



Te Puni Kōkiri  
REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL

## Annual Report

For year ended 30 June 2007





Presented to the House of Representatives  
Pursuant to Section 44 (1) of the Public Finance Act 1989

[newzealand.govt.nz](http://newzealand.govt.nz)

© Te Puni Kōkiri 2007  
OCTOBER 2007



*Annual Report of*



**Te Puni Kōkiri**  
REALISING MĀORI POTENTIAL

*for the year ended*  
*30 June 2007*

Presented to the House of Representatives  
pursuant to the Public Finance Act 1989





**MINISTER OF MĀORI AFFAIRS**

I have the honour to present to you the annual report of Te Puni Kōkiri  
for the year ended 30 June 2007.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Leith Comer'.

Leith Comer  
Chief Executive

## CONTACT DETAILS

### Head Office

Te Puni Kōkiri, Te Puni Kōkiri House  
143 Lambton Quay, PO Box 3943,  
Wellington, New Zealand

PHN *Waea* + 64 4 819 6000

FAX *Waea Whakaahua* + 64 4 819 6299

WEB *Paetukutuku* [www.tpk.govt.nz](http://www.tpk.govt.nz)

### Regional Offices

#### *Te Taitokerau*

WHANGĀREI ..... PHN *Waea* 09 430 3731

KAITAIA ..... PHN *Waea* 09 408 2391

#### *Tāmaki Makaurau*

AUCKLAND ..... PHN *Waea* 09 571 2940

#### *Waikato*

HAMILTON ..... PHN *Waea* 07 834 7100

#### *Te Moana ā Toi*

WHAKATANE ..... PHN *Waea* 07 307 1057

TAURANGA ..... PHN *Waea* 07 577 6254

#### *Te Arawa*

ROTORUA ..... PHN *Waea* 07 349 7810

#### *Te Tairāwhiti*

GISBORNE ..... PHN *Waea* 06 868 0208

WAIROA ..... PHN *Waea* 06 838 7904

#### *Takitimu*

HASTINGS ..... PHN *Waea* 06 878 0757

FEATHERSTON ..... PHN *Waea* 06 308 6240

#### *Te Tai Hauāuru*

WHANGANUI ..... PHN *Waea* 06 348 1400

TARANAKI ..... PHN *Waea* 06 759 5450

TAUMARUNUI ..... PHN *Waea* 07 895 7356

PALMERSTON

NORTH ..... PHN *Waea* 06 354 1706

#### *Te Whanganui ā Tara*

LOWER HUTT ..... PHN *Waea* 04 570 3180

BLLENHEIM ..... PHN *Waea* 03 579 4167

#### *Te Waipounamu*

CHRISTCHURCH ..... PHN *Waea* 0800 8758 3924

DUNEDIN ..... PHN *Waea* 0800 8758 3924

INVERCARGILL ..... PHN *Waea* 0800 8758 3924

### Internet Address

<http://www.tpk.govt.nz>

### Auditor

Stephen Lucy

Audit New Zealand

Wellington

on behalf of the Auditor General

### Bankers

Westpac

# CONTENTS



- 7-8 From the Chief Executive  
9 Introduction  
10 Corporate Statements  
11 Māori Potential Approach  
12-15 Government Priorities

## STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

- 18 Statement of Responsibility  
19-20 Report of the Auditor General  
21 Statement of Service Performance  
21-23 Policy and Monitoring – Social and Cultural  
24-29 Policy and Monitoring – Economic and Enterprise  
30-32 Policy – Crown–Māori Relationships  
33-49 Relationships and Information  
50-55 Operations Management  
56 Services to the Māori Trustee  
57-58 Ministerial Servicing Performance

## KEY INTERNAL ACTIVITIES

- 60-62 Key Internal Activities  
62 Govt3  
63-65 Development Goals for the State Services  
65-66 Legislation Administered by Te Puni Kōkiri  
67 Monitoring and Liaising  
68 Report on Equal Employment Opportunities  
68 Effectiveness in Reducing Inequalities

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

- 70-72 • Statement of Accounting Policies  
73 • Statement of Financial Performance  
74 • Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds  
75 • Statement of Financial Position  
76-77 • Statement of Cash Flows  
78 • Reconciliation of Net Operating Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities  
79 • Statement of Commitments  
80 • Statement of Contingent Assets and Liabilities  
80 • Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure and Capital Expenditure  
81 • Statement of Departmental Expenditure and Capital Expenditure Appropriations  
82-91 • Notes to the Financial Statements  
92-93 • Non Departmental Financial Statements and Schedules

# CONTENTS



92-93	• Statement of Non-Departmental Accounting Policies
94	• Schedule of Non-Departmental Revenue
95	• Schedule of Non-Departmental Expenses
96-97	• Statement of Non Departmental Expenditure and Capital Expenditure Appropriations
98	• Statement of Unappropriated Expenditure and Capital Expenditure
99	• Schedule of Non-Departmental Assets
100	• Schedule of Non-Departmental Liabilities
100	• Schedule of Non-Departmental Commitments
101	• Statement of Non Departmental Contingent Assets and Liabilities
102-104	• Notes to the Non-Departmental Financial Statements and Schedules



## FROM THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Kia ora koutou,

I am pleased to provide the *Annual Report of Te Puni Kōkiri for 2006/07*, reporting against the *Ministry's Statement of Intent 2006/07*. It summarises a busy and challenging year.

This is my seventh annual report, so I have been fortunate to witness at close hand the great gains which Māori have made in recent years across the economic, cultural and social dimensions of New Zealand. Māori unemployment is at a 20 year low, with Māori working in every part of the economy. In education, more Māori are participating than ever before. The Māori language is thriving as part of the renaissance of Māori culture which continues unabated. While these are gains which Māori have made for themselves, the government can be proud of the supportive role it has played.

Te Puni Kōkiri is guided in its work by an overarching strategy which we call the Māori Potential Approach. This means simply that we believe in the positive potential of Māori, and consider that this potential is best achieved by building on what is strong and successful among Māori as they themselves strive to meet the challenges of today and

the future. Translated into operational terms, we provide assistance in many forms for individuals, groups and organisations which are assisting Māori to make positive choices in their lives. Learning from results, we enhance our policy advice.

Between 2000 and 2006 Te Puni Kōkiri supported more than 5,000 Māori development initiatives. This ranged from encouraging whānau involvement in local projects through to substantial investments in key Māori organisations. In this role, and through our relationships with community groups, other government agencies, local territorial authorities and the private sector, our network of regional offices provides government with a portal to every part of the Māori world.

During 2006 the government articulated three high level strategic priorities for the decade to 2016: *Economic Transformation, Strengthening National Identity, and Families Young and Old*. Since July 2006 Te Puni Kōkiri has targeted these priorities through three new investment areas we have identified as key enablers of realising Māori Potential. These areas are:

- Building knowledge and skills (Mātauranga);
- Strengthening leadership and decision-making (Whakamana); and
- Development and use of resources (Rawa).

Funding to support these investment areas was created by aggregating and refocusing



our previous funding programmes; this report shows the wide range of projects undertaken. 2006/07 was our first year of investing in the key enablers, so the investment framework employed was to some extent transitional. In its final form this framework will respond systematically to intelligence about the state of Māori development, and will shape our investment decisions to the areas of greatest opportunity for the Ministry to support Māori to succeed as Māori.

Our new strength-based approach heralds an important change for the Ministry. Alongside our continuing attention to capacity building, we have added a new focus – one which responds to the confident stance of Māori, and looks for ways of leveraging off what Māori have already achieved. Te Puni Kōkiri is proud to be associated with developments that affirm the aspiration, capability and initiative of Māori to live the lives they value, and to be all that they can be.

Finally, I acknowledge and thank all my staff. Their commitment and passion for the kaupapa never fail, and it is a privilege and pleasure to lead them.



Leith Comer  
Chief Executive

# INTRODUCTION

Te Puni Kōkiri exists to help achieve the government's vision for New Zealand, as it applies to Māori. A major strength in this role is our reputation in the Māori world; this means that our success depends on keeping faith with Māori people, as well as with the government. Maintaining the necessary balance is aided by the large overlap between the aspirations of Māori and those of New Zealanders generally.

It is rare for a government department to be established by statute, as Te Puni Kōkiri is by the Māori Development Act 1991. Our principal duties under the Act are to monitor and liaise with government agencies to raise the achievements of Māori in key social development areas. To achieve this we focus predominantly on leading and influencing government policy as it pertains to Māori, assisting the government to manage its relationships with Māori organisations, and partnering Māori initiative with investments, purchases, and facilitation and brokerage of other services to Māori. Despite our funding and purchasing role, we remain essentially a policy ministry, and what we learn about Māori development through our investments and relationships lends a unique credibility to our policy advice.



# CORPORATE STATEMENTS



Government priorities and directions form the immediate drivers of our work, but we must also frame an identity for ourselves. This is captured in the following manner:

**Our Strategic Outcome** is *Māori succeeding as Māori*.

By this we seek the success of Māori as New Zealanders, global citizens, and as Māori, secure, confident and expert in their culture.

**Our Role** is *Principal adviser on government-Māori relationships*.

In this role we are superbly equipped by our regional network and by our character as a consciously Māori organisation – a place in the government where Māori may feel at home. Our aim is to be the leader of policy for Māori, most especially where Māori culture is concerned.

**Our Purpose** we define as *Realising Māori Potential*.

The concept of Māori potential is a powerful motivator for all our staff. In practice it means emphasising and finding ways to lever off everything which is positive about Māori. Amid the many negative accounts and statistics, we regard it as imperative that Te Puni Kōkiri acknowledges and builds on Māori aspirations, potential and achievement; this locates us in the policy community.

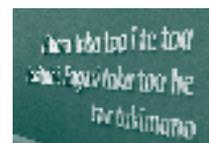
# MĀORI POTENTIAL APPROACH

The Māori Potential Approach is an evolving policy management and investment system designed to operationalise our focus on Māori strength and success.

It consists of principles and outcome statements to guide policy advice and investment decisions. The principles direct us to focus on supporting Māori aspiration and initiative, recognising the unique place of Māori culture in New Zealand and the duties and opportunities which flow from this. The highest outcome of the Māori Potential Approach is a state of being which we term *Te Ira Tangata*; the fulfilment of Māori aspirations for optimal quality of life, as New Zealanders and as Māori. This will be achieved when Māori everywhere are able to exercise confident and responsible choices to live the lives they value.

As contributors to that ideal we identify three intermediate outcomes or 'enablers' which, together with our policy principles, guide our advice and investment decisions. These are *Whakamana*, which is broadly about the power to make things happen; this directs our efforts towards strengthening Māori leadership, governance, management, succession planning, and influence. The second is *Mātauranga*, which refers to the traditional and contemporary knowledge

and skills which Māori innovation must build upon. The third is *Rawa*, which means resources – especially, though not only, the natural endowments of the Māori world. We consider these three 'enablers' to be the key determinants of Māori development, and use them in considering the efficacy of proposals for policies and investments.



# GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES



During 2006 the government updated its strategic direction for the Public Service with the release of three new high-level priorities already mentioned.

Incorporated into our Statement of Intent in terms of the following headings, considering and acting on these within the overall context of the Māori Potential Approach became the predominant drivers of our work.

This section of the report introduces how the three priorities were interpreted by Te Puni Kōkiri, with examples of our contributions during the year. Full details of our outputs are in the Statement of Service Performance, beginning on page 21 of this report.

## ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION THROUGH MAXIMISING MĀORI COLLECTIVE ASSETS AND GROWING MĀORI INNOVATION

Māori economic development was supported by Te Puni Kōkiri during the year through a mix of policy development and support for Māori business and asset development. In line with the Māori Potential Approach, our aim has been to harness the Māori contribution to government priorities in ways which tap the distinctive strengths and natural affinities of Māori culture. The main tools employed were assistance through

the Ministry's Māori Business Facilitation Service (MBFS), investments and support for infrastructure and capacity development, and policy leadership and influence.

From a policy perspective, one of the key areas of work has been developing an Economic Forecasting Report, which identifies key drivers of change in the global economy, and identifies options to optimise Māori participation and success in that future economy. This report will be completed in the 2007/08 year.

The MBFS provides advice and support for Māori businesses and organisations. Māori organisations in general are central to Māori development through their role in managing and growing collectively owned assets, for example, in land, fisheries, aquaculture and forestry. Te Puni Kōkiri progressed proposals for a new governance entity specifically shaped to meet the needs and aspirations of Māori collectives. These were based on the Law Commission report, *Waka Umanga – A Proposed Law For Māori Governance Entities*, informed through consultation at 15 regional hui and by advice from other government agencies. More directly, we facilitated governance training for numerous Māori organisations.

The review of the Māori Trustee and the Māori Trust Office which Te Puni Kōkiri is leading has made good progress. This review enquires into:

- the nature and role of the Māori Trustee;
- ongoing funding for the Māori Trustee and the Māori Trust Office;
- the debt owed by the Māori Trustee to the Crown; and
- the rate of return paid on investments in the common fund.

Agreement has been sought to introduce legislation to effect proposed changes to the Māori Trustee and Māori Trust Office.

In August 2006, Te Puni Kōkiri obtained Cabinet agreement to a Māori Land Development Action Plan. Te Puni Kōkiri contributes to the implementation of this plan by funding land development projects, facilitating expert assistance and coordinating related initiatives across the government.

## STRENGTHENING NATIONAL IDENTITY THROUGH MAXIMISING MĀORI CULTURAL CAPITAL

Māori, and consequently, Te Puni Kōkiri, have an important part to play in strengthening New Zealand's national identity. To maximise and recognise the unique contribution that Māori make to strengthened national identity, Māori culture must prosper in all its diversity.

Te Puni Kōkiri claims leadership of policy related to Māori culture, and currently seeks to boost the vitality of Māori culture especially through initiatives in Māori

language and broadcasting, and through bringing about a wider understanding within government of the strengths inherent with cultural infrastructure, especially whānau. The historical grievances of Māori, which affect their participation in society, we help remove through our support for the Treaty settlements process.

The vision of the government's Māori Language Strategy is one in which the Māori language is being widely spoken by Māori, and with the value of the Māori language being appreciated by New Zealanders at large. The target date for the strategy is 2028, and Te Puni Kōkiri monitors progress towards it. A detailed stock-take of the health of the Māori language was completed by Te Puni Kōkiri during the year. This involved face-to-face interviews with almost 4,000 Māori in their homes, and showed significant advances compared with a corresponding survey in 2001. In partnership with Te Ātaarangi, providers of Māori language services, we launched a programme to provide direct support and targeted information to whānau about their language development needs.

Māori television has now shown clearly the potential of broadcasting in strengthening Māori culture and national identity for all New Zealanders. The government supports Māori broadcasting through the Māori Television Service (MTS) and the network of iwi radio stations. During the year the MTS



joined the Freeview Consortium developing a shared platform for free-to-air digital television. Te Puni Kōkiri developed a Māori Broadcasting and E-media Strategy to provide a policy and operational basis for Māori participation in these cutting-edge developments.

The settlement of Treaty claims will enhance New Zealand, and several negotiations made good progress during the period. The Ngāti Mutunga Settlement Act and the Te Arawa Lakes Settlement Act were both passed during 2006; while an agreement in principle was signed with Ngāti Whātua o Ōrākei and mandating and terms of negotiation were agreed with iwi in Te Tau Ihu. To all these Te Puni Kōkiri made substantial contributions, drawing on our cultural expertise. We led the transfer of the Whanganui District Courthouse site to the Pakaitore Trust, which will eventually assist in a comprehensive settlement for the iwi of Whanganui.

### FAMILIES, YOUNG AND OLD THROUGH MAXIMISING WHĀNAU POTENTIAL

Te Puni Kōkiri's understanding of whānau as the core units and drivers of Māori society empowers us in the government's priority of *Families – Young and Old*. The key challenge for agencies is how to harness the potential of whānau to drive positive change in their communities. A Whānau Development Action and Research programme, run by Te Puni Kōkiri from 2004 to 2006, investigated how agencies might work most effectively with provider organisations in ways that harness the cultural vitality that many whānau possess. A feature of this programme was the employment

of independent researchers to document project processes and learnings at every stage. Our report, *Realising Māori Potential Through Whānau Innovation*, was published on the Te Puni Kōkiri website.

The wellbeing of New Zealand families including whānau is the responsibility of the mainstream agencies. During the year, Te Puni Kōkiri worked with a range of sector agencies on initiatives for family and whānau wellbeing. Through our involvement with other agencies we add value to their work while encouraging them to adopt culturally efficacious frameworks and programmes developed or piloted by Te Puni Kōkiri. We supported agencies and private sector organisations working with whānau in a wide variety of ways, as detailed in our Statement of Service Performance.

There were approximately 160,000 Māori children in the school sector in 2006/07. Of these, more than 25,000 students were enrolled in kaupapa Māori (Māori medium) schools, receiving their education through a combination of Māori and English or Māori alone. *Ka Hikitia*, a new Māori Education Strategy, promotes a shift in policy development towards the Māori Potential Approach in the education sector. This strengths-based approach has been widely supported by key external stakeholders including iwi, hapū and whānau.

The government has committed to implementing a number of initiatives as part of the Effective Interventions work programme aimed at building safer communities. As part of this, Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Justice worked together during the year with

Māori practitioners, providers and offenders to develop a programme of action with the aim of reducing rates of offending by Māori. An engagement process has been established as an initial step in building sustainable relationships throughout the sector.

As part of the Rural Housing Programme, Te Puni Kōkiri worked with local iwi and Housing New Zealand Corporation to tackle substandard housing in rural Northland, East Cape and the Bay of Plenty. In Tai Tokerau, housing shortages will be reduced through a joint venture between Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa. The project also addresses a shortage of trainee tradesmen by building houses for the tribal housing strategy, using Māori carpentry apprentices supplied by Northland Polytechnic.

Te Puni Kōkiri worked with the Frankton-Dinsdale Rauawaawa Charitable Trust to develop sustainable services for kaumātua in Hamilton West. This established a "one-stop-shop" offering interactive social services to meet the cultural, economic, educational, health and social needs of kaumātua in that city. Through this programme, kaumātua are also able to access assistance with accommodation, health care and employment opportunities.

Whānau wellbeing is also the goal of Project Mauri Ora, developed by Te Korowai Aroha o Aotearoa with funding provided over three years by Te Puni Kōkiri. The aim of this project is to implement strategies that move whānau, hapū, iwi and Māori communities towards zero tolerance of family violence across the country. A whānau violence prevention framework has been piloted and provides

culturally effective interventions for victims, perpetrators and whānau. To date, over 200 skilled whānau, hapū and iwi practitioners have completed training. Capacity building was undertaken with over 30 hapū and iwi agencies providing support to an estimated 2000 whānau through the motu.





 STATEMENT OF SERVICE  
PERFORMANCE



# STATEMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

In terms of sections 35 and 37 of the Public Finance Act 1989, I am responsible, as Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri, for the preparation of the Te Puni Kōkiri financial statements and the judgements made in the process of producing those statements.

I have the responsibility of establishing and maintaining, and I have established and

maintained, a system of internal control procedures that provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting.

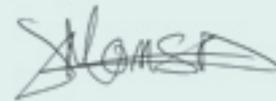
In my opinion, these financial statements fairly reflect the financial position and operations of Te Puni Kōkiri for the year ended 30 June 2007.

*Signed*



*Leith Comer  
Chief Executive  
27 September 2007*

*Countersigned*



*Julie-Anne Morrison  
Acting Deputy Secretary Support Services  
27 September 2007*

# AUDIT REPORT

## TO THE READERS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND PERFORMANCE INFORMATION OF TE PUNI KŌKIRI (THE MINISTRY OF MĀORI DEVELOPMENT) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

The Auditor-General is the auditor of Te Puni Kōkiri (the Ministry of Māori Development). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Stephen Lucy, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out the audit on his behalf. The audit covers the financial statements and statement of service performance and schedules of non-departmental activities included in the annual report of Te Puni Kōkiri for the year ended 30 June 2007.

### Unqualified opinion

In our opinion:

- The financial statements of Te Puni Kōkiri on pages 70 to 91:
  - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
  - fairly reflect:
    - of financial position of Te Puni Kōkiri as at 30 June 2007; and
    - the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date.
- The statement of service performance of Te Puni Kōkiri on pages 21 to 58:
  - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand; and
  - fairly reflects for each class of outputs:
    - its standards of delivery performance achieved, as compared with the forecast standards outlined in the statement of forecast service performance adopted at the start of the financial year; and
    - its actual revenue earned and output expenses incurred, as compared with the forecast revenues and output expenses outlined in the statement of

forecast service performance adopted at the start of the financial year.

- The schedules of non-departmental activities on pages 92 to 104 fairly reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies and commitments managed by Te Puni Kōkiri on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2007.

The audit was completed on 27 September 2007, and is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

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

### Basis of opinion

We carried out the audit in accordance with the Auditor-General's Auditing Standards, which incorporate the New Zealand Auditing Standards.

