing 151 languages, have been registered as part of the UN International Decade of Indigenous Languages, with Te Matatini launching the decade in the Oceania region.

Te Reo o Te Moana-Nui-a-Kiwa is presented at the United Nations.

In an ongoing relationship with the people of Wales, Urdd Gobaith Cymru – a national voluntary youth organisation – visited Aotearoa New Zealand with 14 young Urdd ambassadors who were selected for the World Schools Sevens under-18 rugby squad. During their visit, and in collaboration with Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, the girls learned about the foundation of te reo Māori and its official status in New Zealand and embraced traditional Māori customs with the iwi and rangatahi groups who hosted them.

Their experiences included an excursion to Maungawhau (Mount Eden) to immerse themselves in the area's history and the cultural significance of the land. They also visited Whakaata Māori studios and enjoyed a heart-warming day of fun activities with Te Kaha o Te Rangatahi (Māori youth group), where shared experiences of their native languages inspired immediate friendships and understanding.



Welsh rugby players from Urdd Gobaith Cymru with members of Te Kaha o Te Rangatahi in Tāmaki Makaurau.

This cultural exchange further cemented the bonds between the two nations, illustrating how individuals who have encountered similar language challenges can transcend cultural differences and unite in positive and supportive ways. Significantly, it offered a platform for young people to engage in discussions about language and enhance their understanding of language revitalisation through common experiences.

Sports superstars shared space with language champions during the T20 match between the Black Caps and Sri Lanka on 2 April 2023. Former cricketers Maia Lewis, Peter McGlashan and Rebecca Rolls joined commentators Scotty Morrison and Te Aorere Pewhairangi to mark the first time that an international cricket commentary was broadcast in both English and te reo Māori. This collaborative effort demonstrated how te reo Māori advocates can publicly encourage the use of te reo Māori, fostering unity and pride between different communities. Both Scotty and Stacey Morrison have worked closely with us this year, hosting Ngā Kākā Kura o te Reo together and with Stacey fronting the panel discussion at Featherston Booktown alongside Ngahiwi Apanui and Tamati Rimene-Sproat.

We attended the launch of Te Wiki o te Reo Turi (New Zealand Sign Language Week) with our friends at Deaf Aotearoa. Deaf Aotearoa has been a proud supporter of our Māori language campaigns for many years. Most recently, it translated our kaikōhau into New Zealand Sign Language (NZSL). We look forward to our continued partnership as we work together to raise awareness about te reo Māori and NZSL – the two official languages of Aotearoa New Zealand. This year, Deaf Aotearoa produced a range of NZSL resources including *25 Signs to Learn for Māori Concepts*.



Scotty and Stacey Morrison enchanting the audience at Ngā Kākā Kura 2022.

Why this matters

The Maihi Karauna strategy aims for 85 percent of New Zealanders to value te reo Māori as an integral aspect of national identity by 2040. The health of a language is driven by societal attitudes, and valuing the language is crucial for revitalisation. The Māori Language Moment engaged over one million participants once again, making it the largest Māori language event in history. Our Te Wiki o te Reo Māori survey revealed that 73 percent of New Zealanders view te reo Māori as important to national identity. We support events that promote te reo Māori and encourage it to be both seen and spoken. We are pleased to witness a growing positive environment for te reo Māori that reflects generational efforts to normalise the language and enhance its value to New Zealanders.

What we said we would deliver in 2022–23

We promised to:

- + support key events (nationally and regionally), including Māori Language Week and the Māori Language Awards, to continue to raise the profile of te reo Māori and encourage all New Zealanders to support its revitalisation
- + encourage, support and promote private sector efforts to revitalise te reo Māori, including those that have significant reach, visibility and influence
- + deliver a suite of celebratory events for our significant 2022 te reo Māori milestones
- + grow our online reach, brand awareness and engagement with our online audience
- + deliver online rangatahi-focused promotional campaigns.

The primary target of this strategic priority is the general public (wider New Zealand).

Statement of Performance Expectations – Section 02

Linked to Maihi Karauna output - Building the number of New Zealanders who value te reo Māori to encourage its learning and use as an integral part of our national identity

SPE	Description of measure	Target	Actual	Variance	Link to outcomes framework
2.1†	Increase in the number of email subscribers	110,000 email subscribers	91,936	(18,064)	Increased use of te reo Māori by New Zealanders
2.2†	Increase in the number of social media followers	150,000 social media followers	174,000	24,000	Increased use of te reo Māori by New Zealanders
2.3	Increase in the number of post impressions across social media platforms	New measure in 2022-23: 16.3 million	20 million ¹	3.7 million	Increased use of te reo Māori by New Zealanders
2.4	Increase in the percentage of our audience engaging with our content across all digital platforms	6%	6%	Nil	Increased use of te reo Māori by New Zealanders
2.5	Number of events supported – online and/or in person	40	40	Nil	Increased use of te reo Māori by New Zealanders
2.6	Increase in the percentage of respondents agreeing that the Māori language is an important part of our culture in Aotearoa	New measure in 2022-23: 84%	73% ²	(11%)	Increased use of te reo Māori by New Zealanders
2.7	Percentage of supported organisations that reported right-shifts	70%	82% ³	12%	Increased use of te reo Māori by New Zealanders

† From Estimates of Appropriation: Vote Māori Development 2022-23

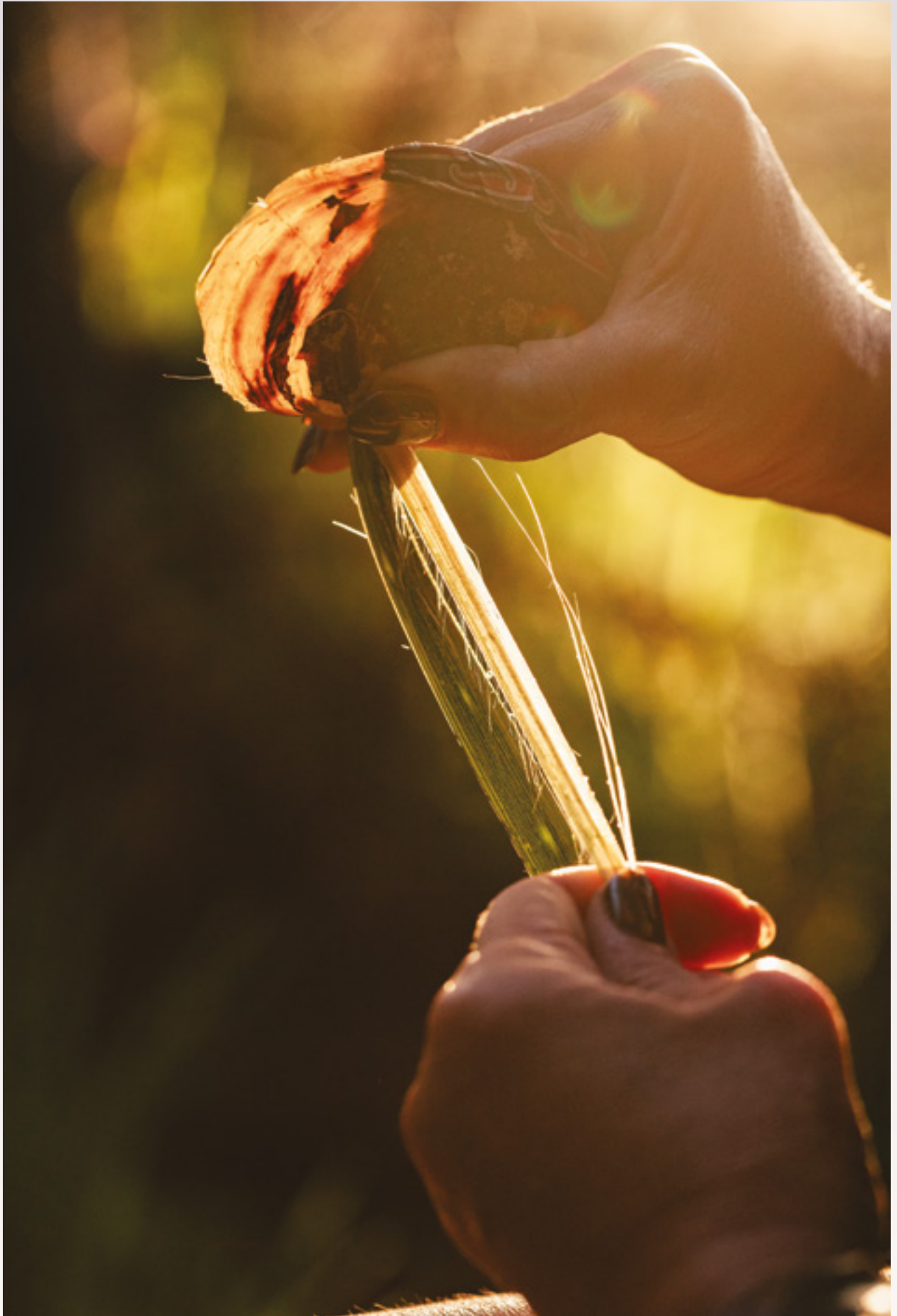
¹This figure includes all social media impressions across our nine social media accounts.