We planned and performed the audit to obtain all the information and explanations we considered necessary in order to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements and statement of service performance did not have material misstatements, whether caused by fraud or error.

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



The audit involved performing procedures to test the information presented in the financial statements and statement of service performance. We assessed the results of those procedures in forming our opinion.

Audit procedures generally include:

- determining whether significant financial and management controls are working and can be relied on to produce complete and accurate data;
- verifying samples of transactions and account balances;
- performing analyses to identify anomalies in the reported data;
- reviewing significant estimates and judgements made by the Chief Executive;
- confirming year-end balances;
- determining whether accounting policies are appropriate and consistently applied; and
- determining whether all financial statement and statement of service performance disclosures are adequate.

We did not examine every transaction, nor do we guarantee complete accuracy of the financial statements or statement of service performance.

We evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements and statement of service performance. We obtained all the information and explanations we required to support our opinion above.

#### **Responsibilities of the Chief Executive and the Auditor**

The Chief Executive is responsible for preparing financial statements and a statement of service performance in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand. The financial statements must fairly reflect the financial position of Te Puni Kōkiri as at 30

June 2007 and the results of its operations and cash flows for the year ended on that date. The statement of service performance must fairly reflect, for each class of outputs, standards of delivery performance achieved by Te Puni Kōkiri and revenue earned and expenses incurred, as compared with the forecast standards, revenue and expenses adopted at the start of the financial year. In addition, the schedules of non-departmental activities must fairly reflect the assets, liabilities, revenues, expenses, contingencies and commitments and trust monies managed by Te Puni Kōkiri on behalf of the Crown for the year ended 30 June 2007. The Chief Executive's responsibilities arise from sections 45A and 45B and 45(1)(f) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

We are responsible for expressing an independent opinion on the financial statements and statement of service performance and reporting that opinion to you. This responsibility arises from section 15 of the Public Audit Act 2001 and section 45D (2) of the Public Finance Act 1989.

#### **Independence**

When carrying out the audit we followed the independence requirements of the Auditor-General, which incorporate the independence requirements of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of New Zealand.

Other than the audit, we have no relationship with or interests in Te Puni Kōkiri.



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

Matters relating to the electronic presentation of the audited financial statements

This audit report relates to the financial statements of Te Puni Kōkiri for the year ended 30 June 2006 included on Te Puni Kōkiri web site. The Chief Executive is responsible for the maintenance and integrity of Te Puni Kōkiri web site. We have not been engaged to report on the integrity of Te Puni Kōkiri web site. We accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the web site.

The audit report refers only to the financial statements named above. It does not provide an opinion on any other information which may have been hyperlinked to/from these financial statements. If readers of this report are concerned with the inherent risks arising from electronic data communication they should refer to the published hard copy of the audited financial statements and related audit report dated 27 September 2006 to confirm the information included in the audited financial statements presented on this web site.

Legislation in New Zealand governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

# STATEMENT OF SERVICE PERFORMANCE

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

## INTRODUCTION

The Statement of Service Objectives for Te Puni Kōkiri is detailed in the *Statement of Intent 2006/07*. This forms the output objectives for the year against which this service performance statement reports.

## POLICY AND MONITORING – SOCIAL AND CULTURAL

### Description

Within this output class the Minister purchased:

- advice on policies and programmes that specifically impacted on realising the social and cultural potential of Māori people and resources across the three dimensions of mātauranga, whakamana and rawa to support economic transformation, the development of national identity and strengthening families; and
- monitoring of other state sector agencies' policies and programmes that were intended to realise the social and cultural potential of Māori people and resources across the three dimensions of mātauranga, whakamana and rawa, to support economic transformation, the development of national identity and strengthening families.

Quality, quantity and timeliness performance measures for Ministerial Servicing and Policy Advice are reported under Ministerial Servicing Performance in this report.

All work produced was aligned to key themes contained in the *Statement of Intent 2006/07*.

The specific outputs included:

### ■ Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities for enhancing Māori education outcomes (economic transformation)

In 2006/07, Te Puni Kōkiri undertook a *Best Evidence in Māori Education* research programme, which included analysis of quantitative and qualitative evidence, a stock take of services and a synopsis of Māori aspirations. This work will shortly be published on Te Puni Kōkiri's website.

This research programme provided the basis for our policy advice and engagement about Māori education. Throughout 2006/07, we provided advice to the Ministry of Education about the revision and re-development of the Māori Education Strategy. We prioritised this, because the revised strategy will ultimately provide the direction and impetus for other developments in Māori education. In addition, we provided advice and support to education agencies in terms of: the tertiary education reforms; the Choices work-stream; and Māori language education (in particular, the revision of Te Marautanga o Aotearoa and the development of Māori language teacher education).



■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities for developing whānau connections and leadership (strengthening whānau)*

The focus of this work in 2006/07 was the development of an overarching analysis of the Whānau Development Action and Research programme undertaken in 2004/05 and 2005/06, and a related literature review. This work will inform Te Puni Kōkiri's policy position across a range of issues. Te Puni Kōkiri also participated in a whole-of-government work-stream about Realising Youth Potential, with an especial emphasis on the situation of Māori youth within their whānau. In addition, Te Puni Kōkiri participated in the Family Violence Taskforce.

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities for enhancing Whānau health and housing outcomes (strengthening whānau)*

Te Puni Kōkiri commissioned an analysis of *Key issues in Māori Health in the period 1986 to 2006*. This analysis has provided the basis for our policy advice and engagement in the health sector. We have concentrated our focus on selected issues throughout 2006/07, including: consideration of issues associated with rongoā Māori; and supporting the development of healthy lifestyles among Māori people through the *Healthy Eating, Healthy Action* work-stream. Throughout this period, Te Puni Kōkiri has also provided significant advice and support for the *Rural Housing Programme* administered by Housing New Zealand Corporation.

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities associated with the development of traditional and contemporary Māori arts (national identity)*

During this period, Te Puni Kōkiri prepared an initial position paper about mātauranga Māori to affirm our interests in this area, and to identify a work programme to drive our (re-)engagement in related issues. In addition, Te Puni Kōkiri presented substantial evidence to the WAI 262 inquiry (the 'flora and fauna' claim).

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities associated with the provision of support for marae development (national identity)*

Throughout the review period, Te Puni Kōkiri has participated in the Marae Grants Committee that is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs. We also undertook work to design a national marae survey, and piloted this survey through our Tākitimu region. In addition, Te Puni Kōkiri has administered the *Sites of Significance* process throughout this period to recognise wāhi tapu. Some work was undertaken to update the guidelines for the *Sites of Significance* process, but this work was deferred to ensure that it could be aligned with a wider review of protection mechanisms.

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, work to implement the Māori Language Strategy across government (national identity)*

In the Māori Language Strategy, Te Puni Kōkiri is responsible for Māori language policy, coordination and monitoring. In 2006/07, an extensive research programme

was undertaken to fulfil the monitoring function of this work. In particular, we completed: a national Survey of the Health of the Māori Language (with the results published in Māori Language Week 2007); an inventory of Māori language programmes and services across government; and completed the report on attitudes towards the Māori language. We also coordinated the MLS Officials Committee to provide advice and support to MLS agencies to progress their Māori language planning and programmes, and re-established the MLS Chief Executive Forum. We prepared an annual report to the Minister of Māori Affairs to report progress with this work.

- *Provide advice on, and monitor, work associated with the development of the Māori broadcasting sector (national identity and economic transformation)*
- Te Puni Kōkiri has undertaken significant

policy work in this sector over the last twelve months to develop the Māori Broadcasting and E-Media Policy Framework. This framework will provide the basis for policy and operational development in this sector for the medium-term future. In addition, we undertook work to strengthen the infrastructure of the Māori Television Service and Te Māngai Pāho. We also provided advice to the Minister of Māori Affairs about his interests in these entities.

Additionally, Te Puni Kōkiri contributed to the Effective Interventions work-stream within the justice sector. In particular, we worked with the Ministry of Justice to develop the Programme of Action for Māori, which aims to reduce the entry of Māori into the criminal justice system. In addition, Te Puni Kōkiri provided substantial comments on other cabinet papers and initiatives in this work-stream.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(figures are GST exclusive)

30/06/06 Actual \$000		30/06/07 Actual \$000	30/06/07 Supp Estimates \$000	30/06/07 Main Estimates \$000
6,804	Revenue Crown	5,681	5,681	5,252
326	Other Revenue	379	326	326
<b>7,130</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>6,060</b>	<b>6,042</b>	<b>5,578</b>
7,040	Total Expenses	6,035	6,042	5,578
<b>90</b>	<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## POLICY AND MONITORING - ECONOMIC AND ENTERPRISE

### Description

Within this output class the Minister purchased:

- advice on policies and programmes that specifically impacted on realising the social and cultural potential of Māori people and resources across the three dimensions of mātauranga, whakamana and rawa to support economic transformation, the development of national identity and strengthening families; and
- monitoring of other state sector agencies' policies and programmes that were intended to realise the social and cultural potential of Māori people and resources across the three dimensions of mātauranga, whakamana and rawa, to support economic transformation, the development of national identity and strengthening families.

Quality, quantity and timeliness performance measures for Ministerial Servicing and Policy Advice are reported under Ministerial Servicing Performance in this report.

All work produced was aligned to key themes contained in the Statement of Intent 2006/07. The specific outputs included:

#### *Develop a Māori Economic Forecasting Report (economic transformation)*

In 2006/07 Te Puni Kōkiri completed substantial research and analysis work that has been compiled to form the draft *Māori Economic Forecast Report*. The report is intended to create an informed understanding of the possible future drivers of influence affecting how Māori participate in both the New Zealand and

global future economic systems; and focus attention on the decisions that need to be made today to ensure active participation and shareholding of Māori in future economic systems.

The focus for future economic growth will be better utilisation of assets as well as diversification of the asset base to ensure a more even spread of risk across the portfolio of Māori assets. Innovation and adoption of new technologies will give Māori the tools to participate in new sectors as well as finding ways to remain profitable in existing sectors.

#### *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities for enhancing Māori employment outcomes (economic transformation)*

During 2006/07, Te Puni Kōkiri undertook an analysis of statistical and qualitative research about Key Issues in Māori Employment. This analysis has provided the basis for our policy advice about the Working New Zealand work-stream which addressed employment development and benefit reform. In particular, Te Puni Kōkiri worked closely with the Ministry for Social Development to progressively develop and confirm the Māori Employment Framework. This framework sets out principles, outcomes and indicators for Māori employment policy, and provides the basis to monitor and evaluate programmes and services that are designed to promote Māori employment outcomes. In addition, we provided policy advice about various aspects of benefit reform that were considered through the Working New Zealand work-stream.

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities to grow Māori enterprise opportunities (economic transformation)*

**Review of the Māori Trustee**

Several papers were prepared in 2006/07 that sought decisions from Cabinet in order to progress the ongoing review of the Māori Trustee. These included:

- proposals that enhance Māori economic development opportunities;
- proposed structure of the Māori Trustee (a statutory body corporate on schedule 4 of the Public Finance Act); and
- agreement to legislative changes required to implement the outcomes of the review, subject to consultation with Māori.

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities to maximise the potential of collectively owned Māori assets (economic transformation)*

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities to support the retention and development of Māori land (economic transformation)*

As part of the Government's Māori Land Development Action Plan, agreed to by Cabinet in August 2006, Te Puni Kōkiri commenced a programme of action to facilitate and promote Māori land economic development in 2006/07. The purpose of the programme of action is to achieve measurable and sustainable Māori land economic development through funding the facilitation of Māori land projects. The focus during 2006/07 has been on purchasing project management services to plan and commence projects and on expert assessments to ascertain development potential.

To date the Programme of Action has achieved the following outcomes:

1. Facilitated Māori land owners to identify promising land development opportunities and pathways to achieve this;
2. Employed contractors with specialist skills and experience to assist with land development projects where appropriate;
3. Established an advisory group of Māori practitioners with wide-ranging experience in Māori land development activities; and
4. Conducted on the ground assessment of the current economic utilisation of Māori land blocks and their potential for better economic utilisation.

Te Puni Kōkiri engaged with the owners of 63 Māori Land interest/blocks from which 22 blocks, covering 626 hectares, were selected for further assessment regarding their potential for better economic utilisation through arrangements, including leases and joint venture agreements.

Through the engagement of a contractor with specialist skills and experience to assist landowners the following tangible results have been achieved:

- arranged new cropping leases to plant squash in four Porangahau land blocks;
- progressed work on arranging lease agreements for a number of Pakipaki and Omahu land blocks and has explored the possibility of leasing additional Omahu land blocks; and
- made progress towards agreeing new development leases for the Kuru (Porangahau) and Kani (Porangahau) farming blocks.



- This project has also been working towards facilitating land development and improvements in land capital value. This has been progressed through:
    - arranging a new irrigation well for the Pakipaki land blocks;
    - completing a test bore, new well and drainage scheme for the Wharerangi land blocks;
    - planning visible improvements to the Kuru (Poranhangahau) and Kani (Porangahau) farming blocks; and
    - making visible improvements to all blocks newly included in cropping leases.
  
  - In Kaikoura work was conducted to assist the owners of three blocks of undeveloped urban land in Kaikoura to identify the preferred development options for their land by employing 'The Project Leadership Group Ltd' as a project manager. The following work was completed in 2006/07:
    - two meetings with a quorum of the trustees was convened;
    - worked with the owners of the three land blocks to identify a preferred development option for their land;
    - completed a survey and needs analysis for each site under investigation, in relation to both the town and the sites, and reviewing the land in terms of the district plan; and
    - compiled a list of development options for the landowners consideration.
  
  - In Anewa and Ohuia work was conducted to assist the owners of Anewa station and Ohuia station by employing a registered farm management consultant based in Taumaranui, to identify the current performance of farming operations on their land, the sustainable economic potential of their land, and practical pathways to achieve the sustainable economic potential of their land and the landowners' prime objectives. This project was completed in 2006/07 and a final report provided to Te Puni Kōkiri. The project has been successful in achieving the desired outcomes, in particular:
    - by working with the trustees of Anewa and Ohuia stations to prepare two written reports detailing current performance, estimated sustainable economic potential, options and a recommended pathway to achieve the estimated sustainable economic potential;
    - assessing the owners' prime objectives and consideration of opportunities, for Anewa and Ohuia to combine resources and/or work in partnership; and
    - discussing the relevant report with each group of trustees and providing assistance in agreeing on their preferred development path and presenting the key findings to meetings of the beneficiaries.
- Te Puni Kōkiri continues to facilitate and promote Māori land economic development through this and other programmes. Additionally, Te Puni Kōkiri will continue to manage, monitor and support these and other projects to ensure positive outcomes are achieved.

**■ Realising Māori Commercial Success**  
*The performance measure required the administering of the Māori Business Facilitation Service.*

The Māori Business Facilitation Service was formed in 2000 to provide advice and mentoring assistance to Māori wishing to start a business. Over time the core service has changed its focus and approach, refining the way in which it provides services, and in 2006 was the Winner of the 2006 Vero Excellence in Business Support Awards (Public-Private Partnership Category).

As mentioned in the last Annual report, the Māori Business Facilitation Service in 2006/07 has altered its strategic focus to provide more flexible and innovative approaches across a range of activities that support Māori commercial success. These included:

- Working to support Māori business networks and sector development initiatives;
- Supporting governance and management of Māori commercial entities through information and direct assistance, and promoting Māori in leadership and governance roles; and
- Promoting Māori business success through strategic relationships, media, and research activity.

The core roles undertaken by the Business Development Directorate of Te Puni Kōkiri were:

- Working with Māori business people, developing relationships across a wide cross section of the commercial world, and with agencies which are working in similar fields, both mainstream and Māori-focused;
- Providing information and assistance

to business people, and developing the knowledge to assist and influence thinking in the area; and

- Facilitating, brokering and directing people to the right places for business advice and expertise and opportunities.

Te Puni Kōkiri operated within a delivery model over three levels – leadership, enabling and foundation. This model was applied to identify objectives and service requirements, by analysing the opportunities, organisations and business, possible activities and solutions.

In 2006/07, Te Puni Kōkiri has:

- Supported the Federation of Māori Authorities (FoMA) conference for Māori commercial leaders, including presentations and work on agribusiness;
- Assisted in developing profiles of Māori businesses, through various publications leading to continued growth of Māori aspirations and role models;
- Worked with FoMA, Māori Trustee and Poutama Trust in developing Tekau Plus to provide a commercial leadership model so that Māori can leverage the significant part they play in the agribusiness sector;
- Supported New Zealand Māori Tourism Council (NZMTC) and the infrastructure of Māori Regional Tourism Organisations that it represents;
- Supported the creative sector development through the spearhead of Aniwaniwa, a modern multimedia, uniquely Māori story of the Horahora power station village on the Waikato river that has been showcased internationally at the Venice Biennale;
- Worked with Toi Māori to establish a commercial arm to include research into international markets, and global networks;



- Worked alongside Poutama Trust to assist Wai Industries to patent their commercially sensitive, world leading health solution for the medical condition Xerostima or Dry Mouth syndrome;
- Contributed towards the development of a world wide portal, Biz.govt.nz containing information, templates on dealing with government agencies, international trade and on growing a business, launched in August 2007; and
- E Tupu - assisted in the development and implementation of practical workshops on farm performance from a governance perspective that were led by winners and advisors from the Ahuwhenua trophy.

#### **Māori Business Facilitation Service (MBFS)**

In 2006/07, \$1.698m was expensed (compared to a departmental budget of \$2.392m) for MBFS, in support of:

- Stakeholder workshops and regional business networks to develop and discuss Māori economic development;
- Sponsorship of Māori business awards;
- Facilitating of Māori business opportunities;
- Maintaining systems, analysis and reporting;
- Developing commercial sector networks, strategic relationships and leadership; and
- The Māori tourism infrastructure.

#### **Outputs included:**

- 605 registrations (target 700) were received for MBFS assistance. The target was not achieved because fewer registrations were accepted due to stronger filtering processes;
- 390 Business Development Plans (target 600) were completed. Because of the

decrease in registrations, fewer Business Development plans were received, however the changes to the process has translated to a much higher number of interventions. In total, 300 generic/specialist and sector-specific interventions were intended and 662 were processed;

- 29 (target 40) Māori tourism operators were supported through the Māori Tourism Facilitation component of the business facilitation service;
- 22 (target 30) Māori Land Facilitation service clients were supported, although 41 land-blocks had been engaged with;
- 5 (target 8) business networks were maintained, however a further four were being developed as at 30 June 2007;
- 2 (target 3) land clusters were developed and supported;
- 6 (target 10) regional events that promote Māori business endeavour and opportunity were supported;
- 6 (target 6) sector and business networks, hui and development were supported; and
- 5 (target 5) strategic sector events were supported through the NZMTC.

#### **Effective Governance Website**

The Effective Governance Website is an information source with reference material on best practice, templates, tools and articles, both Māori specific and generic.

Since its launch the website statistics have shown a steady increase in usage, up by 25% on last year. Recent data indicates 5,038 unique visitors each month entered the site, making 66,740 hits. About a quarter of these visitors re-visited the site within the month.

Most of the visitors are entering via search

engines such as Google. Key topics of interest were the case studies and the tools (e.g. templates for letter of appointment), and basic explanatory information. Comment from users has been very positive, and the site compares favourably in usability and usefulness of information with similar sites overseas.

It is intended that the site be further developed, building it over time to have a wider range of information and have information developed for specific types of entities (e.g. marae committees).

#### Strategic Relationships – Boardwalk

The Boardwalk series was devised as a 'primer' series of basic information to assist those who are in governance roles or who are potential candidates for governance roles. While there is some focus on Māori considering roles on government boards, it is applicable to boards of different types – whether they are ahu whenua trusts, marae committees, or company, government and school boards.

The Boardwalk series fits with the information provided on the website. While the website has the capacity to expand in many directions, the Boardwalk publications are intended to be mini-guides, very practical in nature and summaries of the core issues and practices of governance.

Te Puni Kōkiri distributed the first two publications in the series, "*Being on a Board*" and "*Chairing a Board*" in October 2006. To date 15,000 copies have been distributed to all Marae, Iwi organizations, and through networks such as FOMA, Poutama Trust, Māori Trust Office, Māori Business Networks, and through Te Puni Kōkiri regional offices.

The next two publications in the series are on *communications with stakeholders* and *the decision-making process*. These are expected to be distributed later in 2007.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(figures are GST exclusive)

30/06/06 Actual \$000		30/06/07 Actual \$000	30/06/07 Supp Estimates \$000	30/06/07 Main Estimates \$000
10,756	Revenue Crown	12,393	12,393	14,317
382	Other Revenue	24	243	9
<b>11,138</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>12,417</b>	<b>12,636</b>	<b>14,326</b>
11,063	Total Expenses	11,858	12,636	14,326
<b>75</b>	<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## POLICY – CROWN-MĀORI RELATIONSHIPS

### Description

Within this output class the Minister purchased policy advice on the relationship between Māori and the Crown and on the links between that relationship and the realisation of Māori potential across the three dimensions of mātauranga, whakamana and rawa, to support economic transformation, the development of national identity, and strengthening families.

This included all treaty policy issues and advice on the impacts of legislation not addressed in any other output class.

Quality, quantity and timeliness performance measures for Ministerial Servicing and Policy Advice are reported under Ministerial Servicing Performance in this report.

All work produced was aligned to key themes contained in the Statement of Intent 2006/07. The specific outputs included:

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities associated with facilitating Treaty of Waitangi settlements, including advice about the mandating of settlement entities and the provision of support for post-settlement entities (national identity)*

Te Puni Kōkiri provided advice to facilitate Treaty of Waitangi Settlements in 2006/07 specifically on:

- Rangitāne o Manawatū mandate reconfirmation; Hauraki mandate issues; Ngāti Porou mandate preparations; Wairoa Working Group mandate strategy; Ngāti Ranginui mandate process; Te Kotahi a Tūhoe mandate

process; and Wairarapa ki Tararua mandate preparations;

- the use of conservation land as redress in settlements;
- Waikato River, Te Aupōuri, Te Rarawa, Ngāti Apa, Tūranga, Port Nicholson Block Claims, and Ngāti Kahu ki Whangaroa settlement negotiations;
- Te Roroa and Te Arawa settlement legislation;
- specific Waitangi Tribunal reports including the Te Tau Ihu interim reports, settlement issue reports in Te Arawa and Auckland, and historical reports in the Central North Island;
- the preparation of evidence for the Waitangi Tribunal's Flora and Fauna (Wai 262) inquiry;
- an enhanced role for Te Puni Kōkiri in the Treaty Settlement process;
- the Crown's strategies for settling all Treaty claims by 2020;
- the Crown's progress in responding to Waitangi Tribunal reports;
- Protection Mechanism and Sites of Significance process and policy; and
- foreshore and seabed matters.

Te Puni Kōkiri provided cultural support and claims facilitation, including:

- in the Te Roroa Treaty settlement negotiations and foreshore and seabed negotiations; and
- in the Wai 262, Whanganui District, National Park District, Te Arawa Settlement, and Tāmaki MaKARau Settlement Waitangi Tribunal inquiries.

Te Puni Kōkiri provided support to post settlement entities and other settlement related entities, including in relation to:

- Māori Trust Boards;
- SILNA reserves;
- the Mauao Trust;
- the Pākaitore Trust; and
- the Tuhua Trust.

Te Puni Kōkiri provided advice on and facilitated the transfer of the following land or land interests to iwi to promote positive relationships between iwi and Government:

- Mauao (agreement negotiated);
- Tuhua (order vesting Crown shares in Tuhua Trust awaiting decision of Māori Land Court); and
- Whanganui Courthouse (deed of on-account-settlement signed and land vested in Pākaitore Trust).

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities to support the development and application of Māori governance models (economic transformation and strengthening Whānau)*

Waka Umanga (Māori Corporations) Draft Bill: In December 2006 Cabinet approved policy proposals for a new statutory governance entity tailored to meet the organisational needs of Māori tribal groups (iwi and hapū) and other Māori groups that manage communal assets. The proposals were based on the governance policy work undertaken by Te Puni Kōkiri, the Law Commission's report *Waka Umanga: A Proposed Law for Māori Governance Entities*, feedback from Māori, and input from other departments.

The Waka Umanga (Māori Corporations) Bill was drafted in accordance with the key legislative provisions agreed to

by Cabinet, and in April 2007, Cabinet approved the release of the Bill for targeted consultation in June and July 2007 with iwi and Māori organisations, as well as the business and legal sectors. Stakeholders were asked to consider whether the provisions and requirements in the draft Bill are acceptable to, and as effective as possible for, Māori organisations and the commercial organisations that will have dealings with them. A report to Cabinet on the outcome of consultation will be prepared once consultation has been completed.

The Bill has a priority to proceed to select committee in the 2007 Legislative Programme.

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues and opportunities associated with Māori interests in oceans policy and the water programme of action (economic transformation)*

Te Puni Kōkiri has participated on various officials groups in 2006/07 over the full range of marine and freshwater initiatives and priorities, providing input on substantive issues for Māori and engagement with Māori. Reports have been provided to the Minister of Māori Affairs on an ongoing basis as required. Reports will continue to be provided with a particular focus on the Sustainable Water Programme of Action and aquaculture development for Māori.

■ *Provide advice on, and monitor, issues associated with the administration of Māori Affairs legislation*

The Māori Purposes Bill 2006 was passed



on 7 December 2006. Cabinet confirmed the inclusion of a Māori Purposes Bill on the 2007 Legislation Programme, with a priority to proceed to select committee.

Proposed amendments to section 6 of the Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975, the Māori Trust Boards Act 1955, the Maniapoto Māori Trust Board Act 1988 and Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993 will be progressed through the Māori Purposes Bill 2007.

In addition, the Crown Māori Relationship Instrument (CMRI) Guidelines to assist agencies in developing and executing relationship instruments (such as

memoranda of understanding) between the Crown and Māori were officially launched by Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Justice in January 2007.

*The CMRI Annual Report* was completed on time and approved by Cabinet on 30 April 2007.

Te Puni Kōkiri and Ministry of Justice officials plan to conduct a number of workshops over the next 12 months with particular agencies to assist a whole-of-government awareness and to discuss in more detail how they might use the CMRI policy framework.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(figures are GST exclusive)

30/06/06 Actual \$000		30/06/07 Actual \$000	30/06/07 Supp Estimates \$000	30/06/07 Main Estimates \$000
7,456	Revenue Crown	6,959	6,959	6,432
11	Other Revenue	30	29	11
<b>7,467</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>6,989</b>	<b>6,988</b>	<b>6,443</b>
7,467	Total Expenses	6,898	6,988	6,443
<b>0</b>	<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## RELATIONSHIPS AND INFORMATION

### Description

The Minister purchased outputs that were designed to assist Māori to realise their social, economic and cultural potential at the local level. These outputs included policy advice, information services, communications, and brokerage and coordination services to support relationships between Māori and state sector agencies, local government, non-government organisations and the private sector.

Quality, quantity and timeliness performance measures for Ministerial Servicing are reported under Ministerial Servicing Performance in this report.

*The performance measures required:*

- *provision of information to Māori and others about issues and opportunities associated with our organisational priorities;*
- *collection and analysis of local-level information about issues and opportunities associated with our organisational priorities;*
- *provision of brokerage services between Māori and state sector agencies, local government, non-government organisations and the private sector;*
- *co-ordination of services between Māori and state sector agencies, local government, non-government organisations and the private sector; and*
- *advice on the ownership and regulatory interests of the Minister of Māori Affairs in various entities.*

All work produced was aligned to key themes as contained in the Statement of Intent 2006/07. The specific outputs and services by Region are summarised below.

### TAITOKERAU

#### Tōtara North – A Tourism Centre

Te Rūnanga o Whaingaroa, based in the small Northland settlement of Kaeo, has secured the old Tōtara Mill situated on the Whangaroa harbour, and plans to turn this site into a tourism centre. Te Puni Kōkiri has assisted the Rūnanga through providing a key worker, as well as business and investment advice.

#### Opononi Heritage Centre and Footprints Hokianga – History converges with technology

Te Puni Kōkiri supported the Kaumātua and four marae in Hokianga to develop a heritage centre that relates 1,000 year old stories converging history with technology. In partnership with Copthorne Omapere this initiative is supporting tourism development as a catalyst for transforming Hokianga.

#### Tai Tokerau Iwi Consortium – Seven Iwi Working Together

The Tai Tokerau Iwi Consortium operates at a strategic and policy level for the collective benefit of seven iwi organisations, including Ngāti Whatua, Ngāti Wai, Ngā Puhī, Whaingaroa, Te Rārawa, Ngāti Kahu and Te Aupōuri. Te Puni Kōkiri supported the consortium to assess and build their governance and management capacity, engage with local and regional councils and identify strategic and policy issues.

#### Te Uri o Hau – A plan for economic and social transformation

The social and economic transformation of Te Uri o Hau in a post-settlement environment is a key goal to ensure prosperity for their whānau. Te Puni Kōkiri worked alongside Te Uri o Hau to create economic and social



profiles and provided funding for strategic policy advice.

#### **Ngāti Wai Digital Strategy – ICT access to whānau**

Ngāti Wai have provided leadership in the information and communications sector through its digital strategies, implementing projects on five marae giving ICT access to whānau in those areas. Te Puni Kōkiri supported Ngāti Wai with their project management and business case development and supported their applications to the Digital Strategy fund.

#### **“When you can’t hear, you listen differently” – Support for Māori Deaf in Tai Tokerau.**

As a pretext to the establishment of a Māori Deaf Association that supports the needs of Māori Deaf in Tai Tokerau, Te Puni Kōkiri supported a project by Kaha Turi O Te Tai Tokerau (Māori Deaf Steering Committee) and Tiaho Trust (formerly Te Tai Tokerau Disability Empowerment and Advocacy Support Trust). The aim of the project is to enable Māori Deaf to control their own development and achieve their own objectives within the wider Māori communities and the health and disability sectors. This project was also supported by Northland Disabilities Resource Centre, Te Roopu Waiora Trust, Te Uri O Hau, and Hauora Whānui who recognised the issues and barriers facing Māori Deaf and the need to establish culturally appropriate services.

#### **Trade training opportunity**

Te Puni Kōkiri is developing a new look for Māori trade training in Tai Tokerau. In partnership with Te Rūnanga o Te Rarawa,

Northland College, NorthTec and the Ministry of Social Development, Te Puni Kōkiri has provided funding to support the implementation of trade training for young Māori.

#### **Engaging Rangatahi in Learning – Inter sectoral support for education project**

To address the critical issue of Māori boy’s educational achievement, Te Puni Kōkiri secured agreement from the Northland Inter-sectoral Forum to prioritise ‘Engaging Rangatahi in Learning’ as the key Northland issue to address. Plans are now underway to secure Te Kotahitanga in every school in Northland, supported by mentoring, whānau support networks, and rangatahi initiatives. Te Puni Kōkiri, Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Social Development are working together to support this priority.

#### **Te Whare Mātauranga – A place of learning**

Te Whare Mātauranga will be a place to gather and share the traditions and treasures of Ngāpuhi. Te Rūnanga ā iwi o Ngāpuhi and their Te Whare Mātauranga governance group, project managers Manaaki Solutions and Te Puni Kōkiri are working together to design and develop Te Whare Mātauranga both virtually and physically.

#### **TĀMAKI MAKĀURAU**

#### **Pae Huarahi, Te Roopu Waiora Trust – Māori Disabled Driving Their Own Future**

A project considered the first of its kind led by whānau with disabilities is being developed from support provided by Te Puni Kōkiri. The initiative known as Pae Huarahi was originally designed with guidance of kaumātua from Ngāi Tai at Umupuia Marae. Its overall goal is to build the capacity of whānau with disabilities to determine and

evaluate government and non-government service delivery provided across all sectors. Pae Huarahi has a number of layers that involves mana whenua, mainstream, kaupapa Māori and government agency responsiveness to Māori disabled. Driving this initiative is Te Roopu Waiora Trust in partnership with Tāmaki Ngāti Kapo Incorporated and Mana Tangata Turi; unique organisations founded and governed by Māori with a range of disabilities.

#### **Auckland Festival – “Tuwhare” Performance**

In 2006/07, Te Puni Kōkiri assisted Auckland Festival AK07 to hold “Tuwhare”, an evening of Māori music set to the poetry of Hone Tuwhare. Overall, AK07 was an excellent celebration of artistry and song, with a uniquely Māori wairua.

#### **Ngāpuhi Festival – A Celebration of Ngāpuhitanga**

The Ngāpuhi Festival held in March 2007 was an outstanding success. The festival was a Celebration of Ngāpuhitanga and approximately 38,000 people attended (exceeding the original target of 10,000 people). The event began with a hakatau for Ngāpuhi taonga (compliments of Auckland Museum) and was a widely recognised success for Ngāpuhitanga under the banners of Ngā Pou O Te Whare Tapu O Ngāpuhi: Pūhanga Tohora, Te Ramaroa, Whiria, Panguru, Maungataniwha, Tokerau, Rākaumangamanga, Manaia, Tūtamoe, and Maunganui.

#### **The Marae Directory Project – A Foundation For Working Together**

The Marae directory was a successful project piloted with 25 Marae supported by Te Puni

Kōkiri. The project was initiated by Te Puni Kōkiri from the findings of the marae census completed in 1997. This project has been a foundation for marae to network together, communicate; promoting and marketing what services they have to offer the local and surrounding communities as well as other communities within the region and throughout Aotearoa.

#### **Te Roopu Kaumātua O Owairaka ki Tāmaki**

Te Puni Kōkiri facilitated Hui Whakaako Waiata mō ngā wā katoa as part of the cultural development agenda for their membership in May 2007. The hui continued a strong relationship between Te Puni Kōkiri and Te Roopu Kaumātua O Owairaka.

Feedback from the 40 attendees highlighted an increase in knowledge and understanding, cultural development strengthened and wellbeing enhanced. As one kaumātua commented “we were fed the kai of chiefs”.

#### **Tamaki Ki Raro – Single Parent Mentoring Program**

This project provided a mentoring program to empower single Māori parents to achieve their aspirations and enhance whānau wellbeing. It was an opportunity to increase whānau wellbeing through financial independence, reduce the incidence of domestic violence and create safe environments for whānau. The actual program runs over a 12 week period, and is collaboratively supported by Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Social Development.

The program has progressed well and the Rōpū have been able to successfully build



relationships with Work and Income co-ordinators from Mangere, Manurewa, Papakura, Onehunga, Clendon, Papatoetoe, and Manukau. Two highly skilled development coaches were employed to support, encourage and help the 20 participants create career pathways and achieve sustainable employment. The participants are already seeing the benefits of the program and how they can empower themselves to achieve desired goals.

#### WAIKATO

##### **Platinum RSVP–Event Business off to a Good Start**

Te Puni Kōkiri engaged a specialist mentor to work with the marketing strategy and provided assistance with the first event – the live comedy show “The Laughing Samoans”.

##### **Katchafire – Business Development**

Katchafire embarked on their second European tour which saw them break into music’s two notoriously competitive music markets – the United Kingdom and United States of America. Te Puni Kōkiri provided Business Development mentoring, management and infrastructure development.

##### **Hauraki Māori Trust Board – Whānau Development Action Research Programme / Strategic Blue Print 2006 – 2012**

Te Puni Kōkiri has supported the Hauraki Māori Trust Board (HMTB) to design a Hauraki Whānau focused social audit framework. The purpose of the framework is to provide a comprehensive Hauraki Whānau profile and foundation for the development of indigenous indicators to shape a better future for Hauraki as an iwi. The Board has developed and implemented its Hauraki

Strategic Blue Print 2006 – 2012, with a vision of “Building the Hauraki iwi together” to provide a future where all Hauraki Whānau are governed, economically vibrant, culturally rich, healthy, educated, informed and participating as part of a robust and thriving te taiao.

##### **Hauraki Māori Trust Board Digital Library Project**

Te Puni Kōkiri also supported HMTB to provide an opportunity to develop and launch a Hauraki Digital library and produce a User Manual. The Library will store Hauraki mātauranga and make it accessible online to Hauraki descendants. HMTB will develop the library and lead the protection and sustainability of ngā taonga tuku iho for Hauraki and external stakeholders to access. It also allows for the intergenerational transmission of cultural knowledge to current generations and into the future.

##### **Ngāti Pu Whānau Trust Cultural Expo**

Te Puni Kōkiri provided support to Ngāti Pu Whānau Trust to hold a Cultural Expo for whānau and hapū members to participate in traditional and contemporary Māori arts and crafts.

Ngāti Pu Whānau were able to attend and participate in the three workshops around hapū activities to:

- Learn new skills;
- Receive cultural knowledge; and
- Transfer of art mediums.

Over 500 people attended the expo from Ngāti Pu, Hauraki, the Motu, and the wider community who participated in the workshops. Evaluation and feedback from

participants within the workshops has shown how their lives have changed as a result of the expo.

### **TE ARAWA**

#### **Te Arawa Lakes Trust 'NAU MAI PLACE'**

This is a major communications strategy supported by Te Puni Kōkiri to assist the Trust and its beneficiaries communicate better with one another and their 33 marae. The initial pilot links ten marae and provides access for beneficiaries via the internet. This will enable Te Arawa people to network with their marae from anywhere in the world as well as assist their people to stay connected with their marae, whānau, hapū and iwi.

#### **Tourism**

Te Puni Kōkiri has supported and maximised the Māori Tourism product in the Ngā Toka Toru Charitable Trust through Calendar of Events, Rotomahana Walkway feasibility and facilitation, and its ongoing funding of various sporting and cultural events on an annual basis.

#### **Ahuwhenua Trophy 2007 – Hard Work Rewarded**

Te Puni Kōkiri was a major sponsor of this coveted competition. The trophy was first commissioned by the late Tā Apirana Ngata to encourage and acknowledge Māori farming. Te Puni Kōkiri supported the field day hosted by Tuaropaki Dry Stock Farm at Mokai, Taupō who were the Midland Region winners.

#### **Māori Youth – Rangatahi**

Te Puni Kōkiri invested in and supported Te Taumata Mātauranga o Ngāti Whakaue – Education Strategy, Youth Awareness

Week Events, Te Kaihanga Trust – Rangatahi Careers, Waipapa 9 Trust – Agricultural and Horticultural Training, and Te Rangimarie Trust – Governance and Management.

#### **Tūwharetoa Māori Trust Board – 'Huinga Rangatahi 2007'**

Te Puni Kōkiri support assisted Ngāti Tūwharetoa develop rangatahi potential and career expo targeting Yr 12-13 students throughout the Taupō region. The hui was well attended, relevant to rangatahi needs in terms of identifying career options, and developing a collective and supportive environment to help rangatahi engage their future with confidence.

#### **Te Waioira ā Tane**

Te Waioira ā Tane is a Māori healing and rongoā service based in Rotorua. This service emerged in response to a significant number of Māori people seeking alternative therapy to improve their health, well being and quality of life. It has been identified that the priority for healing would be those suffering from cancer, heart disease, diabetes, and renal failure. Te Puni Kōkiri's support has strengthened the governance and management infrastructure of Te Waioira ā Tane Charitable Trust.

#### **Māori Land Development Seminars – Land utilisation information**

Te Puni Kōkiri sponsored a series of seminars that focused on the following development options:

- Residential and Investment;
- Vermaculture and Sustainable Communities; and
- Geothermal Low Temperature Utilisation.



Future topics focus on Forestry Options in partnership with SCION. To date the seminars have been well attended and relevant. Future seminars may focus on options for Taupo lands. These seminars will provide Māori landowners with insights and options to enhance their own land utilisation.

#### **Ngā Kākano o te Kaihanga Trust – Rangatahi Potential and Career Pathways Identified**

Te Puni Kōkiri assisted the Trust with a two pronged developmental programme focussing on rangatahi potential and career pathways analysis that coincided with the NZSA National Certificate in Fitness, level 2.

#### **Taumata Mātauranga o Ngāti Whakaue**

Te Puni Kōkiri assisted the Rūnanga with the development and implementation of its education strategy. This education strategy supports previous work to establish an institute of Marine Studies in Maketū, and developing partnerships with the Ministry of Education and other agencies.

#### **TE MOANA Ā TOI**

#### **Industry Leaders in Kiwifruit Production – Te Kaha Joint Venture Orchards**

The six Te Kaha Joint Venture Orchard operations, all growing on Māori Freehold Land, have become industry leaders in Kiwifruit Gold Production and returns. Te Puni Kōkiri assisted the participating land trusts with the development of a year long programme of training to strengthen their active participation in managing their collective assets. Environmental and capacity audits have been completed and trusts are undergoing further training on

their way to completing remedial work based on that assessment.

#### **Strengthening Governance – Governance Training**

Te Puni Kōkiri facilitated five Trustee Training and Strategic Planning workshops for Charitable Trusts, Ahu Whenua Trusts and Māori Reservations. The workshops provided trustees with relevant information that has raised their awareness with regard to legislation and their roles and responsibilities. As an outcome of this training the trusts have the capacity to lead, influence and make positive choices for themselves and others.

#### **Website, Shareholder Communication – The Proprietors of Mangatawa Papamoa Blocks**

Mangatawa Papamoa Blocks Incorporated is involved in large commercial redevelopment activities for their land. As well as delivering governance and management programmes, Te Puni Kōkiri facilitated the development of a website for the Incorporation as a communication tool to enable effective shareholder participation in the ongoing management of the Incorporation and to facilitate discussion on their developmental aspirations.

#### **Te Whetu Marae – Whare Tipuna To Be Rebuilt**

Te Puni Kōkiri facilitated and brokered hui between the Te Whetu Marae trustees and local funding agencies. This enabled the Marae trustees to accelerate the rebuilding of their Whareniui.