²This data is based on total population, as suggested by Kantar Public. In previous years, this data was based solely on those aware of Te Wiki o te Reo Māori. Given the change in sample, Kantar Public do not recommend comparing 2022-23 data with previous years.

³Based on 28 reports received (all indicating right-shift) from a total of 34 sponsored events.

Past Trends

SPE #	2020-21 actual	2021-22 actual
2.1	-	New measure: 140,664
2.2	-	New measure: 143,500
2.3	-	-
2.4	-	-
2.5	25	48
2.6	-	-
2.7	Not measured	80%



SPE 03

Creating and Promoting Resources to Support Planning for, and the Learning and Use of, te Reo Māori

Ngā Rangahau me ngā arotake | Research and evaluation

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is committed to te reo Māori revitalisation and has statutory functions under Te Ture mō Te Reo Māori 2016 for which it bears sole responsibility. However, we also have commitments within the Maihi Karauna (Crown language strategy) and are required to contribute to the shared research priorities of Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora alongside Maihi Māori (represented by Te Mātāwai) and Maihi Karauna (the Crown). Over the past two financial years – from 2021–22 to 2022–23 – our research and evaluation team has produced numerous reports that include:

- + **Monitoring and evaluating the Maihi Karauna**
 - Annual report 2020–21
 - Annual report 2021–22
 - Maihi Karauna formative evaluation
 - Maihi Karauna summative evaluation plan
- + **Evaluations of existing programmes**
 - Level Finder examination evaluation
 - Toi Reo Māori evaluation
 - Provision of te reo Māori to the public sector pilot evaluation
 - Public sector kura reo pilot evaluation
- + **Shared research contributions to Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora**
 - Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora Formative Evaluation 2021–22
 - Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora summative evaluation plan
 - He Ara Poutama mō te reo Māori: Te reo Māori workforce development
 - He Ara Poutama mō te reo Māori: Monitoring the Maihi Karauna goals
 - He Ara Poutama mō te reo Māori: Kaitiaki for ongoing use of the model
 - Te Rangakura shared data project

In addition, research into areas of interest specific to our core business has been conducted. These areas include lexicon development and dissemination, international models for indigenous language revitalisation, and good practice in translation, with the intention of building a knowledge base around indigenous language revitalisation and measurement.

We will continue to invest in research that informs planning and decision-making processes across the public service. These accomplishments highlight our ongoing dedication to supporting the revival of te reo Māori and to playing a meaningful role in the worldwide language revitalisation community.

Matihiko Public Sector Award

Te Hapori Matihiko hosted the first ever Matihiko Awards at Te Rauparaha Arena in July 2023, recognising and celebrating Māori excellence in digital and technology kaupapa.

The Public Sector Award, sponsored by Hikina Whakatutuki (Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment), is an achievement we share with our Te Whare o te Reo Mauriora partners Te Mātāwai and Te Tāhuhu o te Mātauranga (Ministry of Education), and with working group Nicholson Consultants and Kōtātā Insight. Our group was the Tipu recipient within this category for He Ara Poutama mō te reo Māori.

He Ara Poutama mō te reo Māori is a microsimulation model of te reo Māori fluency and usage in Aotearoa New Zealand designed to support planning, investment and decision making relating to te reo Māori revitalisation.

This acknowledgement illustrates the importance, and the potential, of collaborative relationships.

Te Taituarā | Maihi Karauna Secretariat

Te Taituarā are responsible for supporting Te Papa Kōrero and Te Tokomatua hui. There are currently ten agencies that are members of the forum, and the relationships between agencies have been nourished through time spent working together and by the positive results of projects that have emerged from



From left to right: John Cribb (Māori Education Trust), with postgraduate students Deacon Fisher, Kahurangi Tipene, Rere-Nō-a-Rangi Pope, Ngahiwi Apanui.

From left to right: Braden Te Hiwi (Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori), Ernestynne Walsh (Nicholson Consulting Ltd), Cyril Mako (Ministry of Education), Mikaia Leach (Te Mātāwai).



the forum, such as He Ara Poutama, the building of a te reo Māori workforce and the Petihana event.

Having this network of chief executives and senior leadership helps to form a wider perspective of te reo Māori within the public sector landscape and normalises collaborative work regardless of agency size and function.

One partnership project Te Taituarā was responsible for was Te Rito - a scholarship programme that was delivered in 2022 and 2023. Toitū Kaupapa Māori Mātauranga (Māori Education Trust) managed the fund, and selection criteria was provided by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

To be eligible, tertiary students were required to incorporate a reo Māori component within the course of their study. Although there were different categories for distribution (such as first-year students, undergraduate and postgraduate students), in order to fully allocate the fund, most of it was diverted towards the undergraduate category as this had the highest number of applicants. A discretionary fund was also set aside to help students who were affected by the damage caused by Cyclone Gabrielle.

Our highest scholarship awards were \$20,000 each, and these were awarded to three postgraduate students who attended a small congratulatory hui at Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori to speak about their study and to formally accept their award.

Why this matters

The Maihi Karauna plan harnesses the extensive size and presence of the public sector to implement te reo Māori and connect with more New Zealanders. By 2040, we want one million people to be able to kōrero Māori; this is an ambitious goal that we hope will restore the language to all of our communities.

We know that in order to use te reo Māori, people need to feel confident speaking it, and part of that stems from knowing you have the right support around you. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori empowers others to share and use te reo Māori with their friends and family and in the workplace. We provide funding assistance for te reo Māori games and language materials such as books and dictionaries, and we create fun and easy-to-use booklets that feature key words and phrases. These often align with events and activities throughout the year, like going to the beach, celebrating Matariki and attending Te Matatini.

As part of our contribution to language revitalisation and development, we commission research and evaluate initiatives in the public sector, such as pilot programmes to deliver te reo Māori classes to new learners. This year, we have evaluated two pilot programmes and provided recommendations for improvements to those initiatives.

What we said we would deliver in 2022-23

We promised to:

- + develop digital and ICT platforms to create and share language planning tools and resources, promote a wide range of language acquisition, and use resources that were already available
- + create new resources in partnership with other organisations, including Te Mātāwai, to meet identified needs and gaps
- + support te reo Māori corpus, ensuring that quality new words, terms and standards are developed and available to support the use of te reo Māori
- + report annually on the nature and range of contributions to the Maihi Karauna strategy planned by responsible agencies/organisations
- + commission research focused on data modelling and best-practice teaching and learning.