Te Whetu o te Rangi is the focal point for discussion of any issues relating to or effecting

the people of Ngāti Pukenga ki Tauranga Iwi. The devastation of losing their whare tipuna through fire was felt not only by the people of Ngāti Pukenga but also the wider community of Tauranga Moana.

#### **First Regional Rā Hākinakina for Mataatua and Tauranga Moana Kōhanga Reo**

Te Puni Kōkiri supported the first regional Kohanga Reo Rā Hākinakina for Mataatua and Tauranga Moana. The event was attended by 58 Kōhanga Reo, 1500 tamariki and 350 mātua, kaumātua and kuia. The event gave Te Moana a Toi Kōhanga Reo the opportunity to participate in traditional and contemporary sports and cultural events throughout the day.

#### **Tūhoe Ahurei – A Success**

Te Puni Kōkiri supported The Tūhoe Ahurei 2007 which was held in Ruātoki, April 2007. The event was a celebration of Tūhoetanga cultural identity, and the three day event was a success attended by over 25,000 people.

Te Puni Kōkiri's support focused on identifying the capacity and capability of whānau and hapū to organise an iwi cultural festival. This support built the capability and opportunity for Māori to make decisions for themselves, to act in self-determining ways and to actively influence decisions that affect their lives, and is integral to individual/collective wellbeing.

#### **Taiohi Realising Potential – Rangatahi Challenge**

Te Tari Taiohi Shield Challenge is a biannual sporting and activities based event that encourages Taiohi aged 15-24 years to participate and experience youth leadership, sport, whakawhānaungatanga and establish

relationships that help connect them positively with their communities. With the support of Te Puni Kōkiri, the event attracted 115 participants, enabling Taiohi to practise collective and cultural values thus realising their potential.

#### **TAKITIMU**

#### **Development of a Marae Governance and Management Toolkit- Strengthen Marae Capability**

Te Puni Kōkiri worked with a reference group comprising marae representatives to develop a practical guide to assist them to improve their governance and management capability. The tools developed are intended to assist marae with assessing their current state, consolidating their governance practices and identifying opportunities for cultural, social and economic growth.

#### **Mana Rangatahi hui – A Success**

Te Puni Kōkiri collaborated with Whāriki Trust to host a rangatahi leadership conference in Napier in December 2006. The 31 rangatahi participated in a range of interactive activities designed with the support of a group of their peers. Government agencies, community organisations and private sector businesses provided advice and information to support the conference.

#### **Mātauranga Forum – Focus on Te Reo Māori and Education Achievement**

Te Puni Kōkiri established a Mātauranga Forum which has met regularly since late 2006. The initial role was to collaborate in the areas of Te Reo Māori development and educational achievement. A Schools Strategy was developed, in light of the release of new educational strategies that impact on



Māori. The forum has supported a number of community and school-based initiatives as well as providing oversight for the delivery of the Mana Rangatahi Conference.

#### **Te Reo Māori Launch and Strategies**

Te Puni Kōkiri has worked with Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Inc. to develop and deliver their Iwi Te Reo Māori strategy. The launch of the strategy was integral to progress the objectives to be achieved in five key areas – Whakaoho, Whakamahi, Whakaako, Whakamana and Whakawhānaungatanga. Te Puni Kōkiri provided support and was also involved in the planning for the event. The iwi strategy links to the Te Puni Kōkiri regional priority work of Te Reo Māori and Marae development and has been a positive demonstration of the working relationship between Te Puni Kōkiri and Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Inc.

#### **CAFÉ Event – Whānau and Community Provider Relationships**

Te Ora Hou (Hawke's Bay) is a service provider situated in the Camberley community of Hastings. The Camberley Annual Family Event celebrates whānau and community, and has been delivered by Te Ora Hou (HB) since 2005. Te Puni Kōkiri has supported the growth of the provider's event management expertise and through this has been able to acknowledge how this event has brought the community together. This community has a high percentage of Māori residents and low income families, most of whom are Māori or Pacific Island. Initially the event attracted small numbers but in 2007 there were over 3,000 participants.

#### **Marae-based training initiative**

Working with a reference group comprising

marae representatives, Te Puni Kōkiri supported the development of a vocational training programme. The training to be delivered by the Eastern Institute of Technology in a collaborative approach with Te Taiwhenua o Heretaunga (Ngāti Kahungunu) which as a marae-based iwi organisation will represent Napier and Hastings marae. Marae have a key role in identifying rangatahi to participate in the programme and providing pastoral care. Annually, up to 15 rangatahi will achieve a Level 4 (NZQA recognised) qualification in the building trade. The Ministry of Social Development, Māori builders, the Building and Construction Industry Training Organisation and other key stakeholders have been involved in the development and are taking an active role in ensuring the success of the programme which commenced mid-2007.

Brokering relationships between marae and the public and private sector is a process Te Puni Kōkiri continues to facilitate. A second regional initiative which will focus on marae maintenance with a view to participants achieving a Level 2 qualification is to be developed in the Wairarapa.

#### **Papakāinga Housing – Whānau Live on Own Land**

Te Puni Kōkiri, the Māori Land Court, Housing New Zealand and the Hastings District Council worked collaboratively on a project to align public and local government policy to enable Māori to build on multiple-owned ancestral land. Kaumātua have been consulted on a tikanga view of Papakainga housing and agencies have agreed to consider that in the context of their internal processes and procedures. Te Puni Kōkiri

led this project piloted in Hastings. A reference group of marae representatives provided project oversight and advised the relevant agencies on issues and aspirations of whānau in terms of Papakainga housing development.

### **Fire Prevention and Safety at Marae Promoted**

Te Puni Kōkiri worked with the New Zealand Fire Service and other stakeholders to promote fire prevention and safety at marae. An inaugural hui was held in June 2007 with a focus on providing marae representatives with advice on preventing fire, managing fire risks, and accessing funding to support marae projects that will achieve this. Te Puni Kōkiri sees this as a significant initiative that is intended to lead to a strategy to address marae safety and tāonga protection. Work has also commenced with the insurance industry to identify opportunities for marae to reduce insurance risk and consequently insurance premiums.

### **TE TAIRĀWHITI**

#### **Rates Inquiry – Iwi supported to develop written submission**

In April 2007, Te Puni Kōkiri facilitated the development of a written submission regarding the Rates Inquiry, Te Iwi o Rakaipaaka Inc and Ngāti Kahungunu ki Te Wairoa Iwi members were involved. The submission sought to examine the impact of rates on land covered by the Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993, in the Wairoa district.

#### **National Awards or Nāti Awards**

##### **Communication and Technology Success**

Te Puni Kōkiri supported the celebration to acknowledge and recognise Ngāti Porou

Schools for their excellence in Information and Communication Technology. Te Puni Kōkiri assisted with developing the capabilities of the schools media production teams and provided judges and a Master of Ceremonies for the event.

#### **CR8TIV Tairāwhiti – E Pānui success**

Te Puni Kōkiri supported the launch of e-ways, the *CR8TIVE-PANUI*, a monthly newsletter for the Tairāwhiti Māori Creative community. Some of the events reported in the e-pānui included: The Gifted Sands exhibition in Mahia, the Kapa Haka Super 12 in Gisborne, the Uawanui arts festival and the Rū Uawa concert in Tolaga Bay.

Te Puni Kōkiri also co-organised the creative sector hui for Tūranga ararau local and national talent, seminars on intellectual Property Rights and co-ordinated the Tairāwhiti participation in the national V 48 hour film makers festival challenge, where sixteen of the seventeen Tairāwhiti teams participating were Māori.

#### **Wise money Community Seminars – Financial Literacy seminars popular**

Te Puni Kōkiri supported the (Tairāwhiti Māori networks) at the Wisemoney “Fun and non-commercial financial literacy training” seminars. Approximately 110 people from Ruatoria through to Wairoa attended. The seminar was also sponsored by Ka Pai Kaiti, NZ Home Loans Ltd, Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Porou, Gisborne Mortgage and Finance Ltd and Gisborne District Council.

#### **Ngāti Pahauwera**

Te Puni Kōkiri supported Ngāti Pahauwera Section 30, Co-operative Society Ltd to



assess the economic opportunity for Ngāti Pahauwera and its community to generate power from the Mōhaka and Wairere rivers. A cultural assessment was also completed, where results from these investigations were shared with Ngāti Pahauwera whānau through a series of wānanga.

#### **Manukōrero Speech and Kapa Haka competition at Te Waha o Rerekohu Te Araroa – Success Celebrated**

Te Puni Kōkiri sponsored a very successful Manukōrero Speech and Kapa Haka competition, held at Te Waha o Rerekohu Area School at Te Araroa. Overall, eleven Secondary Schools from Wharekahika to Wairoa competed in the Kapa Haka Competition and the winners went on to represent Tairāwhiti at the 2007 National Manu kōrero competitions in Tāmaki Makaurau.

#### **Matariki – Ngāti Porou talent**

Te Puni Kōkiri assisted Te Urunga o te rā Sports Club in Tikitiki, Rangitukia to hold the Matariki Music Festival. This was an opportunity for Māori within Tairāwhiti and Ngāti Porou to showcase and celebrate their successes and talent.

#### **Ngāti Porou Hauora – Weaving skills revitalised**

Te Puni Kōkiri assisted Ngāti Porou Hauora to engage local weavers to construct "Wahakura", a woven harakeke (flax) bassinet, and train other weavers in the region to make wahakura. The wahakura provides a safe sleeping place for infants, potentially lessening the risk of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome.

#### **Ngāti Porou Inter-marae Sports – Whānau ties strengthened**

Te Puni Kōkiri assisted Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Porou to host the Ngāti Porou Inter-marae Sports – strengthening whānaungatanga through sports and recreation. Twenty five marae from Wharekahika to Whangara entered and approximately 6000 people participated.

#### **Ngā Taonga a Tamatoa Trust – Publication Preserves History**

Te Puni Kōkiri assisted the Ngā Taonga a Tamatoa Trust to complete the book – *The Price of Citizenship*. The knowledge and experiences of Māori war veterans from the 28th Māori Battalion C Company is now maintained and preserved for future generations through this publication.

#### **TE TAI HAUĀURU**

#### **Maungarongo ki te Whenua – Parihaka History Shared**

Parihaka Pa has a firmly entrenched position in New Zealand's history, which is now being progressively extended through the annual Parihaka Peace Festival, which has quickly become permanently etched on New Zealand's calendar of celebratory and commemorative events. While the festival is a Parihaka community initiative, the benefits also accrue to the wider iwi and regional communities as well. People attending the festival are overcome with the strong sense of tradition, history and place that Parihaka exudes while promoting the equally strong, universal message of peace. Te Puni Kōkiri contributed by sponsoring this cultural and economically important event.

### **World of Music Art and Dance (Taranaki) – Increased leverage for Māori Businesses**

WOMAD is an international event that has a significant following among indigenous communities throughout the world. Taranaki Māori development organisation Tui Ora has become a WOMAD programme partner which places them in a prime position to facilitate and strengthen the place and participation of Māori in this annual event. In addition to showcasing the best of Māori culture, Tui Ora have also targeted the participation of Māori businesses as an opportunity to leverage off the tens of thousands of people who attend the three day festival. Te Puni Kōkiri supported this festival in 2006/07.

### **"Whaia Te Tika" (Manawatu)–Hata Paora positions itself for the future**

"Whaia te Tika" is the motto and pepeha for Hato Paora College, one of the few remaining Māori boarding schools. The college and its whānau whanui (wider community) have recognised that they have reached a point of requiring a strategic renewal to ensure their future survival and maintaining a unique contribution to Māori education and realisation of Māori potential in secondary schooling. Their new strategic direction "Strategy 2027" was supported by Te Puni Kōkiri that will assist the College Trust Board to manage a successful start to Strategy 2027, and achievement of its stated development objectives.

### **Sport Wanganui (Rangitikei, Whanganui)**

Te Puni Kōkiri supported a new Sport and Recreation Wanganui project promoting physical activity among kaumātua. Weekly kaumātua sit fit classes are the base for developing wider lifestyle plans.

### **Domestic Violence (Rangitikei, South Taranaki, Whanganui)**

Te Puni Kōkiri hosted a conference and series of workshops to discuss family violence and its impact on iwi, hapū and Whānau. The aim was to motivate Māori and the wider community to acknowledge family violence as an issue and develop strategies to empower whānau well-being. The ultimate aim of the project is a reduction in family violence.

### **Down on the Farm (Waimarino) – Outstanding Results**

The Ahu Whenua Excellence in Farming competitions is a fixed item on the Atihau Inc (Whanganui) agenda. Te Puni Kōkiri supported this through sponsorship, joining organisations that included BNZ, Meat and Wool NZ, AgResearch, Suzuki, Balance, PGG Wrightson and Agriculture ITO. Whilst promoting excellence in farming achievement, the competitions are also strengthening shareholder interest in the affairs of the Incorporation and reviving an intention to undertake an agricultural based trade training initiative.

### **Expanding Career Opportunities for Young Māori (Taranaki)**

Te Puni Kōkiri, the Ministry of Social Development and New Plymouth District Council have a long history of working together to improve the labour market performance of young Māori new to the world of career search and work. The partners have successfully undertaken a jointly managed and resourced 12 month cadetship programme that achieved significant employment, training and education outcomes for participants, in the unique work



environment of a progressive local authority in a vibrant provincial city.

#### **Mana Wahine (Whanganui)**

The Whanganui Branch of the Māori Women's Welfare League embarked on a rejuvenation and renewal programme to increase membership in 2006/07. Te Puni Kōkiri supported the league and is particularly interested in how their approach can become an example and template for success that other small organisations might benefit from.

#### **Supporting NZ Police Improve the Trust and Confidence of Māori Communities (NZ Police Central Districts)**

Te Puni Kōkiri worked closely with the Central Districts Iwi Liaison staff to achieve a high level of trust and cooperation between them and Māori communities. This was reflected in the free flow and exchange of information between the agencies, the shared activities at large events important to Māori in the region and the ability for both parties to bring together the respective strengths of the two organisations, as a platform for improving Māori trust and confidence. The Iwi Liaison staff were strongly and actively supported by their District Commander and the results of this joint agency work is becoming more widely known among senior police circles.

#### **Pest Management (Taumarunui)**

Hinengakau Development Trust is one of Whanganui iwi' constituent hapū collectives, having their tribal rohe in the upper reaches of the Whanganui River and includes significant tracts of native forests and iwi owned farms. Preserving

the condition of the estate is therefore of vital interest to Hinengakau and one of their successes has been for one of their iwi sponsored and supported businesses achieve 100% success rate for possum control over 30,000 hectares. This outcome is a result of the higher level relationship between Hinengakau and the other two parties, and a further example of how Te Puni Kōkiri facilitation support can contribute to a solid business relationship between Māori, local government and the successful business result that was produced.

#### **TE WHANGANUI Ā TARA**

##### **Celebrating Māori in business**

Te Puni Kōkiri was a significant sponsor of the National Māori Business Expo held at Otaki in November 2006. The expo was a national event to promote Māori organisations and businesses that attracted over 1500 visitors. Māori businesses provided visitors with an opportunity to discuss their work, while mentoring workshops, carving displays, and weaving workshops also took place. The Te Puni Kōkiri Māori Business Facilitation Service was available to stallholders and visitors.

##### **Maui Stage Production – A Celebration of Māori Culture**

This stage production was a celebration of Māori culture in a contemporary medium. The original theatre production tells the life story of the Māori demi-god, Maui. The production used an exciting mix of kapa haka, musical theatre, contemporary dance and aerial theatre. The new series of performances began in Wellington in May 2007 with the support from Te Puni Kōkiri.

### **Muaupoko and Raukawa**

#### **Whakawhānaungatanga Day**

Muaupoko Ngāti Raukawa Whakawhānaungatanga day, sponsored by Te Puni Kōkiri was held at the Levin Event Centre in October 2006. The event brought together iwi, hapū and Whānau from Muaupoko and Ngāti Raukawa to participate in events that recognise their collective capacity and capability that allowed for the transfer of traditional and new knowledge within and between each of these iwi.

#### **Gala Celebrations Te Kura Kaupapa Māori o Porirua**

The annual gala for Te Kura Māori o Porirua was held in November 2006 at the Kura. The gala was an opportunity for the kura to fundraise and celebrate their achievements with the local and wider community promoting their strategic goals of Kaitiakitanga, Whānaungatanga, Rangātiratanga and whai wāhitanga. Te Puni Kōkiri supported the gala in what was a major achievement for the kura following a fire at the school that destroyed classrooms.

#### **Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Toa Rangātira Creekfest and Festival of the Elements**

The Te Puni Kōkiri supported festival, organised by the Porirua Community Arts Council, utilised the arts to celebrate New Zealand's cultural diversity on Waitangi Day. CreekFest'07 was a unique event celebrating cultural diversity within Porirua City. The purpose of the event was to raise the self-esteem of tamariki and rangatahi through performance and recognition. It provided an opportunity for people to participate in a range of physical activities; enabled them to be informed about health services in Porirua;

reinforced relationships between health providers and their community(s); promoted Healthy Lifestyle messages – good eating, exercise and smoking cessation.

#### **Te Heke Mai Raro" 10th Anniversary Celebrations Hongoeka Marae, Plimmerton**

Te Puni Kōkiri supported Whānau Whānui of Hongoeka Marae celebrate the 10th anniversary of the opening of "Te Heke Mai Raro" the whareniui. The event provided the opportunity to commemorate the epic journey from Kāwhia made by Ngāti Toa RaNgātira tupuna under the leadership of Te Rauparaha known as "Te Heke Mai Raro" after which the whareniui is named. Korero on the history of "Te Heke Mai Raro" and the different elements of the whareniui provided important opportunities for the 300 Whānau, kaumātua to the tamariki to learn more about the Ngāti Toa Rangātira history, whakapapa, waiata, taonga, purakau and te reo me ona tikanga.

#### **25 year celebrations Te Kōhanga Reo**

Sixteen graduates from within the IKARoa Te Kōhanga Reo District were awarded their tohu in either, Te Ara Hiko, Te Ara Tuatahi, Te Ara Tuarua or Te Pae Ra Ngātiratanga. Invited guests included mokopuna, Whānau, mātua, kaiako, kaiāwhina of the 48 Kōhanga Reo within the IKARoa District, and current Trustees of the National Kōhanga Reo Trust. Te Puni Kōkiri contributed to the success of this occasion.

#### **Mana wahine and Matariki Celebrations Kōkiri Marae – Keriana Olsen Trust**

A Mana wahine day was held in April 2007 to share information on a range of topics with the community and users of the Kōkiri Marae Keriana Olsen Trust. The Matariki event



took place in June, leading into Matariki and provided artists with an opportunity to display their work. The five day exhibition of Tā Moko, an art auction, workshops in painting and jewellery making was supported by Te Puni Kōkiri.

#### **Te Ra o Ngā Mokopuna**

Te Ra o Ngā Mokopuna hosted by Paparakau Tuarua Te Kōhanga Reo in Lower Hutt, and supported by Te Puni Kōkiri was held in December 2006. The aim of the event was to bring together 15 Kōhanga Reo within the Hutt Valley and Wellington area to develop the health and well being of ngā mokopuna by holding a one day wānanga. This was the Paparakau Tuarua Te Kōhanga Reo way of showing commitment to the needs of Whānau, hapū and iwi through whakawhānaungatanga in the preservation, revival, maintenance of the language, history, Māori arts, crafts, cultures and values. Approximately 500 mokopuna and a similar number of parents and caregivers were present throughout a successful day. Mokopuna participated in a number of sports and cultural activities during the day. This has become an annual event organised by Paparakau Tuarua Te Kōhanga Reo.

#### **Te Rā o Te Raukura**

This event was organised by Atiawa Toa FM in association with Te Puni Kōkiri, Hutt City Council and various other sponsors and attracted a high number of Māori participants. The event featured arts and crafts, health and education exhibitions, live music and kapa haka, food and entertainment. All proceeds were donated to Te Omanga Hospice.

#### **Wainuiomata Squash Club – National Māori Squash tournament**

The National Māori Squash Tournament supported by Te Puni Kōkiri was held in October 2006. The event was jointly hosted by Ngā Hau e Whā ki te Upoko o Te Ika and Wainuiomata Squash Clubs and was attended by 270 people. Approximately 50 rangatahi attended and participated in events during the weekend which included squash, kapa haka, te reo me ngā tikanga Māori. Coaching and mentoring sessions were provided to the rangatahi participants by senior players and coaches.

#### **Review of Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust**

Assistance was provided by Te Puni Kōkiri to the Te Kōhanga Reo National Trust to undertake a review and scope a management strategy that will strengthen the Trust's capability in achieving its strategic goals and shared outcomes.

#### **National Collective of Women**

**Implementation of Māori growth strategy**  
Te Puni Kōkiri assistance was provided to the National Collective of Independent Women's Refuges to progress Stage 2 of its Māori Growth Strategy, to enable the creation of a Māori Development Establishment Unit within Refuge.

#### **Te Rūnanganui o Taranaki Whanui Tamaiti Whāngai "Our Families Our Children"**

Te Puni Kōkiri supported this initiative that focuses on enhancing the leadership of all whānau and families living in a defined community to support each other prepare their children through their education progressing to worthwhile careers and enhanced well-being. Based

on generational (0-18yrs) whānau family planning, local whānau and family members work together as advocates or multi-service providers in an integrated way. The intention of this project is to use the Wainuiomata site as the model to operate a Tamaiti Whāngai programme at three new sites based at Whangārei, Wairoa and Tūrangi in the first year of a 3 year planning time-line. A further 6 sites will be established in participating communities throughout New Zealand during year 2 and 3.

#### **Wainuiomata Christian Fellowship – Supporting Engineering school pastoral care**

Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Social Development worked with the Wainuiomata Christian Fellowship to support training and employment opportunities for 22 students. Assistance has been provided to develop a model for training and future employment of trainees enrolled at the Wainuiomata Christian Fellowship with a contract with Ministry of Social Development to fund a position for two years.

#### **Weltec – Electro-technology**

Te Puni Kōkiri worked collaboratively with Wellington Institute of Technology to attract 10 Māori into learning on Weltec's pre-employment and pre-trades electro-technology programme. Five Māori students were identified by Te Puni Kōkiri and five Māori students were identified by Electro-technology Industry Training Organisation Incorporated were enrolled for this course that commenced in March 2007.

#### **TE WAI POUNAMU**

#### **Te Waipounamu Rock Art – Protection And More National Exposure**

There are more than 550 Māori rock art sites in Te Waipounamu, but their importance as part of New Zealand's national heritage and identity is not widely recognised. A unique Ngāi Tahu taonga, rock art, is set to become a major attraction and gain more protection. The establishment of the Ngāi Tahu Māori Rock Art Centre is gaining momentum as the Ngāi Tahu Māori Rock Art Trust moves into Phase Two of their strategic plan with the support of Te Puni Kōkiri.

#### **Tā Moko**

Te Rūnaka o Awarua Charitable Trust held a series of Tā Moko wānanga in Murihiku throughout 2006/07. Tā moko experts were brought in to Murihiku to impart knowledge on the origins, design and tikanga associated with Tā Moko; demonstrate techniques; explain patterns and various designs including tribal specific design. Originally this was planned to be a one-off seminar, however due to the amount of interest and demand further wānanga were organised, and supported by Te Puni Kōkiri.

#### **Te Puni Kōkiri Cultural Festival – Celebrating Our Identity**

Over 5,000 children from 65 primary and intermediate schools took part in this year's Te Puni Kōkiri Cultural Festival. The festival started in 1981 and 2007 is the third year of Te Puni Kōkiri support. The festival is an amazing celebration and success of the unique Māori and Pacific identity.

#### **Waitaha Cultural Council: Kapa Haka Needs Identified**

Te Puni Kōkiri created a new position for one year with the Waitaha Cultural Council. Christchurch based Kapa Haka expert has



undertaken a full analysis of the Canterbury community's cultural needs, and the outcomes will provide a profile of the Kapa Haka needs within the rohe.

#### **Te Hapū o Ngāti Wheke – Ngāti Wheke Develops Own Carvers**

Two Te Waipounamu master carvers led the carving of Ngāti Wheke whare tūpuna at Rāpaki on the Banks Peninsula. The project supported by Te Puni Kōkiri ensured that at least four potential carvers from the hapū became proficient in whakairo.

#### **Kati Waewae**

Te Poari o Kati Waewae Charitable Trust is the fund holder and investment arm for Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Waewae Inc. The intent of this project was to develop an investment plan which protects and grows the assets of the rūnanga for now and future generations. Supported by Te Puni Kōkiri, this will enable the rūnanga to draw down the Putea Tautoko from Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu by having an investment strategy in place.

#### **Christchurch Social Interagency Network – Youth Plan**

The Christchurch Social Policy Interagency Network (CSPIN) is a regionally collaborative initiative with Te Puni Kōkiri support that involves senior managers from central and local government agencies. One major piece of work in 2006/07 was the updating of the Christchurch Youth Plan; this document sets out a series of statements in relation to the well-being of youth in Christchurch and also states the commitment CSPIN members are making to achieve these.

#### **Top Ten Crime Families**

A further CSPIN collaborative project taking shape in 2006/07 was the Top Ten Crime Families strategy; where the aim is to produce a joined up whole of government approach which wraps around the families to ensure that they receive the support and incentives to change their behaviours and break the cycle of intergenerational crime careers.

## PERFORMANCE

### Quantity

- Regular proactive reports at least quarterly, on all regional issues and/or activities were prepared and referred to the Minister of Māori Affairs.
- Monthly reports on the status of deliverables in regional work programmes were provided to the Deputy Secretary – Relationships and Information, and subsequently included in the quarterly wāhanga reports to the Chief Executive.
- Information on the number of interventions completed and time spent on interventions conducted by regional offices was captured through the Information Research Management System (IRMS) and reported to National Office.

### Quality

- Informal feedback was obtained from the network of KaiwhaKARite (fieldworkers) and other staff in the regions, through the programme evaluations which informed our working relationships with whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori communities and organisations.
- Feedback from key stakeholders that indicated a general satisfaction with services provided was also gained from meetings in each region, attended by the Chief Executive.

These processes superseded our initial intention to measure increased satisfaction through formal surveys in all regional offices.

### Timeliness

The specified deliverables in the *Regional plans* were assessed by comparison against deadlines set and modified during the course of the year.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(figures are GST exclusive)

30/06/06 Actual \$000		30/06/07 Actual \$000	30/06/07 Supp Estimates \$000	30/06/07 Main Estimates \$000
10,292	Revenue Crown	10,013	10,013	9,645
17	Other Revenue	42	40	17
10,309	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>10,055</b>	<b>10,053</b>	<b>9,662</b>
10,309	Total Expenses	9,922	10,053	9,662
0	<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## OPERATIONS MANAGEMENT

### Description

The Minister purchased outputs that were designed to ensure the efficient and effective management of operational programmes that were administered by Te Puni Kōkiri.

Quality, quantity and timeliness performance measures for Ministerial Servicing are reported under Ministerial Servicing Performance in this report.

All work produced was aligned to the Statement of Intent 2006/07 where our approach was to enable Māori to participate and succeed as Māori. In 2006/07 Te Puni Kōkiri delivered a number of funding programmes to groups.

These included:

- Departmental Programmes
  - Kaitātaki-Ā-Rohe (KAR)
  - Kapohia ngā Rawa (KNR)
  - Special Housing Action Zones (SHAZ)
- Non-Departmental Programmes
  - Māori Potential Fund; Mātauranga, Whakamana and Rawa
  - Māori Regional Tourism Organisation (MRTO)

### Kaitātaki-Ā-Rohe (KAR)

In 2006/2007 \$3.386m was expended (from a departmental budget of \$3.300m).

Implementation of KAR commenced on 1 July 2002 after the merger of the Tahua Kaihoatu and Specialist Advisor funds in March 2002. The funding streams supported positively assigned Māori Development Workers responding directly to Māori development who were:

- selected from, worked with and accountable to their communities;

- engaged on community directed development initiatives; and
- jointly supported by Te Puni Kōkiri and their community.

A total of 40 KAR development investments were targeted and 54 Māori Development worker investment projects were in place in 2006/07. The programme is responding directly in advancing Māori development, working together with whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori organisations and communities and also serving to reduce inequalities.

### Highlights in 2006/07 included:

- *Te Puna I Rangiriri* – Te Puni Kōkiri has supported Te Puna I Rangiriri to invest in the Kaitātaki ā Rohe fund to foster the sporting skills of more than 20 rangatahi from Tauranga Moana. Rangatahi took part in a series of marae based wananga which looked at specific skill training, leadership and mentoring. Six monthly weekend wananga and two hour fortnightly sessions covered areas such as personal, sports and cultural development. The programme gives participants the opportunity to build and promote their confidence.
- *Kiekie Marae* – Kiekie Marae's Combined Hapū Development Project in Waipiro Bay is a recipient of Kaitātaki ā Rohe investment. The KAR co-ordinator works full time on this project which aims to empower whānau and hapū to develop their resources, preserve ancestral heritage and provide more opportunity for whānau, hapū and members of the Waipiro Bay community. It seeks to give effect to this through the consolidation of current projects including:

- Supporting Kiekie Marae's strategic planning, Native Tree Nursery Project, horticulture based training and identification of employment opportunities;
  - Supporting Ngā Hapū o Waipiro Charitable Trust with strategic planning, governance and management training programmes, assisting the three hapū with their kaitiakitanga roles; and
  - Supporting the Waipiro Bay/Te Puia Springs Community Services Charitable Trust with strategic planning, preparation for programme delivery through building capacity and scoping of new projects.
- *Waipapa 9 Trust* - A KAR who has lived in the Mokai region for over 30 years has prime responsibility for ensuring cadets are cared for in a Kaupapa Māori environment. Project training plans incorporating cultural awareness have been implemented with all 9 cadets receiving certificates on completing their 9 weeks introductory course. The trainees have subsequently moved to the full 44 week training programme that is progressing well.
  - *Te Arawa Future Farming* - The KAR for Te Arawa Future Farming mentors trainees, whether that be completing their Unit Standards, or out on locally owned Te Arawa farm blocks. He has good rapport with both the farm managers and the individual trainees achieving some good outcomes including;
    - seven trainees into fulltime work on Māori owned blocks; and
    - four trainees into part-time work on individually owned farms.
- One cadet that left school at 14 now has permanent work on a 274 ha farm in Mamaku, north of Rotorua milking 400 cows.
- *Te Taumata Matauranga O Ngāti Whakaue* - Te Taumata Matauranga O Ngāti Whakaue has acknowledged the appointment of the Kaitātaki Ā Rohe programme which has resulted in significant progress towards the realisation of the Whānau Centre for Ngāti Whakaue.
- Achievements to date highlight completion of the operations plan which links to the vision of Ngāti Whakaue Iho Ake – strong families, and completion of the architectural designs for the centre which has been approved by the landlord.
- A successful Matariki event at the proposed centre indicates the keen interest and whānau support for the centre.
- *Te Runanga o Nga Maata Waaka* - To manage and administer a KAR position for the Nga Hau E Wha National Charitable Trust – Māori Business Development Project. The project aimed the Nga Hau E Wha Charitable Trust to support facilitation and establishment of a limited liability company to sustain the marae management and its operations.
  - *Te Whānau a Rakaiora* - Combined hapū project aimed to empower whānau and hapū to develop their resources, preserve ancestral heritage and provide more business, social and environmental opportunities by encouraging collaboration of a skill base within a small community. The KAR is responsible for facilitating and



co-ordinating land based developments, (Native tree conservation and organic production); Social Services registration and the establishment of a hapū legal entity to manage common assets.

- *Ngā Marae o te Puaha* - The KAR facilitated a planning wananga to identify economically sustainable options for the Marae, identified and assessed options for the establishment of a Whare Wananga with agreement and relationship with Te Whare Wananga o Raukawa. Additionally, the KAR co-ordinated economic development projects including river restoration, bush harvesting, organic gardens, flax cropping, tourism and cultural arts and crafts.
- *Uplifting the Oruawhoro District* - The project focused on three major outcomes:
  - *Whānaungatanga* - strengthening relationships with government and non-government agencies and establishing a community brokerage service;
  - *Taonga Tuku Iho* - enhancing cultural heritage by facilitating for whānau to increase their participation and practice of te reo and tikanga and promote toi Māori potential; and
  - *Te Ao Turoa* - Caring for the environment by developing an environmental plan that addresses issues and needs including storm water and waste water.

#### **Kapohia ngā Rawa (KNR)**

In 2006/07 \$2.651m was expensed (from a \$2.911m departmental budget) where the objectives of the KNR programme were to:

- transform the experience of Māori from dependency to development through

education, employment and enterprise; and

- guide Māori towards sustainable choices and appropriate decision making.

The programme consisted of development workers and mentors spread among the ten Regional Offices to assist communities to access information and support them in its use.

Highlights in 2006/07 included:

- *Māori in the City*: The Tāmaki Makaurau Regional Māori Creative Strategy was supported by a KNR development worker with expertise and experience in event management to Project Manage Māori in the City. This event brought together and showcased Māori involved in the creative sectors and encompassed film, food, fashion, music, art and culture.
- *Whanaketanga*: The Waikato Regional priority of Whanaketanga (Economic Opportunities) was ably supported by a KNR development worker with a wealth of experience in economic development within the private sector and Iwi organisations.

The knowledge and expertise of the KNR has assisted Māori organisations with a range of initiatives including land development, aquaculture, business development, Resource Management activities and Iwi management plans.

- *Cultural Enhancement*: The Takitimu Regional priorities of Marae Development, Te Reo Māori Development and Rangatahi Development were supported by KNR development workers. Achievements included:

- support of the implementation of the Ngāti Kahungunu Te Reo Strategy in collaboration with Ngāti Kahungunu Iwi Inc.;
- support for the development of planning tools for urban marae;
- an in depth survey of all the Marae in the Takitimu Region;
- development of a Rangatahi database profiling senior secondary school students; and
- the organisation and co-ordination of a Rangatahi Leaders conference.

• *Māori Land Development*: is an identified outcome of the work currently being undertaken by a KNR development worker. The focus of this project is to build on and strengthen current relationships between Māori of Te Moana A Toi and Local Government in an effort to work collaboratively and collectively in partnership toward supporting Māori Land Development that will in turn boost the local social and economic economy of the Region.

- *National Mentoring Provision*: National mentoring positions enabled Te Puni Kōkiri to utilise the specialist skills of individuals for activities that had a national focus. Through these positions, mentoring support and leadership has assisted:
  - the Māori Battalion Year of the Veteran activities;
  - the New Zealand Māori Wardens strategic development, motivational addresses to rangatahi;
  - Māori women in business;
  - sports groups and university graduates; and

- the provision of expert advice on celestial navigation and waka construction.

### **Special Housing Action Zones (SHAZ)**

In 2006/07 \$0.456m was expensed (from a \$0.456m departmental budget). Eleven housing projects were supported with SHAZ operational funding.

The primary objective of the SHAZ Programme was to resolve serious housing need within a designated Special Housing Action Zone by facilitating and resourcing a hapū, iwi, and/or an appropriate community response.

A secondary objective was to ensure each housing intervention produced at least one parallel intervention relevant to the Government's social policy goals, such as, improved health, employment or training opportunities for hapū, iwi, and local community members, and reducing inequalities.

Highlights in 2006/07 included:

- construction of eight homes for home ownership by beneficiaries of Te Uri O Hau Settlement Trust;
- Murupara Community Maintenance project, with the completion of exterior painting to five homes;
- Construction of three homes utilising natural resources for the Te Urumingi Whānau Trust; and
- Implemented Uawa Maintenance concept to four communities; Te KARaka, Manutuke, Patutahi and Muriwai and one within the Tūranga healthy rohe for which 35 homes were scoped for repair work.



### Māori Potential Fund

The Māori Potential Fund came into effect from 1 July 2006, when the non-departmental appropriations for 7 programmes were collapsed into three new Non-Departmental Output Expenses: Mātauranga (knowledge/skills), Rawa (Resources) and Whakamana (Leadership). The purpose of the Fund is to make outcomes-based investments that realise Māori potential by enabling improved life quality for Māori.

During 2006/07 Te Puni Kōkiri made over 410 investments through the Māori Potential Fund. Investment areas included 'Marae and Land Development', 'Māori Tourism', 'Family Violence Prevention', 'Te Reo Māori' and the 'Creative Sector'.

New systems and processes were put in place for administration of the Māori Potential Fund, including development of a set of key principles to guide investment decisions and revision of the Ministry's Operations Manual. During 2007/08 Te Puni Kōkiri will further refine its investment approach as learnings become available from the first year of the Fund's operation.

### Māori Regional Tourism Organisation (MRTO)

In 2006/07 \$0.160m was expensed (from \$0.175m appropriated) to support 12 Māori Regional Tourism Organisations.

The purpose of this fund was to assist MRTO to:

- develop business capabilities within Māori tourism businesses;
- enhance the quality of Māori tourism in the regions;
- promote the interests of Māori tourism

within key industry organisations; and

- strengthen relationships with existing regional tourism organisations.

The tourism sector has been a key focus for Te Puni Kōkiri. It has shown significant growth over the last three years and developed an infrastructure of 12 Māori regional tourism organisations (MRTOs) – working with and representing Māori tourism businesses – and a national body, which has become involved in developing policy and working closely with government and providing a national strategic oversight to Māori tourism. There are now over 350 Māori tourism businesses registered with the New Zealand Māori Tourism Council (NZMTC).

### Quality

*The performance standard required work to be produced to the satisfaction of whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori communities and Māori organisations, with compliance of the programme funding criteria and contract management policy and standards.*

### Stakeholder surveys

- Informal feedback was obtained from the network of KaiwhaKARite (fieldworkers) and other staff in the regions, by way of programme evaluations which informed our working relationships with whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori communities and organisations.
- Feedback from key stakeholders indicating a general satisfaction of services provided was also gained from meetings in each region, attended by the Chief Executive.

These processes superseded our initial

intention to measure increased satisfaction through formal surveys in all regional offices.

Work was produced that complied with programme funding criteria and contract management policy and standards.

#### Timeliness

*The performance required all specified reporting deadlines to be assessed against deadlines set in the regional plans.*

The specified deliverables in the Regional plans were assessed by comparison against deadlines set and modified during the course of the year.

55

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(figures are GST exclusive)

30/06/06 Actual \$000		30/06/07 Actual \$000	30/06/07 Supp Estimates \$000	30/06/07 Main Estimates \$000
13,651	Revenue Crown	14,823	14,823	14,300
39	Other Revenue	56	52	17
<b>13,690</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>14,879</b>	<b>14,875</b>	<b>14,317</b>
13,528	Total Expenses	14,731	14,875	14,317
<b>162</b>	<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>



## SERVICES TO THE MĀORI TRUSTEE

### Description

This output class involved the provision of full office services to the Māori Trustee, including personnel, accommodation and corporate support.

The Māori Trustee (as established by The Māori Trustee Act 1953) exists:

- to protect and enhance the interests of Māori clients and their resources;
- to manage the adverse effects of fragmented and multiple ownership of Māori land; and
- to provide fair, proper and prudent administration and management of clients' assets within the principles and obligations of trusteeship and agency.

assets within the principles and obligations of trusteeship and agency.

The quality and quantity of services were provided as detailed in the agreement between the Chief Executive of Te Puni Kōkiri and the Māori Trustee.

The Māori Trustee's assessment of the services provided by Te Puni Kōkiri was sought, and he indicated that he was more than satisfied with the level of services provided by and agreed to, with Te Puni Kōkiri. The cost of the services provided exceeded the fee for services negotiated with the Māori Trustee at the beginning of the financial year.

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

(figures are GST exclusive)

30/06/06 Actual \$000		30/06/07 Actual \$000	30/06/07 Supp Estimates \$000	30/06/07 Main Estimates \$000
4,586	Revenue Crown	4,649	4,649	4,349
40	Other Revenue	42	40	40
<b>4,626</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>4,691</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>4,389</b>
4,327	Total Expenses	4,781	4,689	4,389
299	<b>Net surplus/(deficit)</b>	<b>(90)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## MINISTERIAL SERVICING PERFORMANCE

The performance measure set in the Statement of Intent 2006/07 aimed to:

- provide responses on time in 95% or more cases; and
- achieve a ministerial satisfaction rating of "good", "very good", or "excellent" in the four monthly survey of ministerial satisfaction.

Te Puni Kōkiri met the agreed ministerial servicing timelines across all output classes as outlined below, in 96.5% of cases in 2006/07. This is an improvement on 2002/03, 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06 performance where 79%, 86%, 87% and 93% of ministerial documents respectively met the timelines. This upward trend is an extremely pleasing result.

Outputs	Delivery Timeframe Target	Delivery Timeframe Actual
Responses to Ministerial correspondence	Within one month	96%
Parliamentary Questions	Within 4 working days	95%
Briefings	Individually agreed	96%
Speech notes	Individually agreed	100%
Official Information Act requests	Within 20 working days	95%
Ombudsman Complaints	Within 20 working days	100%
Reports to the Māori Affairs Committee	Individually agreed	100%

## QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Te Puni Kōkiri approach to quality is to ensure our written and oral policy advice is of a consistent standard which meets the expectations of the Minister of Māori Affairs.

Te Puni Kōkiri seeks formal feedback from the Minister of Māori Affairs, in a quarterly survey, on his assessment of the quantity, quality and timeliness of policy advice (including oral advice). This was in addition to the regular meetings between the Chief Executive and his officials and the Minister of Māori Affairs throughout the year, where oral feedback was obtained and detailed discussions on issues or

priorities occurred. In response to the survey the Minister said he was satisfied that "good" progress had occurred in the quality and timeliness of papers received.

In addition to the Minister's satisfaction survey, the completion and referral of high quality policy advice (as defined by the quality characteristics) was assessed by an independent expert in Public Sector policy.