The primary targets of this strategic priority are private sector and community organisations (as enablers of language revitalisation) and the general public (wider New Zealand).

Statement of Performance Expectations – Section 03

Linked to Maihi Karauna output – Creating and promoting resources to support planning for and the learning and use of te reo Māori

SPE	Description of measure	Target	Actual	Variance	Link to outcomes framework
3.1	Increased universal lexical items (words and terms) available that enable people to talk about technical and new topics in te reo Māori	240	240	Nil	Improved consistency and quality of te reo Māori
3.2	Increased standardisation of non-Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori lexicon	2	2	Nil	Improved consistency and quality of te reo Māori
3.3 [†]	Number of research and evaluation projects commissioned	4	6	2	Improved planning and support for the learning and use of te reo Māori
3.4	Percentage of users who measure and report right-shifts (Zero to Passive and Passive to Active) as a result of planning for, learning and/or using te reo Māori	75%	80% ¹	5%	Increased use of te reo Māori by New Zealanders

[†] From Estimates of Appropriation: Vote Māori Development 2022-23

¹ Results of right-shift analysis of Provision of te reo Māori to the Public Sector pilot. Final wānanga held 19 September 2022.

Past Trends

SPE #	2020-21 actual	2021-22 actual
3.1	200	220
3.2	2	2
3.3	2	4
3.4	Not measured	94%



SPE 04

Ensuring the Quality of te Reo Māori is Maintained



Te whakawhanake kupu | Lexical development

Creating new words is an exciting part of what we do, and it plays a role in ensuring te reo Māori remains vibrant, relevant and capable of fulfilling the communicative and cultural needs of its speakers.

This is part of our continuing work in lexical development and is a substantial responsibility that requires courage from those who undertake it, knowing that the measure of their success will be the acceptance of their decisions and the use of kupu hou by te reo Māori speakers. The work is multi-faceted and requires cross-referencing, discussions with subject-matter experts, research and an understanding of how te reo Māori is used.

Though the intention sounds simple, the art is in striking a balance between crafting a new Māori term that accurately reflects the source word and retaining the wairua Māori of te reo Māori – and we are not the only ones providing expertise in this area. We are co-creators within a knowledge-building network that aims to support the practical use of te reo Māori in everyday life.

As the world around us evolves, the ongoing expansion of the Māori lexicon enables people to continue sharing their thoughts, knowledge and experiences freely and without unnecessary barriers. It can also give new life to traditional words that fall out of common usage. This can move speakers to explore the mātauranga within te reo Māori and integrate it into their daily lives, supporting the use and transmission of the language within their own whānau and communities.

Lexical development is complex work that is in high demand.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori engages with a wider community that can include:

- + organisations that request glossary development for their industries
- + linguistic specialists
- + native speakers
- + language experts (such as translators and interpreters)
- + academic bodies
- + Māori dictionary publishers.

We all contribute to the creation of relevant and meaningful terminology while staying true to the existing richness of the language.

This year, we created 240 new terms across six domains: technology, building and construction, geotechnical, multifunctional exercise, legal, and the world of chocolate. We weren't the creators of all 240 terms, however, and some words – particularly those from specialised fields – have never been included in any general Māori dictionary before.

We also made new words by utilising ones that were already commonly used. For example, we used 'rorohiko' (computer) to make 'hinengaro rorohiko' (artificial intelligence) and 'koko' (cocoa) to make 'papatipu koko' (cocoa mass) and 'mārōtanga koko' (cocoa solids). We also used English words that have become a part of the Māori language, such as 'miraka' (milk) in phrases such as 'paura miraka' (milk powder).

The full list can be found online at <https://www.reomaori.co.nz/kupu-hou>

A selection of new words developed

	Te reo Māori	English
Technology	ako a te rorohiko	machine learning
	ao whakakaurahi	augmented reality
	aunoa	automation
	hinengaro rorohiko	artificial intelligence; AI
	ī-ako	e-learning
	karetao hiko	robotics
	karetaokōrero	chatbot
Building and construction	arumoni	commercial
	kaimahi ā-rehe	tradie
	kāinga tuaiti	tiny home
	kāinga hangarau	smart home
	haumarutanga ahi	fire safety
	tūraru	risk

Why it matters

Ensuring the quality of te reo Māori is maintained is of paramount importance, not only for people speaking and learning the language but for it to succeed as an everyday means of communication.

Te reo Māori has itself safeguarded a distinctly Māori worldview that has survived the intergenerational journey through the ages, transcending mere linguistic expressions and overcoming challenges that could have silenced it. This is why it is vital to preserve the deep connection between te reo Māori and its cultural roots.

Disconnection between everyday Māori communication and its wairua Māori would render the language incapable of effectively conveying and perpetuating essential Māori values and perspectives.

Our strategic focus lies in fortifying te reo Māori acquisition and application through the certification of translators and interpreters, contribution to lexical resources, and ongoing development of a comprehensive corpus.

What we said we would deliver in 2022–23

We will continue to:

- + review and redesign our Toi Reo Māori system
- + license, register and provide training for translators and interpreters and facilitate access to their services
- + promote and deliver the Level Finder Examination
- + move to the online delivery of programmes in response to the COVID-19 environment.

The primary targets of this strategic priority are proficient speakers and individuals/organisations seeking access to support for specialist language revitalisation.



Statement of Performance Expectations – Section 04

Linked to Maihi Karauna output – Ensuring the quality of te reo Māori is maintained

SPE	Description of measure	Target	Actual	Variance	Link to outcomes framework
4.1 [†]	Percentage increase in the number of participants in Te Toi Reo Māori training (translators/interpreters) ¹	>25%	47%	22%	Improved consistency and quality of te reo Māori
4.2	Number of participants who successfully complete Toi Reo Māori ²	New measure in 2022-23: 50	57	7	Improved consistency and quality of te reo Māori
4.3	Number of Maihi Karauna projects commissioned, started or completed.	New measure in 2022-23: 4	4	Nil	Improved planning and support for the learning and use of te reo Māori
4.4 [†]	Increased number of people sitting the Level Finder Examination (LFE)	180	244	64	Increased visibility and use of te reo Māori by the public service
4.5	Percentage of Te Toi Reo Māori participants who measurably right-shift	75%	100% ³	25%	Improved consistency and quality of te reo Māori

[†] From Estimates of Appropriation: Vote Māori Development 2022–23

¹ This percentage increase will be achieved by increasing the number of Toi Reo Māori participants from 93 in 2021–22 to 116 in 2022–23. A total of 137 participants registered for Toi Reo Māori.

² The number of candidates who complete all assessments in Toi Reo Māori, including the final examination.

³ A total of 49 of 57 candidates returned surveys, with 100 percent of those respondents identifying a right-shift.

Past Trends

SPE #	2020-21 actual	2021-22 actual
4.1	-8%	41%
4.2	-	-
4.3	-	-
4.4	136	155
4.5	Not measured	83%

SPE 05

Organisational Health and Capability

‘He rau ringa e oti ai te mahi.’

Te Taiao e Mahi Nei Mātou

Our operating environment

To employ the right people to help us adopt a project-based approach to planning for our yearly goals, we reviewed our needs and identified fresh positions for hiring. Our focus has been on enhancing our in-house support and skills, which helps us grow our internal capability while simultaneously reducing our reliance on external contractors.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has been fortunate in recruiting te reo Māori speakers and people with in-demand skills despite a competitive and tight market, consequently increasing our employee numbers from 40 to 56. Our commitment to staff development is evident in our decision to promote five of our existing staff into positions they will find both challenging and rewarding.