The assessment was based on the quality of criteria outlined in the *Te Puni Kōkiri Quality Assurance Handbook*. The assessed papers were chosen at random or for their potential significance.



The independent reviewer rated the quality of policy advice on a scale of 1 to 6, where 1 = poor, 2 = adequate, 3 = satisfactory, 4 = good, 5 = very good, and 6 = excellent. The results are reported below:

Assessment Criteria	Target	Score
Purpose	3.00	3.00
Logic	3.00	3.00
Accuracy	3.00	3.25
Options	3.00	3.00
Consultation	3.00	3.25
Practicality	3.00	3.25
Presentation	3.00	3.00
<b>Average</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>3.10</b>

In addition, all advice provided was supported by a quality management process listed below:

- internal peer review
- adherence to the standards of the *Te Puni Kōkiri Quality Assurance Handbook* which defines quality standards; describes how the standards are determined, assessed and reported; describes the process of developing quality policy advice; and outlines the corporate support for these practices and processes.
- all Cabinet papers complied with the *Cabinet Office Manual*.

### Performance Agreements

Performance agreements are developed annually for permanent staff. The performance agreement forms the basis for six monthly (as at December and June) individual performance reviews. The core competencies that are in the agreement have been identified as skills fundamental to the work of Te Puni Kōkiri. This process is an important part of the organisation's evaluation of each individual's contribution to the work of Te Puni Kōkiri, and is an effective vehicle for continuous improvement.

 KEY INTERNAL  
ACTIVITIES



# KEY INTERNAL ACTIVITIES



Three Key Internal Activities; Knowledge Management, People Capability and Relationship Management were identified in the 2006/07 Statement of Intent as areas for development.

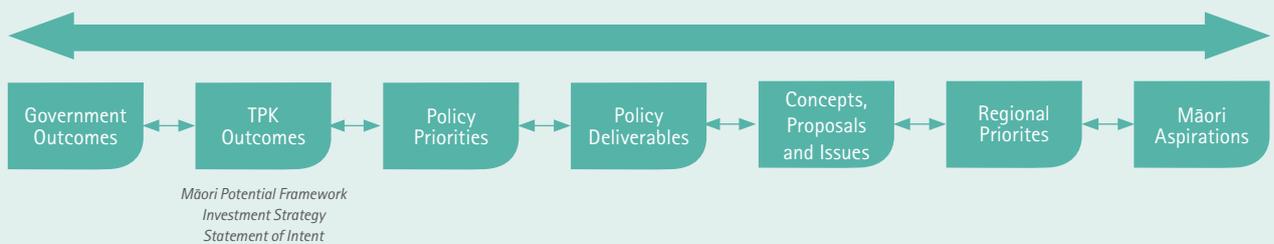
These activities were pursued to enable Te Puni Kōkiri to better fulfil its role, and thereby, enhancing its contribution to *Māori succeeding as Māori*.

- **Developing the Knowledge Management Strategy**

In 2005/06 Te Puni Kōkiri entered into a three year Knowledge Management strategy. The Ministry acknowledges that quality Knowledge Management enables staff to maximise the knowledge Te Puni Kōkiri can access, create, and share - particularly with key stakeholders.

The objective of the Knowledge Management Implementation is to provide a knowledge management infrastructure and a consequent flow of information across Te Puni Kōkiri to better enable it to meet its stakeholder obligations to Government and Māori.

## KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT - A COMMON LANGUAGE ACROSS THE ORGANISATION FOR KNOWLEDGE SHARING



In the 2006/07 financial year, Te Puni Kōkiri has further invested in developing the infrastructure and detailed design to implement the knowledge management strategy and this is now ready for implementation. Key achievements in 2006/07 were:

- Documentation of Business Process;
- Development of File Classification and Metadata Model;
- Design of templates to support business processes; and
- Redevelopment work for the Internet site to provide greater information for stakeholders.

In 2007/08 the Ministry will implement the work of the previous two years by:

- Fully implementing Electronic Document Management across the Ministry;
- Adopting a common metadata standard for all documents;
- Adopting a common file classification for electronic storage of documents;
- Standardising document templates; and
- Launch of new website.

Strengthening of research, analysis and information capacity continued in 2006/07 by further developing associated information collection and dissemination systems and processes.

Also in 2006/07, as part of an ongoing Te Puni Kōkiri information programme, fact sheets were produced covering the following topics:

- Te Hanga Whānaungatanga mō te Hononga Hāngai ki te Māori – Building Relationships for Effective Engagement with Māori;
- He Tautoko Whānau – Helping Families;
- Āhua Takuhutanga Māori Ā-rohe – Māori Self-employment by Region;
- Whakapapa – Who we are; and
- A Mātou Kaimahi – Oru People.

These have been made available to the public and placed on the Ministry's website:

- **Developing the Relationship Management Strategy**

Te Puni Kōkiri acknowledged the importance of high quality relationships and generation of relevant information to implement Strategic and Intermediate Outcomes.

The network of regional offices and how they generate relationships and information for policy interventions has been strengthened.

In particular, the implementation of the Relationship Management Strategy involved:

- Activating, developing and realising Māori Potential through our relationships;
- Building stronger relationships with whānau, hapū, iwi, Māori organisations and communities, to enable them to develop sustainable opportunities for themselves;
- Strengthening partnerships between Māori and other key stakeholders;
- Gathering information from the regions to inform Māori development activities and investment in Māori people;
- Using information gathered to inform



- policy development; and
- Facilitating timely involvement for government engagement with Māori and increasing our connectivity with them.

- **Developing the People Capability Strategy**

The *People Capability Strategy to 2010* is aimed at attracting, developing and retaining a sustainable supply of highly skilled people who will effectively contribute to *Māori succeeding as Māori*. A review of people capability identified recruitment and retention of experienced staff as a key focus for Te Puni Kōkiri.

The success of the People Strategy's focus on recruitment and remuneration has seen annual staff turnover reduce from a high of 26% in 2005, to 11% by 30 June 2007, which exceeded our target of 15 percent.

The other performance indicators against the strategy were achieved in 2006/07:

- vacancies (target 70, actual 71); and
- days to recruit (where the target and actual were both 28).

During 2006/07 Te Puni Kōkiri undertook a staff engagement survey. Staff participation level was 75%, a significant increase on the 50% achieved in 2005 and 35% achieved in 2004. The results showed improvement in three key target areas of leadership, management and working conditions. An action plan has been developed to address areas where there is potential for further improvement.

The survey results were also used to inform the Pay and Employment Equity review which commenced in 2006/07.

Our focus is now on providing learning opportunities to staff that will build the capability of the Ministry and provide for the retention of institutional knowledge. This work commenced through development of the competency framework and by making comprehensive information available to staff on our intranet site.

### **Sustainability Review**

In addition to the key internal activities, in September 2006, the Chief Executive initiated a Sustainability Review to establish, among other things, whether Te Puni Kōkiri had the optimum cost structure to efficiently and effectively carry out the tasks being asked of Government. The in-house review was completed in three months and in January 2007, recommendations were considered by the Executive Leadership Team. Decisions taken were a mixture of re-affirmation of work already commenced within Te Puni Kōkiri and new initiatives that focused on best practise management. These were grouped to form ten improvement initiatives that were promulgated to all staff via the intranet – “*Sustainability Review Decision Document*”.

### **GOVT3**

In 2006/07, Te Puni Kōkiri consolidated the waste reduction programme with significant improvements at national office; that included sustainability criteria in procurement decision-making; and diesel vehicles to be given preference for fleet replacement, subject to being fit for purpose.

## DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR THE STATE SERVICES

Te Puni Kōkiri contributed to the goals set for the state services as follows:

### Goal 1:

*Employer of Choice, and*

### Goal 2:

*Excellent State Servants*

In 2006/07, the Ministry's annual staff turnover was 11%, considerably improved from 2 years prior and better than the state sector average of 13%. Of the total staff, 68% are Māori, and 60% female. 75% of staff participated in a staff survey in 2006/07 which gave results consistent with other government departments, and evidence of improvements and areas to focus on.

The summer intern programme attracted 54 applicants for 6 places.

The Te Puni Kōkiri competency framework was developed and is being incorporated into performance management and learning development plans, identifying core competencies for the Ministry and technical competencies for individual positions.

### Goal 3:

*Networked State Services*

The use of cell phones, laptops, wireless technology and video conferencing resources has significantly increased the range of communication channels for the effective and efficient exchange of information and knowledge within Te Puni Kōkiri.

### Goal 4:

*Coordinated State Agencies*

Te Puni Kōkiri has relationships with

individual agencies across all regions that are aimed at ensuring positive outcomes for Māori. Te Puni Kōkiri leads a number of inter-agency policy initiatives, and provides second-opinion advice on a broad range of policy issues being led by other agencies.

### Goal 5:

*Accessible State Services*

Te Puni Kōkiri regional staff have a key role in linking Māori communities and organisations with other agencies and services.

The new-look print version of *Kōkiri* was launched at the end of February 2007, and was followed with a separate electronic version, e-*Kōkiri*, launched in March 2007. *Kōkiri* is also a vehicle for other Government departments to inform Māori of their key messages.

### Goal 6:

*Trusted State Services*

This is evidenced by Knowledge management, implemented Ministry wide and the role in monitoring and liaising with crown entities.

A breakdown of initiatives by each region is outlined below.

#### *Te Tai Tokerau*

Significant inter-agency activity included the Northern Intersectoral Forum hosting senior government officials from Wellington to inform them of the regional priorities, focus areas and collaborative efforts of the government at a regional level.

#### *Tāmaki Makaurau*

Te Puni Kōkiri proposed a concept of vulnerable youth and vulnerable families as the overall focus for the Auckland Central mapping



exercise. MSD is keen to incorporate this in the mapping activity. Also, the Regional office met Department of Corrections regional management to support establishment of a justice sector forum for the Tāmaki Makaurau region.

#### *Waikato*

Te Puni Kōkiri participated in the "leadership in practice initiative" and negotiated tertiary study options in the public service. The Regional office also participated in, and led intersectoral forums (RIF, Intersect, and Justice). The Waikato regional office had discussions on contracting processes with the Department of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Social Development, CYF, and has created networks with the Department of Labour and Ministry of Social Development.

#### *Te Moana a Toi*

A working group made up of Government Agencies, including Te Puni Kōkiri and Ministry of Social Development, local Iwi representatives and community groups was set up to identify a collaborative approach to service Kawerau community needs. It was agreed at this hui that regular set meetings were required to discuss and agree to an action plan to provide guidance and direction so that the needs of the Kawerau community are not only identified but measures and actions to give effect to these needs are in place.

#### *Te Arawa*

Presentation to the Te Arawa Standing Committee of the Rotorua District Council in November 2006 received positive feedback. Definite interest was articulated in the regions priorities with particular comment and encouragement around a collective youth

strategy working with other local and central agencies.

A relationship forged with the Waiariki Institute of Technology, established terms on how Te Puni Kōkiri would work collaboratively to identify the educational needs of Māori within Te Arawa. One of the key initiatives pursued in 2007 was the fostering of a trade training centre in Rotorua in partnership with Tumahaurangi Trust and the undertaking of a joint marae survey that identified the skill needs of Māori.

The establishment of the Joint Action Group – Māori (JAGM) which included Health, Police, MSD, DOL, and TEC brought together Māori staff from each of those agencies to progress issues and opportunities that assisted Māori development. Youth was identified as a priority with 3 key initiatives developed and progressed to 30 June 2007.

#### *Takitimu*

Six regional office staff completed the National Diploma in Public Sector Māori (Service Delivery). Also, the development of sector-specific working groups aligned to the regional intersectoral fora has strengthened relationships between the regional office and other agencies.

The relationship between Te Puni Kōkiri and other agencies was also maintained through attendance at CEO Forum meetings, and with Te Puni Kōkiri leading development discussions with regional management teams.

Regional staff were involved in the development of the Hawke's Bay/East Coast Labour Market Strategy document. Te Puni

Kōkiri and Māori have been identified as major stakeholders in the development and delivery of the final strategy.

#### *Te Whanganui a Tara*

Te Puni Kōkiri and the Ministry of Social Development worked with the Wainuiomata Christian Fellowship to support training and employment opportunities for up to 20 students. Activity included discussions to provide assistance to develop a model for training and future employment of trainees enrolled at the Wainuiomata Christian Fellowship, and the contract initiated with the Ministry of Social Development to fund a position for two years.

#### *Te Waipounamu*

Te Waipounamu regional office engaged in a number of interagency projects including the Canterbury Labour Market Forum, the Otago Labour Market Forum, the Kaikoura Labour Market Forum, the Christchurch Emergency Youth Housing Forum and the Christchurch Social Policy Interagency Network.

### LEGISLATION ADMINISTERED BY TE PUNI KŌKIRI

As well as complying with general legislation under which Te Puni Kōkiri and other government agencies were required to conduct their affairs, Te Puni Kōkiri and therefore the Minister, were responsible for administering the following 29 Acts of Parliament. This administrative role included responsibility for: monitoring compliance, reviewing the legislation, and enacting required amendments.

- Hauraki Māori Trust Board Act 1988;
- Lake Waikaremoana Act 1971;
- Maniapoto Māori Trust Board Act 1988;

- Māori Affairs Restructuring Act 1989;
- Māori Community Development Act 1962;
- Māori Housing Act 1935;
- Māori Land Amendment and Māori Land Claims Adjustment Act 1926;
- Māori Language Act 1987;
- Māori Purposes Act 1926–1981;
- Māori Purposes Act 1991;
- Māori Purposes Act 1993;
- Māori Purposes (Wi Pere Trust) Act 1994;
- Māori Purposes Fund Act 1934–1935;
- Māori Reserved Land Act 1955;
- Māori Soldiers Trust Act 1957;
- Māori Trust Boards Act 1955;
- Māori Trustee Act 1953;
- Māori Vested Land Administration Act 1954;
- Ministry of Māori Development Act 1991;
- Orakei Act 1991;
- Tarawera Forest Act 1967;
- Tauranga Moana Trust Board Act 1981;
- Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Awa Act 1988;
- Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Porou Act 1987;
- Te Rūnanga O Ngāti Whātua Act 1988;
- Te Ture Whenua Māori Act 1993;
- Treaty of Waitangi Act 1975;
- Whanganui River Trust Board Act 1988;
- Broadcasting Act 1989, Part IVA.

In addition, Te Puni Kōkiri administered the following statutory regulations:

- Aupouri Māori Trust Board Order 1985
- Aupouri Māori Trust Board Order 1986
- East Coast Māori Trust Lands Block Committees' Regulations 1936
- Māori Land Court Fee Regulations 1993



- Māori Land Court Rules 1994
- Māori Occupation Orders Regulations 1994
- Māori Reservation Regulations 1994
- Māori Purposes Fund Regulations 1937
- Māori Trust Office Regulations 1954
- Māori Housing Regulations 1960
- Māori Land Court Judges' Travelling Allowances Regulations 1960
- Māori Community Development Regulations 1963
- Māori Land Court (Jurisdiction) Order 1996
- Māori Trust Board Regulations 1985
- Mawhera Incorporation Order 1976
- Maniapoto Māori Trust Board Order 2002
- Ngāti Whātua of Orakei Māori Trust Board Order 1983
- Ngāti Whātua of Orakei Māori Trust Board Order 1990
- Ngāi Whātua O Orakei Māori Trust Board Order 1997
- Parininihi ki Waitotara Incorporation Order 1976
- Tai Tokerau Māori Trust Board Order 1987
- Taranaki Māori Trust Board Order 1990
- Te Arawa Māori Trust Board Order 1988
- Te Awapuni Moana Order 1996
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Awa Order 1999
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Porou Order 1989
- Te Rūnanga o Ngāti Porou Order 1993
- Whakatōhea Māori Trust Board Order 1996
- Whakatū Incorporation Order 1977
- Whanganui River Māori Trust Board Order 1996

of Māori Development Act 1991 and have been further developed by Cabinet. The roles and responsibilities describe how Te Puni Kōkiri does its job in achieving the Government's objectives for Māori.

Te Puni Kōkiri's statutory roles and responsibilities are prescribed by the Ministry

# MONITORING AND LIAISING

Part of Te Puni Kōkiri's role, enabled through the Ministry of Māori Development Act 1991, is to monitor and liaise with each government department and agency that provides services to or for Māori.

In 2006/07 Te Puni Kōkiri's monitoring work was focused on the early stages of policy development in influencing the priorities, planning, and decision making of other agencies. Te Puni Kōkiri continued to develop collaborative and purposeful relationships, partnering with stakeholders to achieve mutual goals and the strategic outcome of Māori succeeding as Māori.

In refining its monitoring function, Te Puni Kōkiri is seeking to reach a balance between retrospective and forward-looking monitoring. In 2006/07 it initiated the development of an outcomes monitoring approach to focus on the way in which state sector agencies collectively contribute to improved outcomes for Māori.

It is expected that this approach will enable Te Puni Kōkiri to exercise strategic leadership by: influencing the planning processes of state sector agencies; sharing information on opportunities to improve outcomes for Māori; and promoting the development of shared state sector outcomes for Māori.

Te Puni Kōkiri held preliminary discussions with central agencies in 2006/07 regarding the new programme, and will engage more widely with relevant agencies and Ministers to finalise the outcomes area(s) to be monitored. This engagement will be cognisant of existing groupings of Ministers, Chief Executives and officials which focus on particular areas of interest on behalf of Government.

## Crown Entity Monitoring

Monitoring of Te Māngai Pāho, Te Taura Whiri I te Reo Māori, and the Māori Television Service was carried out within Te Puni Kōkiri by the Risk and Assurance unit with input from both the Policy wāhanga and Finance unit. Quarterly reports were received from each entity and regular meetings held with them.

In addition Te Puni Kōkiri provided advice about the development of the key planning documents, such as the Statements of Intent. Through this process, Te Puni Kōkiri took active steps to ensure that these entities addressed the goals and functions of the Māori Language Strategy in their planning and reporting.

## Performance Measurement

With regards to establishing the cost-effectiveness of our interventions, as required under section 40(d) (ii) of the Public Finance Act 1989, the Ministry is still working on ways to develop suitable measures. Although our core work of providing policy advice does not lend itself to direct cost-effectiveness analysis (cost per unit of benefit obtained), the



Ministry is looking to link interventions that Te Puni Kōkiri deliver to desired outcomes. The ongoing work on outcomes mapping, improving proposed indicators and building an evaluation infrastructure will enable us to establish a suitable set of cost-effectiveness measures to include in the next Statement of Intent. Te Puni Kōkiri is developing an Outcomes Framework and the elements comprising the Framework are currently being tested.

### REPORT ON EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

The Te Puni Kōkiri People Strategy recognises that it is people who embody our organisation's potential. The Strategy provides a six year road map by identifying targets that will ensure Te Puni Kōkiri has the people with the capabilities to become the driving force for Māori succeeding as Māori in the Public Service. Te Puni Kōkiri recognises that to achieve our vision of a fully inclusive society we must ensure there is no barrier to individuals achieving their full potential.

In 2006/07 Te Puni Kōkiri commenced a Pay and Employment Equity Review. The review committee is widely drawn from across the organisation, represents all levels and includes the Public Service Association participation in line with our Partnership for Quality approach. All staff have been actively involved to inform the review through workshops and survey's. The Review continues into the 2007/08 year with the Committee due to report findings and recommendations that address identified inequities, in October 2007. The subsequent action plan will influence the Te Puni Kōkiri Equal Employment Opportunities programme for the 2007/08 year and beyond.

### REPORT ON EFFECTIVENESS IN REDUCING INEQUALITIES

Te Puni Kōkiri contributes to the Government's reducing inequalities policy and work programme by working extensively with state sector agencies to ensure that government policies, programmes and services are informed by Māori interests, and hence contribute to the wider vision of Māori succeeding as Māori.

Te Puni Kōkiri recognises that an exclusive focus on disparity and disadvantage will not by itself realise the potential of Māori for self-fulfilment and contribution to New Zealand. During 2006/07 Te Puni Kōkiri was in the first year of implementing new non-departmental appropriations aligned to the enablers identified as part of the Māori Potential Approach. Those are:

- Whakamana (Leadership) – Māori are leading, influential and empowering;
- Mātauranga (Knowledge/skills) – Māori are skilled, learned and innovative; and
- Rawa (Resources) – Māori are resourced, wealthy and enterprising.

Together, these appropriations are referred to as the Māori Potential Fund.

An evaluation strategy was developed in 2006/07 which provided for evaluation of the Māori Potential Fund at two levels. Firstly, through a programme of one-off evaluations of selected investments over the next two years. And secondly, through an overall evaluation of the Māori Potential Fund in the medium term. An evaluation of investments in Rangatahi outcomes was initiated in 2006/07 as the first one-off evaluation.



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007



# FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

## STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

*FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007*

### REPORTING ENTITY

Te Puni Kōkiri is a Government Department as defined by section 2 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with section 45 of the Public Finance Act 1989.

In addition, Te Puni Kōkiri has reported the Crown activities that it administers.

### STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES MEASUREMENT SYSTEM

Measurement and recognition rules applied in the preparation of the Departmental statements and schedules are consistent with generally accepted accounting practice and Crown accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis.

### ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following particular accounting policies that materially affect the measurement of financial results and financial position have been applied.

### BUDGET FIGURES

The budget figures are those presented in the Budget Night Estimates as amended by the Supplementary Estimates and any transfer

made by Order in Council under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

### REVENUE

Te Puni Kōkiri derives revenue through the provision of outputs to the Crown and for services to third parties. Such revenue is recognised when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

### COST ALLOCATION

Te Puni Kōkiri has determined the cost of outputs using the cost allocation system outlined below.

#### *CRITERIA FOR DIRECT COSTS*

'Direct costs' are those costs that are directly attributed to an output.

#### *CRITERIA FOR INDIRECT COSTS*

'Indirect costs' are those costs that cannot be attributed in an economically feasible manner, to a specific output.

These include depreciation and capital charge which are charged to outputs on the basis of asset utilisation. The depreciation and capital charge of IT assets are allocated to outputs on the basis of budgeted staff hours attributable to each output.

Personnel costs (excluding those of Support Services Wāhanga and the Office of the Chief Executive) are allocated to outputs based on budgeted staff hours attributable to each output. Property and other premises costs,

such as maintenance, are charged to wahanga (business units) on the basis of budgeted full time equivalents (FTEs).

Corporate overheads are allocated to outputs on the basis of budgeted staff hours attributable to each output.

### DEBTORS AND RECEIVABLES

Debtors and receivables are recorded at estimated realisable value, after providing for doubtful and uncollectible debts.

### OPERATING LEASES

Leases where the lessor effectively retains substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the leased items are classified as operating leases. Payments under these leases are charged as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

### FIXED ASSETS

The initial cost of a fixed asset is the value of the consideration given to acquire or create the asset and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to working condition for its intended use. Fixed assets costing more than \$5,000 are capitalised and recorded at historical cost.

Fixed assets costing less than \$5,000 that are part of the approved Annual Replacement Programme of Te Puni Kōkiri are also capitalised.

The profit or loss on disposal of a fixed asset is the difference between the net disposal

proceeds and the net carrying amount. This is credited or expensed to the Statement of Financial Performance.

### DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is provided on a straight line basis on all fixed assets, so as to allocate the cost of assets, less any estimated residual value, over their useful lives. The estimated economic useful lives and associated depreciation rates of classes of assets are:

Computer Equipment	4 years	25%
Motor Vehicles	5 years	20%
Office Equipment	5 years	20%
Furniture and Fittings	5 years	20%
Leasehold Improvements	5 - 12 years	
Software Development	3 1/3 years	30%

The cost of leasehold improvements is capitalised and amortised over the unexpired period of the building lease or the estimated remaining useful life of the improvement, whichever is shorter.

### EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS

Te Puni Kōkiri makes provision in respect of any liability for annual leave, long service leave and retiring leave. Annual leave is recognised as it accrues to employees at the greater of current rates of pay or average daily



earnings over the previous 52 weeks. Long service and retiring leave is calculated on an actuarial basis based on the present value of expected future entitlements.

### STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash means cash balances on hand and held in bank accounts.

Operating activities includes cash received from all income sources of Te Puni Kōkiri and cash payments made for the supply of goods and services.

Investing activities are those activities relating to the acquisition and disposal of non-current assets.

Financing activities comprise capital injections by, or repayment of capital to, the Crown.

### FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Te Puni Kōkiri is party to financial instruments as part of its normal operations. These financial instruments include bank accounts, short-term deposits, debtors and creditors. All financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Position and all revenue and expenses in relation to financial instruments are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

All foreign exchange transactions are translated at the rates of exchange applicable in each transaction. Te Puni Kōkiri does not carry any balances in foreign currencies.

### GOODS AND SERVICES TAX (GST)

The Statement of Financial Position is exclusive of GST, except for Creditors and Payables, and Debtors and Receivables, which are

GST inclusive. All other statements are GST exclusive.

The amount of GST owing to or from the Inland Revenue Department at balance date, being the difference between Output GST and Input GST, is included in Creditors and Payables or Debtors and Receivables (as appropriate).

### TAXATION

Government departments are exempt from the payment of income tax in terms of the Income Tax Act 2004. Accordingly, no charge for income tax has been provided for.

### COMMITMENTS

Future expenses and liabilities to be incurred on contracts that have been entered into at balance date are disclosed as commitments to the extent that there are equally unperformed obligations.

### CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent assets and liabilities are disclosed at the point at which the contingency is evident.

### NET OPERATING SURPLUS

The net operating surplus for the period is repayable to the Crown and a provision for this repayment is shown in the Statement of Financial Position.

### TAXPAYERS' FUNDS

This is the Crown's net investment in Te Puni Kōkiri.

### CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES

There have been no changes to the accounting policies. All policies have been applied on a basis consistent with previous years.

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

The Statement of Financial Performance shows the components of revenue and expenditure (exclusive of Goods and Services Tax) relating to all outputs produced by Te Puni Kōkiri.

30-Jun-06 Actual		Note	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates \$000s
	REVENUE				
53,545	Crown		54,518	54,295	54,518
814	Department		572	420	764
1	Other		1	0	1
<b>54,360</b>	<b>Total Revenue</b>		<b>55,091</b>	<b>54,715</b>	<b>55,283</b>
	OUTPUT EXPENSES				
26,612	Personnel Costs	1	28,156	30,322	28,143
25,507	Operating Costs	2	24,495	22,831	25,565
1,308	Depreciation	3	1,211	1,215	1,212
307	Capital Charge	4	363	347	363
<b>53,734</b>	<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>54,225</b>	<b>54,715</b>	<b>55,283</b>
<b>626</b>	<b>Net Operating Surplus</b>		<b>866</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

*For information on major variances against budget refer note 9 on page 86.*



## STATEMENT OF MOVEMENTS IN TAXPAYERS' FUNDS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

The Statement of Movements in Taxpayers' Funds shows the reconciliation of funds at the beginning of the year with the funds at the end of the year.

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000s		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates \$000s
3,835	Taxpayers' funds as at 1 July	4,835	4,835	4,835
626	Net Operating Surplus	866	0	0
<b>626</b>	<b>Total recognised revenues and expenses for the year</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
1,000	Capital Contributions	0	0	0
(626)	Provision for repayment of surplus to the Crown	(866)	0	0
<b>4,835</b>	<b>Taxpayers' funds as at 30 June</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>4,835</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

*For information on major variances against budget refer note 9 on page 86.*

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

The Statement of Financial Position shows the major classes of assets and major classes of liabilities and equity of Te Puni Kōkiri. The difference between the assets and liabilities is the taxpayers' funds (net assets).

30-Jun-06 Actual		Note	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates \$000s
4,835	TAXPAYERS' FUNDS		4,835	4,835	4,835
	Represented by:				
	<b>ASSETS</b>				
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
8,325	Cash		9,015	5,249	5,868
225	Prepayments		316	200	200
269	Short term receivables & advances		439	50	50
<b>8,819</b>	<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>9,770</b>	<b>5,499</b>	<b>6,118</b>
	<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>				
4,066	Physical assets	5	3,462	3,647	3,534
<b>4,066</b>	<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>3,462</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>3,534</b>
<b>12,885</b>	<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>13,232</b>	<b>9,146</b>	<b>9,652</b>
	<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
	<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
5,569	Creditors & Payables	6	5,536	2,510	3,151
626	Provision for repayment of surplus		866	0	0
1,848	Employee Entitlements	7	1,988	1,794	1,500
<b>8,043</b>	<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>8,390</b>	<b>4,304</b>	<b>4,651</b>
	<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>				
7	Employee Entitlements	7	7	7	166
<b>8,050</b>	<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>8,397</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>4,817</b>
<b>4,835</b>	<b>Net Assets</b>		<b>4,835</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>4,835</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

*For information on major variances against budget refer note 9 on page 86.*



## STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

The Statement of Cash Flows shows the cash received and paid by Te Puni Kōkiri during the year, from its activities.

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000s		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates \$000s
<b>CASH FLOWS-OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Cash was provided from:				
Supply of outputs to				
53,545	Crown	54,518	54,295	54,518
814	Department	572	420	764
(93)	Other	(260)	0	245
<b>54,266</b>		<b>54,830</b>	<b>54,715</b>	<b>55,527</b>
Cash was disbursed for:				
Production of outputs				
(26,593)	Personnel	(28,016)	(30,322)	(28,332)
(26,811)	Operating	(24,505)	(22,696)	(27,983)
(210)	Net GST Paid	(40)	0	0
(307)	Capital Charge	(363)	(347)	(363)
<b>(53,921)</b>		<b>(52,924)</b>	<b>(53,365)</b>	<b>(56,678)</b>
<b>345</b>	<b>Net cash flows from operating activities</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>(1,151)</b>
<b>CASH FLOWS-INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Cash was provided from:				
35	Sale of physical assets	48	200	200
Cash was disbursed for:				
(2,689)	Purchase of physical assets	(638)	(913)	(880)
<b>(2,654)</b>	<b>Net cash flows from investing activities</b>	<b>(590)</b>	<b>(713)</b>	<b>(680)</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

*For information on major variances against budget refer note 9 on page 86.*

30-Jun-06 Actual		30-Jun-07 Actual	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates
\$000s		\$000s	\$000s	\$000s
<b>CASH FLOWS-FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>				
Cash was provided from:				
1,000	Capital Contributions	0	0	0
Cash was disbursed for:				
(1,808)	Repayment of surplus	(626)	0	(626)
<b>(808)</b>	<b>Net cash flows from financing activities</b>	<b>(626)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>(626)</b>
(3,117)	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash Held	690	637	(2,457)
11,442	Add opening cash balance	8,325	4,612	8,325
<b>8,325</b>	<b>Closing Cash Balance</b>	<b>9,015</b>	<b>5,249</b>	<b>5,868</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

*For information on major variances against budget refer note 9 on page 86.*



## RECONCILIATION OF NET OPERATING SURPLUS TO NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

The Reconciliation of Net Operating Surplus to Net Cash Flows from Operating Activities shows the non-cash adjustments and other adjustments applied to the net operating surplus as reported in the Statement of Financial Performance on page 73 to arrive at the net cash flows from operating activities disclosed in the Statement of Cash Flows on page 76.

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000s		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates \$000s
626	Net Operating Surplus	866	0	0
	Add: Non-cash items			
1,308	Depreciation	1,211	1,215	1,212
<b>1,308</b>	<b>Total non-cash items</b>	<b>1,211</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>1,212</b>
	<b>Add/(Less) movements in working capital items</b>			
(182)	(Increase)/Decrease in debtors and receivables	(170)	0	219
88	(Increase)/Decrease in prepayments	(91)	0	25
(1,517)	Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors & Payables	(33)	0	(2,418)
19	Increase/(Decrease) in current employee entitlements	140	135	(189)
<b>(1,592)</b>	<b>Net movements in working capital</b>	<b>(154)</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>(2,363)</b>
	<b>Add/(Less) investing activity</b>			
3	Loss/(Gain) on sale of fixed assets	(17)	0	0
<b>3</b>	<b>Total investing activity</b>	<b>(17)</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>345</b>	<b>Net cash flow from operating activity</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>(1,151)</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

*For information on major variances against budget refer note 9 on page 86.*

## STATEMENT OF COMMITMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

The Statement of Commitments shows the future contractual obligations (exclusive of GST) of Te Puni Kōkiri that will become liabilities if and when the terms and conditions of existing contracts are met.

Operating leases include lease payments for premises and motor vehicles.

Te Puni Kōkiri has long-term leases on its premises in New Zealand. The annual lease payments are subject to regular reviews, ranging from one year to four years. The amounts disclosed below as future commitments are based on the current rental rates.

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000s		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s
	<b>Accommodation lease commitments</b>	
2,894	Less than one year	3,137
2,779	One to two years	2,972
5,969	Two to five years	3,660
170	More than five years	107
<b>11,812</b>	<b>Total accommodation lease commitments</b>	<b>9,876</b>
	<b>Other operating commitments</b>	
434	Less than one year	549
352	One to two years	165
88	Two to five years	16
0	More than five years	0
<b>874</b>	<b>Total other operating commitments</b>	<b>730</b>
<b>12,686</b>	<b>Total commitments</b>	<b>10,606</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

*For information on major variances against budget refer note 9 on page 86.*



## STATEMENT OF CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

The Statement of Contingent Assets and Liabilities shows amounts at balance date that could potentially become assets or liabilities depending on the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events after 30 June 2007. It does not include general or unspecified business risks or conditions.

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
	<b>Contingent Liabilities</b>	
138	Personnel claims	0
<b>138</b>	<b>Total Contingent Liabilities</b>	<b>0</b>

## STATEMENT OF UNAPPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

In terms of the Public Finance Act 1989, approval has been sought under section 26(c) from the Minister of Finance for unappropriated expenditure totalling \$0.093million (there was no unappropriated expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2006).

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
	Departmental Output Expenses:	
0	Services to the Māori Trustee	93

*Forecasts of salary increases by the Māori Trustee were discovered to be incorrect in the last month of the financial year. This resulted in unappropriated expenditure of \$0.093m.*

*Forecasts prepared in May, when final remuneration decisions were taken, indicated that no additional appropriation was required in 2006/07 and therefore no changes were requested in the Supplementary Estimates.*

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

*For information on major variances against budget refer note 9 on page 86.*

STATEMENT OF DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE  
APPROPRIATIONS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

The Statement of Departmental Expenditure and Capital Expenditure Appropriations show expenditure (exclusive of Goods and Services Tax) against funds appropriated by Parliament.

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates \$000s
	<b>VOTE: MĀORI AFFAIRS</b>			
	<b>Appropriation for classes of outputs</b>			
7,040	Policy and Monitoring - Social and Cultural	6,035	5,578	6,042
11,063	Policy and Monitoring - Economic and Enterprise	11,858	14,326	12,636
7,467	Policy - Crown Māori Relationships	6,898	6,443	6,988
10,309	Relationships and Information	9,922	9,662	10,053
13,528	Operations Management	14,731	14,317	14,875
4,327	Services to the Māori Trustee	4,781	4,389	4,689
<b>53,734</b>	<b>Total Appropriations for Classes of Outputs</b>	<b>54,225</b>	<b>54,715</b>	<b>55,283</b>

87

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

*For information on major variances against budget refer note 9 on page 86.*



NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

Note 1: Personnel Costs

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
25,357	Salaries and Wages	27,483
1,255	Other Personnel Costs	673
<b>26,612</b>	<b>Total Personnel Costs</b>	<b>28,156</b>

Note 2: Operating Costs

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
129	Audit fees for audit of financial statements	136
3	Other fees charged by auditors	9
2,765	Operating lease rentals	2,992
209	Overseas and Pacific Travel	152
1,810	Domestic Travel	1,866
924	Printing, Books and Publicity	900
2,154	Contract Workers	1,336
4,805	Consultancy Fees	4,267
979	MBFS Commission	1,564
3,503	Programmes	4,426
1,309	Telecommunications	1,231
192	Computer Related Expense	186
6,725	Other Operating Costs	5,430
<b>25,507</b>	<b>Total Operating Costs</b>	<b>24,495</b>

### Note 3: Depreciation Charge

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
363	EDP Equipment	288
295	Motor Vehicles	296
16	Office Equipment	4
122	Furniture & Fittings	126
222	Leasehold Improvements	426
290	Software Systems	71
<b>1,308</b>	<b>Total Depreciation Costs</b>	<b>1,211</b>

### Note 4: Capital Charge

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
307	Te Puni Kōkiri pays a capital charge to the Crown on its taxpayers' funds as at 30 June and 31 December each year. The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2007 was 7.5% (2006: 8.0%).	363



### Note 5: Fixed Assets

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
	EDP Equipment	
1,529	Cost	1,614
(906)	Accumulated depreciation	(1,192)
<b>623</b>	<b>EDP Equipment - net book value</b>	<b>422</b>
	Motor Vehicles	
1,538	Cost	1,464
(517)	Accumulated depreciation	(668)
<b>1,021</b>	<b>Motor Vehicles - net book value</b>	<b>796</b>
	Office Equipment	
252	Cost	252
(242)	Accumulated depreciation	(245)
<b>10</b>	<b>Office Equipment - net book value</b>	<b>7</b>
	Furniture and Fittings	
725	Cost	792
(171)	Accumulated depreciation	(298)
<b>554</b>	<b>Furniture and Fittings - net book value</b>	<b>494</b>
	Leasehold Improvements	
2,164	Cost	2,298
(397)	Accumulated depreciation	(822)
<b>1,767</b>	<b>Leasehold Improvements - net book value</b>	<b>1,476</b>
	Software Development	
1,556	Cost	1,709
(1,521)	Accumulated depreciation	(1,557)
<b>35</b>	<b>Software Development - net book value</b>	<b>152</b>
	Work in Progress	
56	Software development	115
<b>56</b>	<b>Work in Progress - book value</b>	<b>115</b>
	Total Fixed Assets	
7,820	Cost	8,244
(3,754)	Accumulated depreciation	(4,782)
<b>4,066</b>	<b>Total net book value of fixed assets</b>	<b>3,462</b>

### Note 6: Creditors and Payables

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
1,176	Trade Creditors	1,849
4,231	Accrued Expenses	3,565
162	GST payable	122
<b>5,569</b>	<b>Total creditors and payables</b>	<b>5,536</b>

### Note 7: Employee Entitlements

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
<b>CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
1,407	Annual Leave	1,650
398	Salaries and Wages	317
43	Long Service and Retirement Leave	21
<b>1,848</b>	<b>Total current portion</b>	<b>1,988</b>
<b>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</b>		
7	Long Service and Retirement Leave	7
<b>7</b>	<b>Total non-current portion</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>1,855</b>	<b>Total employee entitlements</b>	<b>1,995</b>



### Note 8: Explanation for Significant Budget Changes

Refer to "The Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations for the year ending 30 June 2007" for an explanation of significant budget changes between the 2006/07 Main Estimates and 2006/07 Supplementary Estimates for Vote Māori Affairs (B.7 – Pages 326 and 329).

### Note 9: Explanation for Significant Variances

The following notes explain significant variances between Main Estimates and Actuals.

#### Statement of Financial Performance (page 73)

	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	Variance \$000s
Personnel Costs	28,156	30,322	2,166
Operating Expenses	24,495	22,831	(1,664)

**Personnel Costs** – the variance mainly relates to delays experienced in appointing staff to new positions.

**Operating Costs** – additional operating costs were incurred mainly as a result of increased activity in Treaty of Waitangi claims and Māori Tourism, resulting in additional appropriation in the Supplementary Estimates, as well as use of consultants to undertake a number of projects that were not budgeted.

#### Statement of Financial Position (page 75)

	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	Variance \$000s
Cash	9,015	5,249	(3,766)
Creditors & Payables	5,536	2,510	(3,026)

**Cash** – the increase in cash is largely due to more than anticipated levels of Creditors and Payables and the Net Operating surplus.

**Creditors and Payables** – the variance is mainly due to larger year end accruals than originally forecast.

### Statement of Departmental Expenditure and Capital Expenditure Appropriations (page 81)

	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	Variance \$000s
Policy and Monitoring – Economic and Enterprise	11,858	14,326	2,468

The variance mainly relates to the realignment of strategic priorities by shifting resources across other output classes. This particularly reflects increased activity around Treaty of Waitangi Claims and Settlements and the Māori Trust Office review within Policy – Crown Māori Relationships.

### Note 10: Financial Instruments

Te Puni Kōkiri is party to financial instrument arrangements as part of its everyday operations. These include instruments such as bank balances, accounts receivable and accounts payable.

#### *Credit Risk*

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligations to Te Puni Kōkiri, causing Te Puni Kōkiri to incur a loss. In the normal course of its business, Te Puni Kōkiri incurs credit risk from trade debtors, and transactions with financial institutions and the New Zealand Debt Management Office (NZDMO).

Te Puni Kōkiri does not require any collateral or security to support financial instruments with financial institutions that Te Puni Kōkiri deals with, or with the NZDMO, as these entities have high credit ratings. For its other financial instruments, Te Puni Kōkiri does not have significant concentrations of credit risk.

#### *Fair Value*

The fair value of financial instruments is equivalent to the carrying amount disclosed in the Statement of Financial Position.

#### *Interest Rate Risk*

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market interest rates. This could impact on the return on investments or the cost of borrowing. Te Puni Kōkiri has no significant exposure to interest rate risk on its financial instruments.

Under section 46 of the Public Finance Act Te Puni Kōkiri cannot raise a loan without Ministerial approval and no such loans have been raised. Accordingly, there is no interest rate exposure for funds borrowed.



### Note 11: Related Party Information

Te Puni Kōkiri is a wholly owned entity of the Crown. The Government significantly influences the roles of Te Puni Kōkiri as well as being its major source of revenue.