Training initiatives have been ongoing and have covered the following topics:

- + coaching for performance of managers and staff
- + active offenders training
- + plain English writing
- + machinery of government
- + The Wall Walk
- + emergency preparedness.

These workshops enhance the skills of our staff and deepen their understanding of their role within the commission and how our agency fits within the broader public service.

Internal communication remains a priority, with regular all-staff hui and strategic planning wānanga. These help us to understand what our role in te reo Māori revitalisation has been and to develop performance expectations to focus on for the future.

Our move to new offices has normalised flexibility across our workforce; provided new spaces for us and other public sector organisations to work and meet in; and allowed us to widen our net when recruiting, reaching highly skilled professionals even if they are not local to Wellington.

We have continued to invest in te reo Māori training, changing our session times to work with our tutor and reflect our continued commitment to building internal reo capabilities.

Dedication to staff wellbeing is strong. During Mental Health Awareness Week, we designed a programme of wellness activities, including Māori yoga sessions, meditation, kaitahi (a shared meal) and discussions relating to themes of hauora and holistic health. The yoga activity was so popular that staff voluntarily paid for the sessions to continue for another six weeks.

We've also introduced new measures to further support staff this year, including the parental leave payment, medical retirement options and a small reimbursement fund towards wellbeing-related costs such as gym memberships, exercise equipment or accessing health practitioners.

Our team spirit shines bright, and last year Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori supported staff who entered a team into the Taupō Great Lake Relay and who completed the 100-kilometre track in 14 hours, 42 minutes and 6 seconds. We also cheered on our indoor netball team who, in an intense match, beat our friends at Te Mātāwai in an exciting game that had everything (including pride) on the line.

We piloted a performance framework drafted with an ao Māori perspective, and when our survey showed it wasn't working as anticipated, our HR team worked

Left to right: Eva Scott-Keen, Sharon Rapana, Ruth Katene, Roimata Tauroa, Rueben Hill, Danika Maru, Natalia Apirana.

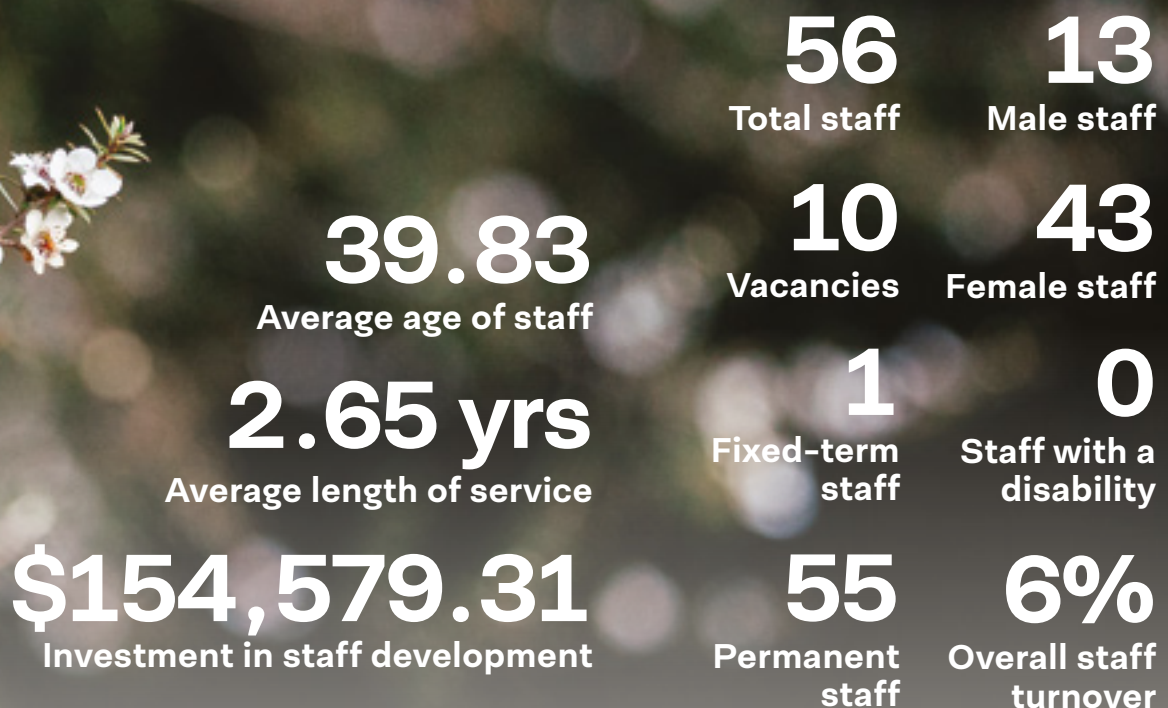


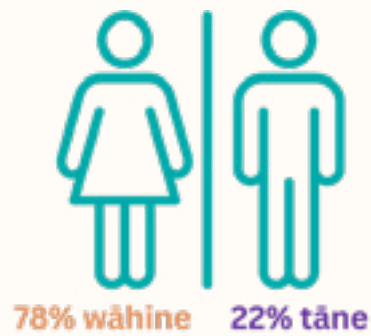
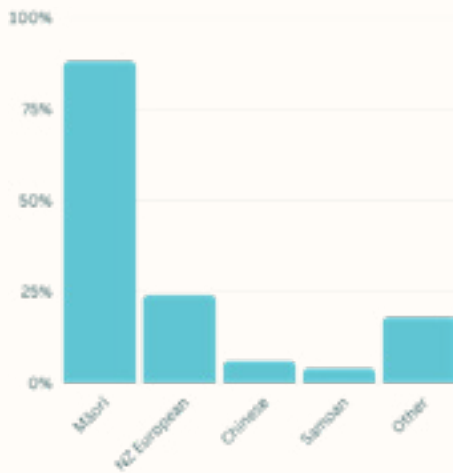
with the PSA and team leaders to redraft it. Our partnership with the PSA once again proved fruitful, resulting in *Kia Toipoto*, a report that took a deep dive into – and formulated an action plan to close – the gender and ethnic pay gap.

Our staff now consists of 56, primarily permanent, members. Investments in staff development have totalled \$154,579.31, indicating our commitment to nurturing growth. A low turnover rate of six percent and an average staff age of 39.83 demonstrate the stability and experience within our workforce. Positive engagement levels are reflected in our survey results, with an overall score of 73 percent.

This year we also sat together with heavy hearts after two of our staff passed away: Missy Winiata, who had many close friendships in the whare after serving a long career of almost 20 years within Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori; and Mattie Gregory, a bright and determined tāne with an amazing smile that immediately lifted spirits. We united to show support for the whānau pani and for each other, and we view this as a testament to our collective strength and compassion in times of stress. They are deeply missed by us all.

Through continuous efforts to be a good employer, promote effective communication, prioritise wellbeing and offer comprehensive training, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is building a resilient, supportive and engaged whare.





Why this matters

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori remains committed to ensuring a safe and supportive work environment for all staff members. We'll continue to prioritise wellbeing throughout the post-pandemic landscape and ensure we retain a people-centred approach in the face of any crises that impact on one or all of us. Most of our kaimahi operate from our office in Wellington, with flexibility to work remotely with appropriate approval from managers.

At present, we are directing our efforts towards two main areas: the progression of our Digital Transformation Programme and the development of our Sustainability Strategy. These initiatives require us to adopt fresh work methods that foster efficiency across our operations. As part of these endeavours, we are implementing a comprehensive office recycling strategy to transition away from paper-based processes.