Te Puni Kōkiri enters into numerous transactions with other government departments, Crown agencies and state-owned enterprises on an arm's length basis. These transactions are not considered to be related party transactions.

Apart from those transactions described above, Te Puni Kōkiri has not entered into any related party transactions, except for where:

Te Puni Kōkiri staff who work in local communities may in a private capacity hold executive or advisory positions in local organisations. Some of these organisations may receive funding via Te Puni Kōkiri. These organisations are therefore considered related parties of Te Puni Kōkiri.

Te Puni Kōkiri staff are required to declare any real or potential conflicts of interest. Steps are then taken to ensure that staff members with a conflict of interest are not involved in any Te Puni Kōkiri decisions involving a group/organisation they may be involved with in a private capacity.

### Note 12: Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards

In December 2002 the New Zealand Accounting Standards Review Board announced that New Zealand International Financial Reporting Standards (NZ IFRS) would apply to all New Zealand reporting entities for the periods commencing on or after 1 January 2007. Entities had the option to adopt NZ IFRS for the periods beginning on or after 1 January 2005.

Te Puni Kōkiri intends to implement NZ IFRS in its annual financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2008. In complying with NZ IFRS for the first time, Te Puni Kōkiri will restate amounts previously reported under current New Zealand accounting standards (NZ GAAP) using NZ IFRS. This requires a restatement of opening balances as at 1 July 2006, with initial transitional adjustments recognised retrospectively and mainly against retained earnings (operating surplus) at that date. The amounts/transactions incurred during the year ending 30 June 2007 will also be restated and will impact the income statement (statement of financial performance) and the balance sheet (statement of financial position) for that period. However, transitional adjustments relating to those standards where comparatives are not required will only be made at 30 June 2007.

## Transition Management

A conversion project involving finance staff was established to evaluate the differences, if any, between current policies and the policies of the financial statements of the Government. The project team assessed the impact of changes in financial reporting standards on Te Puni Kōkiri financial reporting and other related activities as well as designed and implemented processes to deliver financial reporting under NZ IFRS.

This project is largely complete and Te Puni Kōkiri expects to be in a position to comply with the requirements of NZ IFRS for the year ending 30 June 2008.

## Impact on Transition to NZ IFRS

The purpose of this disclosure is to highlight the expected impact on Te Puni Kōkiri as a result of transition from current policies to NZ IFRS based on the standards that exist at the date of issue of these financial statements. As we progress towards 30 June 2008, Te Puni Kōkiri intends to continue to provide users of the financial statements with updated information about the likely impacts of NZ IFRS on its income statement and balance sheet. This note, therefore, only provides a summary of the significant potential impacts resulting from transition to NZ IFRS and should not be taken as an exhaustive list of all the differences between existing NZ GAAP and NZ IFRS. NZ IFRS 1 also allows a number of exemptions to assist in the transition to reporting under NZ IFRS. The explanatory comments below include details of the NZ IFRS 1 treatments adopted.

## Changes in accounting policies on transition to NZ IFRS

The significant differences identified by Te Puni Kōkiri on transition to NZ IFRS are outlined below. It should not be regarded as a complete list of changes in accounting policies that will result from the transition to NZ IFRS, as some decisions have not been finalised where choices of accounting policies are available. It is possible that the actual impact of adopting NZ IFRS may vary from the information presented below, and the variation may be material.

Te Puni Kōkiri intends to provide further information, including quantifying the impacts of transitioning to NZ IFRS in our next Annual financial statements for the year ending 30 June 2008.

The estimated impact of transition to NZ IFRS from existing NZ GAAP is set out below. It is possible that the actual impact of adopting NZ IFRS may vary from the information presented below, and the variation may be material.



### Departmental

Estimated Impact on Te Puni Kōkiri Departmental Equity, Total Liabilities and Total Assets on transition to NZ IFRS on 1 July 2006

	Total Equity \$000	Total Liabilities \$000	Total Assets \$000
<b>Total reported under NZ GAAP</b>	<b>4,835</b>	<b>8,050</b>	<b>12,885</b>
<i>NZ IFRS adjustments</i>			
Employee Benefits (Additional sick leave liability)	(63)	63	-
Total NZ IFRS Adjustments	(63)	63	-
<b>Restated totals under NZ IFRS at 1 July 2006</b>	<b>4,772</b>	<b>8,113</b>	<b>12,885</b>

### Employee Benefits

Te Puni Kōkiri recognises a liability for sick leave to the extent that absences in the coming year are expected to be greater than the sick leave entitlements in the coming year. The amount is calculated based on the unused sick leave entitlement that can be carried forward at balance date, to the extent that Te Puni Kōkiri anticipates it will be used by staff to cover those future absences.

Long service and retiring leave is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash outflows.

### Non-Departmental

Estimated Impact on Te Puni Kōkiri Non-Departmental Equity, Total Liabilities and Total Assets on transition to NZ IFRS on 1 July 2006

	Total Equity \$000	Total Liabilities \$000	Total Assets \$000
<b>Total reported under NZ GAAP</b>	<b>44,232</b>	<b>19,440</b>	<b>63,672</b>
<i>NZ IFRS adjustments</i>			
Restatement of Financial Assets	(794)	-	(794)
Total NZ IFRS Adjustments	(794)	-	(794)
<b>Restated totals under NZ IFRS at 1 July 2006</b>	<b>43,438</b>	<b>19,440</b>	<b>62,878</b>

## Financial Assets

Rural Lending loans are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. These are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Loans issued with duration less than 12 months are recognised at their nominal value. Allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts are recognised when there is objective evidence that the asset is impaired. Interest and impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Financial Performance.

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

## Estimated Impact on Transition to NZ IFRS as at 30 June 2007

Te Puni Kōkiri has estimated the impact on Departmental and Non Departmental Equity, Total Liabilities, Total Assets and Income of transition to NZ IFRS as at 30 June 2007.

## Note 13: Forecast Human Resources Levels

30-Jun-06 Actual			30-Jun-07 Actual	30-Jun-07 Statement of Intent
<b>HUMAN RESOURCES</b>				
16	Staff Turnover	%	11	15
5.4	Average Length of Service	Years	5.9	6.0
390	Total Staff	No.	384	406



## NON-DEPARTMENTAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000s		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s
4,615	Revenues and Capital Receipts	5,912
97,740	Expenses	91,423
63,672	Assets	66,736
19,440	Liabilities	7,127

The following non-departmental statements and schedules record the expenses, revenue and receipts, assets and liabilities that Te Puni Kōkiri manages on behalf of the Crown.

The Non-Departmental balances are consolidated into the Financial Statements of the Government and therefore readers of these statements and schedules should also refer to the Financial Statements of the Government for 2006/07.

## STATEMENT OF NON-DEPARTMENTAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

### *Measurement System*

Measurement and recognition rules applied in the preparation of the Non-Departmental statements and schedules are consistent with generally accepted accounting practice and the Financial Statements of the Government's accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared on an historical cost basis.

### *Accounting Policies*

The following particular accounting policies that materially affect the measurement of financial results and financial position have been applied.

### *Budget Figures*

The budget figures are those presented in the Budget Night Estimates as amended by the Supplementary Estimates and any transfer made by Order in Council under section 26A of the Public Finance Act 1989.

### *Comparatives*

To ensure consistency with the current year, certain comparative information has been restated or reclassified where appropriate. This has occurred:

- where classifications have changed between periods, and (if appropriate).
- where Te Puni Kōkiri has made additional disclosure in the current year and where a greater degree of disaggregation of prior year amounts and balances is therefore required.

### *Revenue*

Te Puni Kōkiri derives revenue through the provision of outputs to the Crown and for services to third parties. Such revenue is recognised when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

### *Goods and Services Tax (GST)*

The Statements of Non-Departmental Expenditure and Appropriations are exclusive of GST. The Statement of Financial Position is exclusive of GST, except for Creditors and Payables, and Debtors and Receivables, which are GST inclusive.

The amount of GST owing to or from the Inland Revenue Department at balance date, being the difference between Output GST and Input GST, is included in Creditors and Payables or Debtors and Receivables (as appropriate).

### *Debtors and Receivables*

Debtors and receivables are recorded at estimated realisable value, after providing for doubtful and uncollectible debts.

### *Commitments*

Future expenses and liabilities to be incurred on contracts that have been entered into at balance date are disclosed as commitments to the extent that there are equally unperformed obligations.

### *Contingent Liabilities*

Contingent liabilities are disclosed at the point at which the contingency is evident.

### *Changes in Accounting Policies*

There have been no changes to the accounting policies. Accounting policies have been applied on a basis consistent with previous years.



## SCHEDULE OF NON-DEPARTMENTAL REVENUE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

The Schedule of Non-Departmental Revenue shows budgeted revenue against actual revenue. Figures are GST exclusive.

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000s	Note	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates \$000s
<b>Current Revenue</b>			
<i>Non-Tax Revenue</i>			
(25)		73	160
35		26	0
4,327	1	4,741	3,802
6		3	10
<b>4,343</b>	<b>Total Current Revenue</b>	<b>4,843</b>	<b>3,972</b>
<b>Capital Revenue</b>			
272		1,069	325
<b>272</b>	<b>Total Capital Revenue</b>	<b>1,069</b>	<b>325</b>
<b>4,615</b>	<b>Total Crown Revenue</b>	<b>5,912</b>	<b>4,297</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.



## STATEMENT OF NON-DEPARTMENTAL EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

The Statement of Non-Departmental Expenditure and Capital Expenditure Appropriations shows expenditure and capital payments incurred against funds appropriated by Parliament. Te Puni Kōkiri administers these appropriations on behalf of the Crown. Figures are GST exclusive.

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000s	Note	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates \$000s
<b>Operating Annual Appropriations</b>			
<i>Non-departmental output expenses</i>			
40,332	2	40,332	40,332
11,019	3	11,169	11,169
1,608	4	1,608	1,608
2,315	5	3,204	3,204
440		456	456
11,538	6	11,538	11,538
<i>Māori Potential Funds</i>			
0	7	6,202	6,250
0	7	4,749	8,334
0	7	5,921	6,250
0		16,872	20,834
<b>67,252</b>		<b>85,179</b>	<b>89,141</b>
<i>Benefits and other unrequited expenses</i>			
477		480	480
<b>477</b>		<b>480</b>	<b>480</b>
<i>Other expenses to be incurred by the Crown</i>			
196		196	196
178		178	178
1,027	8	0	0
6,992	8	0	0
830	9	626	626
3,645	8	0	0
1,396	8	0	0
6		0	0
8		2	36

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

84	Te Putahi Paoho		131	131
175	Regional Tourism Organisations-Planning		160	160
1,493	Whānau Development: Enterprise	8	0	0
7,835	Whānau Development: Action and Research	8	0	0
1,509	Whānau Development: Sport and Culture	8	0	0
1,867	Māori Women's Development Fund		1,867	1,867
1,952	Beyond Hui Taumata		1,909	2,000
0	Loss from sale of Mauao Reserve		0	50
0	Orakei Act 1991		7	7
<b>29,193</b>	<b>Total Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown</b>		<b>5,076</b>	<b>5,251</b>
<b>96,922</b>	<b>Total Operating Annual Appropriations</b>		<b>90,735</b>	<b>94,872</b>
	<i>Capital Contributions to other persons or organisations</i>			
794	Rural Lending	11	164	1,262
0	Administration of Māori Broadcasting	4	0	160
0	Promotion of the Māori Language	5	500	500
<b>794</b>	<b>Total Capital Contributions</b>		<b>664</b>	<b>1,922</b>
	<i>Appropriations for Other Expenses</i>			
24	Payments to Trust Boards		24	37
<b>24</b>	<b>Total Other Expenses</b>		<b>24</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>97,740</b>	<b>Total Non-Departmental Appropriations</b>		<b>91,423</b>	<b>96,831</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.



## STATEMENT OF UNAPPROPRIATED EXPENDITURE AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

In terms of the Public Finance Act 1989, approval has been sought under section 26(c) from the Minister of Finance for unappropriated expenditure totalling \$0.093million (there was no unappropriated expenditure for the year ended 30 June 2006).

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown:	
0	93
Provision for Māori Trustee Debt	

*Forecasts of salary increases by the Māori Trustee were discovered to be incorrect in the last month of the financial year. This resulted in unappropriated expenditure of \$0.093m in the Departmental Output Expenses - Services to the Māori Trustee.*

*As this appropriation is the full provisioning of the costs incurred by the Māori Trustee in relation to the funding it receives under the Departmental Output Expense - Services to the Māori Trustee, the unappropriated amount also impacts this appropriation.*

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

## SCHEDULE OF NON-DEPARTMENTAL ASSETS AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

Non-Departmental assets are administered by Te Puni Kōkiri on behalf of the Crown. As these assets are neither controlled by Te Puni Kōkiri nor used in the production of Te Puni Kōkiri outputs, they are not reported in the department's Statement of Financial Position.

Non-Departmental Assets administered by Te Puni Kōkiri on behalf of the Crown include:

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000s		Note	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s
	<b>Current Assets</b>		
41,697	Cash		49,692
19,127	Accounts Receivable/Prepayments		15,002
<b>60,824</b>	<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>64,694</b>
	<b>Non-Current Assets</b>		
	<i>Māori Trust Office</i>		
50,500	Māori Trustee - Debt	1	55,241
(50,500)	Māori Trustee - Debt Provision	1	(55,241)
<b>0</b>	<b>Total Non-Current Assets</b>		<b>0</b>
	<b>Investments</b>		
156	Section 460A Loans	10	156
	<i>Rural Lending</i>		
3,792	Total Loans	11	2,641
(1,145)	Less : Provision for doubtful debts		(795)
<b>2,647</b>			<b>1,846</b>
	<b>Māori Land Development</b>		
	<i>Investments comprise Advances to -</i>		
179	Crown owned stations		179
(179)	Less : Provision for doubtful debts		(179)
<b>0</b>			<b>0</b>
<b>2,803</b>	<b>Total Investments</b>		<b>2,002</b>
	<b>Property Plant and Equipment</b>		
45	Land		40
45	Total Property Plant and Equipment		40
<b>63,672</b>	<b>Total non-departmental assets administered by Te Puni Kōkiri</b>		<b>66,736</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.



## SCHEDULE OF NON-DEPARTMENTAL LIABILITIES AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000s		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Supp. Estimates \$000s
	<b>Current Liabilities</b>		
19,218	Creditors and Payables	6,315	2,877
222	Other Liabilities	812	0
<b>19,440</b>	<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>	<b>7,127</b>	<b>2,877</b>

## SCHEDULE OF NON-DEPARTMENTAL COMMITMENTS AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

The Schedule of Non-Departmental Commitments shows the future contractual obligations (exclusive of GST) that will become liabilities if and when the terms and conditions of existing contracts are met.

30-Jun-06 Actual \$000		30-Jun-07 Actual \$000
	<b>Category</b>	
602	Whānau Development - Enterprise	0
0	Māori Potential Fund	14,428
53,798	Crown Entities & Non-Government Organisations	62,134
<b>54,400</b>	<b>Total Crown Commitments by Category</b>	<b>76,562</b>
	<b>Out year commitments</b>	
54,400	Less than one year	73,832
0	One to two years	2,245
0	Two to five years	485
0	More than five years	0
<b>54,400</b>	<b>Total Crown Commitments by out year</b>	<b>76,562</b>

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.

## STATEMENT OF NON-DEPARTMENTAL CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS AT 30 JUNE 2007

The Statement of Non-Departmental Contingent Assets and Liabilities shows amounts at balance date that could potentially become assets or liabilities depending on the occurrence of one or more uncertain future events after 30 June 2007. It does not include general or unspecified business risks or conditions. This schedule is exclusive of GST.

30-Jun-06		30-Jun-07
Actual		Actual
\$000		\$000
2,358	Income Tax and GST indemnity	2,358
120	Public Liability Claims	270
<b>2,478</b>	<b>Total Contingent Liabilities</b>	<b>2,628</b>

Where contingent liabilities have arisen as a consequence of legal action being taken against the Crown, the amount included is the amount claimed and thus the maximum potential cost. It does not represent either an admission that the claim is valid or an estimation of the possible amount of any award against the Crown.

The accompanying accounting policies and notes form part of these Financial Statements.



## NOTES TO THE NON-DEPARTMENTAL FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SCHEDULES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2007

### **Note 1: Māori Trustee**

The Crown incurs expenditure via the Te Puni Kōkiri departmental appropriation under the output class "Services to the Māori Trustee". There is an expectation that this expenditure will be repaid by the Māori Trustee to the Crown at some future date. A 100% provision against the Māori Trustee's debt is shown to reflect that the debt has not yet been "called".

### **Note 2: Māori Television Broadcasting**

Promotion of Māori language and Māori culture through television broadcasting by Te Māngai Pāho.

### **Note 3: Māori Radio Broadcasting**

Promotion of Māori language and Māori culture through radio broadcasting by Te Māngai Pāho.

### **Note 4: Administration of Māori Broadcasting**

Purchase of administration services from Te Māngai Pāho to meet its statutory functions and deliver on the Government's Māori broadcasting policy.

### **Note 5: Promotion of the Māori Language**

Purchase of initiatives to revitalise and develop the Māori language in New Zealand. This includes outputs from Te Taura Whiri I Te Reo Māori (Māori Language Commission) and involves the promotion of the Māori language in New Zealand.

### **Note 6: Māori Television Channel**

Ongoing administration costs of the Māori Television channel for the Māori Television Service.

### **Note 7: Māori Potential Funds**

In 2006/07, three new Non-Departmental Output Expenses were established to enable Te Puni

Kōkiri allocate non-departmental funding appropriations against the Māori Potential Framework. The three new Non-Departmental Output Expenses; Whakamana (leadership), Mātauranga (knowledge/skills) and Rawa (resources) are a direct link to the three strategic investment areas which were identified through the Māori Potential Approach.

### **Note 8: Transition to Māori Potential Funds**

Due to the establishment of the three new Non-Departmental Output Expenses under the Māori Potential Funds, funding from the following Non-departmental appropriations was merged into Whakamana (leadership), Mātauranga (knowledge/skills) and Rawa (resources).

The appropriations are; Whānau Development – Action and Research, Whānau Development – Enterprise, Whānau Development – Sport and Culture, Capacity Assessment, Building Capacity in Māori Communities, Direct Resourcing of Local Level Solutions and Local Level Solutions/Development.

### **Note 9: Māori Registration Service**

Contribution towards the establishment of a national Māori registration service, which will assist in linking Māori with their tribes and tribal groups and compiling comprehensive and accurate registers of their members.

### **Note 10: Section 460A Loans**

This reflects advances and other assistance provided under section 460A of the Māori Affairs Act 1953, which is now administered by Te Puni Kōkiri under Part II of the Māori Affairs Restructuring Act 1989.

### **Note 11: Rural Lending**

Rural Lending represents the remaining nominal value of the former Rural Loans Portfolio of the Department of Māori Affairs and Iwi Transition Agency programmes.

The only new advances being made under these provisions are those necessary to complete compensation obligations to lessees where compensation is payable in terms of leases issued under the provisions of Part XXIV of the Māori Affairs Act 1953 and now administered by Te Puni Kōkiri under Part II of the Māori Affairs Restructuring Act 1989.



### Note 12: Explanation for Significant Budget Changes

Refer to "The Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations for the year ending 30 June 2007" for an explanation of significant budget changes between the 2006/07 Main Estimates and 2006/07 Supplementary Estimates for Vote Māori Affairs (B.7 – Pages 326 to 329).

### Note 13: Explanation for Significant Variances

The following notes explain significant variances between the Main Estimates and Actuals for Non-Departmental Expenditure.

Non-Departmental Output Expenses	30-Jun-07 Actual \$000s	30-Jun-07 Main Estimates \$000s	Variance \$000s
Mātauranga (Knowledge)	6,202	7,168	966
Whakamana (Leadership)	4,749	9,558	4,809
Rawa (Resources)	5,921	7,168	1,247

2006/07 was the first year of administering the above investment funds. As a result, expenditure was delayed due to the initial establishment of appropriate systems and processes.

An expense transfer into 2007/08 of \$3.06 million was approved to fund Budget 2007 initiatives; Māori Wardens and Treaty 2U Touring Exhibition. An in-principle expense transfer into 2007/08 of up to \$4 million has been approved to fund cross-agency partnered interventions.

### Note 14: Crown Entities

In addition to the above, the Minister of Māori Affairs receives administration services in respect of the following Crown Entities:

- Te Māngai Pāho
- Te Taura Whiri I Te Reo Māori

The investment in these entities is recorded within the Financial Statements of the Government on a line by line basis. No disclosure is made in this schedule.

Please refer to the Annual Reports at the following websites:

Te Māngai Pāho at [www.tmp.govt.nz](http://www.tmp.govt.nz)

Māori Television Service at [www.Māoritelevision.com](http://www.Māoritelevision.com) and

Te Taura Whiri I Te Reo Māori at [www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz](http://www.tetaurawhiri.govt.nz)  
for information on their financial performance and position.