How We Assess our Performance

Statement of Performance Expectations – Section 05

Linked to Maihi Karauna output – Organisational health and capability

SPE	Description of measure	Target	Actual	Variance
5.1	Staff engagement	Results of the Staff Engagement Survey show that staff engagement is above 60% (> 60%)	73%	13%
5.2	Equal employment opportunity requirements met	Included in all relevant documents and practices	Yes	Nil
5.3	Maintain or improve audit ratings	Improve 'good' rating (for performance information and associated systems and controls) Maintain 'very good' rating (for management control environment and financial information systems and controls)	Met	Nil
5.4	Digital transformation programme	40% (new measure in 2022-23)	55%	15%

Past Trends

SPE #	2020-21 actual	2021-22 actual
5.1	83%	83%
5.2	Met	Met
5.3	Met	Met
5.4	-	-



Ngā Maumaharatanga



Kiriana Kuini Kimiora WINIATA (Missy)

Kiriana Winiata, better known to all of us as Missy, filled the room with warmth and laughter. She was passionate about te reo Māori and was actively engaged in the kaupapa of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Missy had an expansive career with us and, most recently, worked in events sponsorship, where she encouraged the inclusion of te reo Māori in national events to grow the profile and value of te reo Māori for all New Zealanders.

Although she went on to work in other places over the years, including the Office of Dame Tariana Turia, her love for te reo Māori returned her to Te Taura Whiri, her kete mātauranga replenished with an abundance of new experiences and skills learned.

She earned the title 'queen of manaakitanga' for her culinary mastery and generosity, and her sense of humour and medical expertise (as a qualified nurse) made her a valued and much-loved colleague and friend.

Despite grappling with health challenges, Missy chose not to retreat but instead continued to work and embrace life to the fullest. Her involvement with Te Taura Whiri gave Missy a profound sense of purpose, and it is this drive and her huge heart that will define our lasting memory of her.



Matthew Ngarua GREGORY (Mattie)

Our dear friend and colleague Mattie had a mischievous smile and infectious laugh, and it is in the quietness of the office that we have felt the impact of his loss.

Mattie was driven, goal-orientated and dedicated to improving himself. He was naturally charismatic, and his social finesse shone through in the strength of the relationships he built across all levels of our organisation.

He had exceptional management skills and leadership qualities, always willing to lend a helping hand and share his expertise with others. Mattie was not only a colleague but also a mentor to many, inspiring us to strive for greatness in our lives.

Outside of work, Mattie was very private, but he had a vibrant personality and a contagious sense of humour that brightened even the toughest of days. His positive energy and unwavering optimism lifted the spirits of everyone around him.

We will forever cherish the memories we shared with Mattie during team projects, company events and everyday interactions in the office. His presence will be deeply missed by his team, his colleagues and his friends. Rest in peace, Mattie. You will always hold a special place in our hearts.

He kokonga whare e kitea,
he kokonga ngākau e kore e kitea,
moe mai rā kōrua i te moenga roa.



Te Mana Arataki

Governance

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is governed by a Board of Commissioners comprising five members appointed by the Minister for Māori Development.

As of 30 June 2023, the Commissioners were:



Professor Rawinia Higgins

Chair

Ngāi Tūhoe



Charisma Rangipunga

Deputy Chair

Kāi Tahu, Ngāti Kahungunu,
Taranaki, Ngā Rauru



Wayne Panapa

Board member

Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Whātua,
Waikato-Maniapoto



Dr Jeremy Tātere MacLeod

Board member

Ngāti Kahungunu



Bayden Barber

Board member

Ngāti Kahungunu, Ngāpuhi

Ngā Pārongo mō te Ū ki ngā Whakahau

Compliance Information

Directions from the Minister

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori did not receive any formal directions from the Minister for Māori Development in 2022–23 (nil 2021–22).

Acts in Breach of Statute

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori cannot act in a way that is contrary to, or outside the authority of, an act of parliament. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has not performed any ultra vires transactions (transactions beyond its legal powers) (section 19 of the Crown Entities Act 2004).

Permission to Act

Under the Crown Entities Act 2004, a member who has an interest in a matter relating to a Crown entity must not vote or take part in any discussion or decision of the board or any committee relating to that matter. However, the Chair of a Crown entity may exempt one or more board members from this requirement if it is in the public interest to do so (section 68(6) of the Crown Entities Act 2004).

No exemptions were granted in 2022–23 (nil 2021–22).



Te Tauāki Whakahaere
Statement of
Financial Performance

Vote: Māori Development and Output Class

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is funded from Vote: Māori Development under the following appropriation:

1. **Whakarauora Reo mō te Motu (National Māori Language Revitalisation)** – supporting the revitalisation of the Māori language at a national level, and to the administration of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

The funding is intended to achieve the effective promotion, protection and revitalisation of the Māori language through the:

- + ongoing operation of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
- + delivery of a research programme supporting Māori language revitalisation
- + the *Maihi Karauna* (Crown te reo Māori strategy)
- + other statutory functions that Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is required to perform.

The funding is also intended to contribute to the achievement of the following impacts for Vote: Māori Development:¹

- + Māori are protecting, sustaining and growing their reo, taonga, mātauranga and tikanga
- + Māori are sustainably growing and developing their resources
- + Māori are acquiring skills and knowledge.

The 2022–23 Estimates of Appropriation require Te Taura Whiri to report on six performance measures. Our reporting against the Statement of Performance Expectations is included on pages 26–59.

Total funding is shown in the table below.

2022–23 Actual and Budgeted Income by Source

	2022–23 Actual \$	2022–23 Budget \$	Variance \$
Appropriation: National Māori Language Revitalisation ²	11,664,000	11,664,000	-
Total revenue – Crown	11,664,000	11,664,000	-
Other revenue	1,041,321	290,000	751,321
Total revenue	12,705,321	11,954,000	751,321

¹ Vote: Māori Development, The Estimates of Appropriations 2022–23 – Māori Affairs Sector, B.5, Vol. 7, page 4.

² The appropriation revenue received by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori equals the Government's actual expenses incurred in relation to the appropriation, which is a required disclosure under the Public Finance Act.

Independent Auditor's Report



To the readers of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori financial statements and performance information for the year ended 30 June 2023.

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission) (Te Taura Whiri). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Talia Anderson-Town, using the staff and resources of Silks Audit Chartered Accountants Ltd, to carry out the audit of the financial statements and performance information of Te Taura Whiri on his behalf.

Opinion

We have audited:

- + the financial statements of Te Taura Whiri on pages 66 to 81, that comprise the Statement of Financial Position as at 30 June 2023, the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information; and
- + the performance information of Te Taura Whiri on pages 26 to 54, and 61.

In our opinion:

- + the financial statements of Te Taura Whiri on pages 66 to 81:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - › its financial position as at 30 June 2023; and
 - › its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with the Public Benefit Entity Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime; and

The performance information on pages on pages 26 to 54 and 61;

- + presents fairly, in all material aspects, the performance information of Te Taura Whiri for the year ended 30 June 2023, including:
 - for each class of reported outputs:
 - › its standards of delivery performance achieved as compared with forecasts included in the
 - › statement of performance expectations for the financial year; and
 - › the actual revenue and output expenses as compared with the forecasts included in the statement of performance expectation for the financial year; and

- › what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
- › the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred compared with the appropriated or forecasts expenses or capital expenditure
- › Complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.

Our audit was completed on 30 October 2023. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below. In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Board and our responsibilities relating to the financial statements and the performance information, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for our opinion

We carried out our audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the Professional and Ethical Standards and the International Standards on Auditing (New Zealand) issued by the New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Responsibilities of the auditor section of our report.

We have fulfilled our responsibilities in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Board for the financial statements and the performance information

The Board is responsible on behalf of Te Taura Whiri for preparing financial statements that are fairly presented and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The Board is also responsible for preparing the performance information for Te Taura Whiri.

The Board is responsible for such internal control as they determine what is necessary to enable them to prepare financial statements and performance information that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements and the performance information, the Board is responsible on behalf of Te Taura Whiri for assessing the ability of Te Taura Whiri to continue as a going concern. The Board is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless the Board intends to liquidate Te Taura Whiri or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Responsibilities of the auditor for the audit of the financial statements and the performance information

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements and the performance information, as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error.

Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of these financial statements and the performance information.

For the budget information reported in the financial statements and the performance information, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Statement of Performance Expectations for Te Taura Whiri and relevant Estimates and Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations 2022/23.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the financial statements and the performance information.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. Also:

- + We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and the performance information, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- + We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 the internal control of Te Taura Whiri.
- + We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Board.
- + We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the framework used by Te Taura Whiri for reporting its performance.

- + We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Board and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of Te Taura Whiri to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements and the performance information or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause Te Taura Whiri to cease to continue as a going concern.
- + We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements and the performance information, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements and the performance information represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the Board regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other Information

The Board is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 25, 55 to 60, and 65, but does not include the financial statements and the performance information, and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion of the financial statements and the performance information does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of audit opinion or assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements and the performance information, our responsibility is to read the other information. In doing so, we consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements and the performance information, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on our work, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Independence

We are independent of Te Taura Whiri in accordance with the independence requirements of the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the independence requirements of Professional and Ethical Standard 1: International Code of Ethics for Assurance Practitioners (including International Independence Standards) (New Zealand) (PES 1) issued by New Zealand Auditing and Assurance Standards Board.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with, or interests in, Te Taura Whiri.



Talia Anderson-Town

Silks Audit Chartered Accountants Ltd

On behalf of the Auditor-General
Whanganui, New Zealand

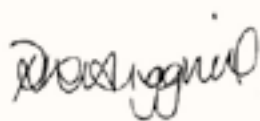
Statement of Responsibility

The Board is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and statement of performance of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and the judgements made in them.

We are responsible for end-of-year performance information provided by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori under Section 19A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

The Board of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is responsible for establishing and maintaining a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of the financial reporting.

In the Board's opinion, these financial statements and statement of performance fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori for the year ended 30 June 2023.



Professor Rawinia Higgins
Toihau/Chair
Board of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
31 October 2023



Charisma Rangipunga
Toihau Tuarua/Deputy Chair
Board of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori
31 October 2023

Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2021–22 Actual \$	Note	2022–23 Actual \$	2022–23 Budget \$
REVENUE			
Operating revenue from Crown			
13,364,000	Operating appropriation	11,664,000	11,664,000
13,364,000	Total operating revenue from Crown	11,664,000	11,664,000
Other revenue			
43,086	Interest income	188,374	80,000
2,486	Other revenue	852,947	210,000
45,572	Total other revenue	1,041,321	290,000
13,409,572	Total revenue	12,705,321	11,954,000
EXPENDITURE			
Operating expenses			
4,477,278	Personnel costs	6,003,780	6,363,047
242,165	Depreciation and amortisation expense	267,638	534,301
5,742,767	Operating expenses	7,215,310	7,670,563
10,462,210	Total expenses	13,486,728	14,567,911
2,947,362	Operating surplus/ (deficit) and total comprehensive revenue and expense	(781,407)	(2,613,911)

The accompanying accounting policies and notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 16.

Statement of Financial Position

As at 30 June 2023

2021–22 Actual \$		Note	2022–23 Actual \$	2022–23 Budget \$
ASSETS				
Current assets				
9,365,966	Cash and bank	5	6,831,989	6,397,316
0	Receivables	6	977,500	-
207,045	GST receivables		92,626	50,000
123,169	Prepayments		121,456	30,000
9,696,180	Total current assets		8,023,661	6,477,316
Non-current assets				
642,335	Property, plant and equipment	7	2,300,061	848,713
202,327	Intangible assets	8	995,359	225,000
318,796	Work in progress	7	94,618	-
1,163,458	Total non-current assets		3,390,038	1,073,713
10,859,638	Total assets		11,413,699	7,551,029
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
423,867	Payables	9	480,842	50,000
-	Grants received in advance		600,000	-
-	Income received in advance		250,000	-
412,047	Employee entitlements – current	10	803,343	350,000
835,914	Total current liabilities		2,134,185	400,000
Non-current liabilities				
6,804	Employee entitlements – long term	10	44,001	5,000
6,804	Total non-current liabilities		44,001	5,000
842,718	Total liabilities		2,178,186	405,000
10,016,920	Net assets		9,235,513	7,146,029
10,016,920	Total equity		9,235,513	7,146,029

The accompanying accounting policies and notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 16.

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2021–22 Actual \$	Note	2022–23 Actual \$	2022–23 Budget \$
7,069,558	General funds	10,016,920	9,759,940
7,069,558	Total Crown equity at 1 July 2022	10,016,920	9,759,940
2,947,362	Surplus/(deficit) from operations	(781,407)	(2,613,911)
2,947,362	Total surplus/(deficit)	(781,407)	(2,613,911)
10,016,920	Total Crown equity at 30 June 2023	9,235,513	7,146,029

The accompanying accounting policies and notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 16.

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 30 June 2023

2021-22 Actual \$	Note	2022-23 Actual \$	2022-23 Budget \$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash was provided from (applied to)			
13,364,000	Receipts from Crown revenue	11,664,000	11,664,000
43,086	Interest received	188,374	80,000
2,485	Receipts from other revenue	725,447	210,000
(5,903,409)	Payments to suppliers	(7,158,497)	(8,620,686)
(4,337,423)	Payments to employees	(5,276,923)	(6,411,047)
(56,631)	Payment of GST	114,419	50,000
3,112,108	Net cash flow from operating activities	256,820	(3,027,733)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Cash was provided from (applied to)			
(428,924)	Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2,197,187)	(1,035,000)
(335,367)	Purchase of intangible assets	(593,610)	(300,000)
(764,291)	Net cash flows from investing activities	(2,790,797)	(1,335,000)
2,347,817	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents	(2,533,977)	(4,362,733)
7,018,149	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	9,365,966	10,760,049
9,365,966	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	6,831,989	6,397,316
9,365,966	Represented by: Cash & cash equivalents	6,831,989	6,397,316

The accompanying accounting policies and notes to the financial statements form an integral part of these financial statements. Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in note 16.

Notes to the Financial Statements

1. Statement of accounting policies

1.1 Reporting entity

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori – the Māori Language Commission is a Crown entity as defined by the Crown Entities Act 2004 and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the operation of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori includes the Crown Entities Act 2004 and the Māori Language Act 2016. The ultimate parent of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is the New Zealand Crown.

Our primary objective is to provide services to the New Zealand public. We do not operate to make a financial return.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for financial reporting purposes.

The financial statements for Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori are for the year ended 30 June 2023 and were approved by the Board on 30 October 2023.

1.2 Basis of preparation

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

STATEMENT OF COMPLIANCE

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

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Tier 2 PBE accounting standards.

We are eligible to apply Tier 2 accounting standards as our expenses are less than \$30 million.

These financial statements comply with PBE Standards Reduced Disclosure Regime.

PRESENTATION CURRENCY AND ROUNDING

The financial statements are presented in New Zealand dollars.

1.3 Summary of significant accounting policies

REVENUE

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

Funding from the Crown

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is primarily funded from the Crown. The recognition of non-exchange revenue from grants depends on whether the grant comes with any stipulations imposed on the use of a transferred asset.

Stipulations that are 'conditions' specifically require the grant recipient to return the inflow of resources received if they are not used in the way stipulated, resulting in the recognition of a liability that is subsequently recognised as non-exchange revenue as and when the 'conditions' are satisfied.

Stipulations that are 'restrictions' do not specifically require the grant recipient to return the inflow of resources received if they are not utilised in the way stipulated, and therefore do not result in the recognition of a non-exchange liability, which results in the immediate recognition of non-exchange revenue.

The funding Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori receives is restricted in its use for the purpose of meeting the objectives specified in its founding legislation and the scope of the relevant appropriations of the funder.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori considers there are no conditions attached to the funding and it is recognised as revenue at the point of entitlement.

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

Sponsorship revenue

Sponsorship revenue received relates to sponsorship for Māori Language Week and Māori Language Awards and is classed as non-exchange revenue.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is recognised using the effective interest method.

Provision of services

Services provided to third parties on commercial terms are exchange transactions. Revenue from these services is recognised in proportion to the stage of completion at balance date.

LEASES

Operating leases

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

Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

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

INVESTMENTS

Bank term deposits

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

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following asset classes: leasehold improvements, furniture and fittings, IT equipment and office equipment.

All asset classes are measured at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment is recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Additions under the value of \$2,000 will not be capitalized but expensed via the statement of Comprehensive income and expense.

Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

In most instances, an item of property, plant, and equipment is initially recognised at its cost.

Additions under the value of \$2,000 will not be capitalised but expensed via the Statement of Comprehensive Revenue and Expense.

Disposals

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount of the asset. Gains and losses on disposals are reported net in the surplus or deficit.

Subsequent costs

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

Depreciation

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

- + leasehold improvements 20.0% straight line (SL)
- + furniture and fittings 20.0% SL
- + office equipment 20.0% SL
- + IT Equipment 25.0% SL

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

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

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Software acquisition and development

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

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

Staff training costs are recognised as an expense when incurred.

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

Costs associated with development and maintenance of our website are recognised as an expense when incurred.

Amortisation

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

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

- + acquired computer software 25.0% SL

NON-CASH-GENERATING ASSETS

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori does not hold any cash-generating assets. Assets are considered cash-

generating where their primary objective is to generate a commercial return.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

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

Value in use is determined using an approach based on either a depreciated replacement cost approach, restoration cost approach, or a service units approach. The most appropriate approach used to measure value in use depends on the nature of the impairment and availability of information.

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

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

PAYABLES

Short-term payables are recorded at their face value.

EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are measured based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay. These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave earned to but not yet taken at balance date.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee benefits that are due to be settled beyond twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retirement gratuities, have been calculated on an actuarial basis. The calculations are based on:

- + likely future entitlements accruing to staff, based on years of service, years to entitlement, the likelihood that staff will reach the point of entitlement, and contractual entitlement information; and
- + the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

Presentation of employee entitlements

Annual leave, and vested long service leave are classified as a current liability. Non-vested long service leave and retirement gratuities expected to be settled within twelve months of balance date are classified as a current liability. All other employee entitlements are classified as a non-current liability.

SUPERANNUATION SCHEMES

Defined contribution schemes

Obligations for contributions to KiwiSaver and the State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme are accounted for as defined contribution superannuation schemes and are recognised as an expense in the surplus or deficit as incurred.

EQUITY

Equity is composed of one general fund; this year it has a Capital contribution of the remainder of Mā te Reo Fund. Equity is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities. Equity is disaggregated and classified into the following components:

- + contributed capital
- + accumulated surplus/(deficit)
- + fair value through other comprehensive revenue and expense reserves.

GOODS AND SERVICES TAX

All items in the financial statements are presented exclusive of GST, except for payables, which are presented on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

The net GST paid to, or received from, the IRD, including the GST relating to investing and financing activities, is classified as a net operating cash flow in the statement of cash flows.

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

INCOME TAX

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is a public authority and consequently is exempt from the payment of income tax. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income tax.

BUDGET FIGURES

The budget figures have been prepared in accordance with NZ GAAP, using accounting policies that are consistent with those adopted by the Board in preparing these financial statements.

COST ALLOCATION

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori have only one output class, but different outputs/objectives as stated in the Statement of Performance Expectations.

Revenue and Expenses for the year have been split across the main objectives/outputs as outlined in our Statement of Performance Expectation for 2022/23.

Direct costs are those costs directly attributed to an objectives/outputs. Indirect costs are those costs that cannot be identified in an economically feasible manner with a specific objectives/outputs. Direct costs are charged directly to objectives/outputs. Indirect costs are charged to objectives based on cost drivers and related activity or usage information.

1.4 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has made estimates and assumptions concerning the future.

These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

ESTIMATING USEFUL LIVES AND RESIDUAL VALUES OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

At each balance date, the useful lives and residual values of property, plant, and equipment are reviewed. Assessing the appropriateness of useful life and residual value estimates of property, plant, and equipment requires a number of factors to be considered such as

the physical condition of the asset, expected period of use of the asset by Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori, and expected disposal proceeds from the future sale of the asset.

An incorrect estimate of the useful life or residual value will affect the depreciation expense recognised in the surplus or deficit, and carrying amount of the asset in the statement of financial position. Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori minimises the risk of this estimation uncertainty by:

- + physical inspection of assets
- + asset replacement programmes
- + review of second-hand market prices for similar assets
- + analysis of prior asset sales.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has not made significant changes to past assumptions concerning useful lives and residual values.

1.5 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Management has exercised the following critical judgements in applying accounting policies:

LEASES CLASSIFICATION

Determining whether a lease agreement is a finance lease or an operating lease requires judgement as to whether the agreement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

Judgement is required on various aspects that include, but are not limited to, the fair value of the leased asset, the economic life of the leased asset, whether or not to include renewal options in the lease term, and determining an appropriate discount rate to calculate the present value of the minimum lease payments. Classification as a finance lease means the asset is recognised in the statement of financial position as property, plant, and equipment, whereas for an operating lease no such asset is recognised.

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has exercised its judgement on the appropriate classification of equipment leases, and has determined that lease arrangements are operating leases.

2. Other revenue

2021–22 Actual \$		2022–23 Actual \$
	- Sponsorship	195,000
	- Partnership project revenue	654,900
2,486	Other revenue	3,047
2,486	Total other revenue	852,947

3. Personnel costs

2021–22 Actual \$		2022–23 Actual \$
3,919,483	Salaries and wages	4,819,767
279,168	Other employment expenses	583,885
138,772	Defined contribution plan employer contributions	171,636
139,855	Increase/ (decrease) in employee entitlements	428,493
4,477,278	Total personnel costs	6,003,780

Employer contributions to defined contributions plans include contributions to KiwiSaver and the State Sector Retirement Savings Scheme.

4. Operating expenses

2021–22 Actual \$		2022–23 Actual \$
64,800	Fees to Audit New Zealand for audit of financial statements	64,800
39,292	Travel	256,905
228,388	Advertising	330,325
	- Consulting	-
2,469,021	Administration	3,160,976
993	Write-off (admin sub-category)	342,858
2,490,891	Contractors	2,311,144
4,852	General expenses	6,366
18,871	Printing costs	36,928
425,660	Rent	705,008
5,742,767	Total operating expenses	7,215,310

5. Cash and cash equivalents

2021-22 Actual \$	2022-23 Actual \$
69,823 Cash at bank and on hand	150,053
9,296,143 Cash equivalents – call account	6,681,936
9,365,966 Total cash and cash equivalents	6,831,989

The carrying value of short-term deposits with maturity dates of three months or less approximates their fair value.

6. Receivables

2021-22 Actual \$	2022-23 Actual \$
- Receivable (gross)	977,500
- Total receivables	977,500
Total receivables comprises	
Receivables from the sale of goods and services (exchange transactions)	977,500
Receivables from sponsorship (non-exchange transactions)	
- Total receivables	977,500

7. Property, plant and equipment

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

	Leasehold improvements \$	Furniture and fittings \$	IT equipment \$	Office equipment \$	WIP-fitout \$	Total \$
Cost of valuation						
Balance at 1 July 2021	1,128,770	285,071	478,514	24,422	-	1,916,776
Balance at 1 July 2022	1,132,750	306,315	670,464	45,290	94,618	2,249,436
Additions	2,121,559	18,165	54,856	2,607	-	2,197,186
Disposals	(566,648)	(48,355)	(30,082)	(10,550)	-	(655,635)
Balance at 30 June 2023	2,687,661	276,125	695,238	37,347	94,618	3,790,988
Accumulated depreciation						
Balance at 1 July 2021	630,695	239,208	405,080	14,974	-	1,289,957
Balance at 1 July 2022	750,692	257,052	485,388	19,353	-	1,512,485
Depreciation expense	120,357	12,645	57,341	6,260	-	196,603
Elimination on disposal	(269,587)	(20,223)	(17,165)	(5,802)	-	(312,777)
Balance at 30 June 2023	601,462	249,474	525,564	19,811	-	1,396,312
Carrying amounts						
At 1 July 2021	498,075	45,863	73,435	9,447	-	626,820
At 30 June and 1 July 2022	382,058	49,263	185,075	25,937	94,618	736,951
Balance at 30 June 2023	2,086,199	26,651	169,674	17,536	94,618	2,394,679

There are no restrictions on Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori property, plant and equipment, nor any property, plant and equipment as security for liabilities. A review of property, plant and equipment was undertaken in 2022–23 and no impairments were found.

8. Intangible assets

	Acquired software \$	WIP-websites \$	Total \$
Cost of valuation			
Balance at 1 July 2021	411,885	-	411,885
Additions	204,746	224,178	428,924
Balance at 1 July 2022	616,631	224,178	840,809
Additions	864,067	-	864,067
Disposals	-	-	-
Transfer WIP to acquire software		(224,178)	(224,178)
Balance at 30 June 2023	1,480,698	-	1,480,698
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance at 1 July 2021	396,380	-	396,380
Balance at 1 July 2022	414,303	-	414,303
Depreciation expense	71,035	-	71,035
Disposals			
Balance at 30 June 2023	485,338	-	485,338
Carrying amounts			
At 1 July 2021	15,505	-	15,505
At 30 June and 1 July 2022	202,327	224,178	426,505
Balance at 30 June 2023	995,359	-	995,359

There are no restrictions over title of Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori intangible assets, nor any intangible assets pledged as security for liabilities. A review of software was undertaken in 2022–23 and no impairments were found.

9. Payables

	2021–22 Actual \$	2022–23 Actual \$
254,675 Creditors		333,569
169,192 Accrued expenses		147,274
423,867 Total payables		480,842

Trade creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. The carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

10. Employee entitlements

2021-22 Actual \$		2022-23 Actual \$
Current portion		
146,013	Accrued salaries and wages	251,787
266,034	Annual leave	351,556
-	Other	200,000
412,047	Total non-current portion	803,343
Non-current portion		
6,804	Long services leave	44,001
6,804	Total non-current portion	44,001
418,851	Total employee entitlement	847,344

11. Commitments

2021-22 Actual \$		2022-23 Actual \$
16,502	Not later than one year	14,043
43,560	Later than one year and not later than five years	15,213
60,062	Total non-cancellable operating leases	29,256
43,501	Not later than one year	895,428
-	Later than one year and not later than five years	4,104,045
43,501	Total non-cancellable accommodation lease commitments	4,999,473

The future aggregate minimum payments to be paid under non-cancellable - 1) operating leases and 2) accommodation lease commitments are as above:

An agreement to lease was signed on 19 August 2023 for a term of 6 years with two rights of renewal of 3 years each.

The amount of \$709,710 was spent on property leases, and \$14,043 was spent on equipment leases in 2022/2023 financial year.

12. Related party transactions

2021-22 Actual \$		2022-23 Actual \$
<i>Board members</i>		
82,800	Remuneration	82,800
0.99	Full-time equivalent members	0.99
<i>Leadership team</i>		
1,001,837	Remuneration	1,135,633
5.42	Full-time equivalent personnel	6.00
1,084,637	Total key management personnel remuneration	1,218,433
6.41	Total full-time equivalent personnel	6.99

Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori is wholly owned by the Crown.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect that Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

Further, transactions with other government agencies and Crown Entities are not disclosed as related party transactions when they are consistent with the normal operating arrangements between government agencies and undertaken on the normal terms and conditions for such transactions.

No board members compensation or other benefits outside of their board fees in relation to consultation contracts.

13. Board member remuneration

2021-22 Actual \$		2022-23 Actual \$
28,800	Professor Rawinia Higgins (Toihau)	28,800
13,500	Charisma Rangipunga (Deputy Chair)	13,500
13,500	Wayne Panapa	13,500
13,500	Dr Jeremy MacLeod	13,500
13,500	Bayden Barber	13,500
82,800	Total Board member remuneration	82,800
<i>Committee members</i>		
1,800	Darren Beatty	-
-	Craig Owen	1,976
84,600	Total Board and Committee member remuneration	84,776

There have been payments made to committee members appointed by the board who are not board members during the financial year. No board members received compensation or other benefits in relation to cessation (2021-22: \$nil). Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori has taken out Directors' and Officers' Liability and Professional Indemnity insurance cover during the financial year in respect of the liability or costs of board members and employees.

14. Employee remuneration

2021-22 Actual \$	Total remuneration paid or payable \$'000	2022-23 Actual \$
1	100-109	3
2	110-119	6
3	120-129	2
-	130-139	2
1	140-149	-
-	150-159	-
2	160-169	1
2	170-179	2
1	180-189	2
-	190-199	1
-	200-209	-
-	210-219	-
-	220-229	-
1	230-239	1
13	Total employees paid over \$100,000	20

During the year ended 30 June 2023, 0 (2021-22: 2) employees received compensation and other benefits in relation to cessation totalling 0 at 30 June 2023, (2021-22 \$63,750).

15. Financial instruments

2021-22 Actual \$		2022-23 Actual \$
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
9,296,143	Cash and cash equivalents	6,681,936
9,296,143	Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	6,681,936
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
423,867	Payables (excluding income in advance, taxes payable and grants received subject to conditions)	480,842
423,867	Total financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	480,842

16. Explanation of significant variance against budget

Explanations for significant variations from the organisation's budgeted figures in the Statement of Performance Expectations are listed below.

Statement of comprehensive income

OTHER REVENUE

Other revenue was \$0.643 million more than budget due to working collaboratively with other public sector agencies on te reo Maori initiatives. This included the 50 year celebration of the te reo Maori petition and promotion projects. It also included a contribution from the Landlord to our new premises.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE

Total expenditure was under budget by \$1.081 million. Personnel costs were in line with budget but increased by \$1.527m compared to last year with a 40% increase in staffing. Some of the website development costs and other IT expenditure were originally budgeted against operating expenditure but were capitalised upon receiving external advice.

Statement of financial position

TOTAL ASSETS

Total Assets were over budget by 3.863m. This was made up of increased receivables related to inter-crown agency projects, higher than expected leasehold improvement costs shifting to our new office – Maritime House in Custom House Quay and transfer of website and IT project costs to capital expenditure as mentioned above.

17. Contingencies

There are no contingent liabilities at reporting date (2021-22: \$ nil).

18. Events after the balance date

There were no significant events after the balance date.

19. COVID-19

All Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Maori staff were able to work from home during the period of lockdown, so there were minimal disruptions to normal day-to-day operations. Te Taura Whiri te Reo Maori is funded by the Crown so there were no adverse impacts on revenue during the year.





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TE TAURA WHIRI I TE REO MĀORI

MĀORI LANGUAGE COMMISSION



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