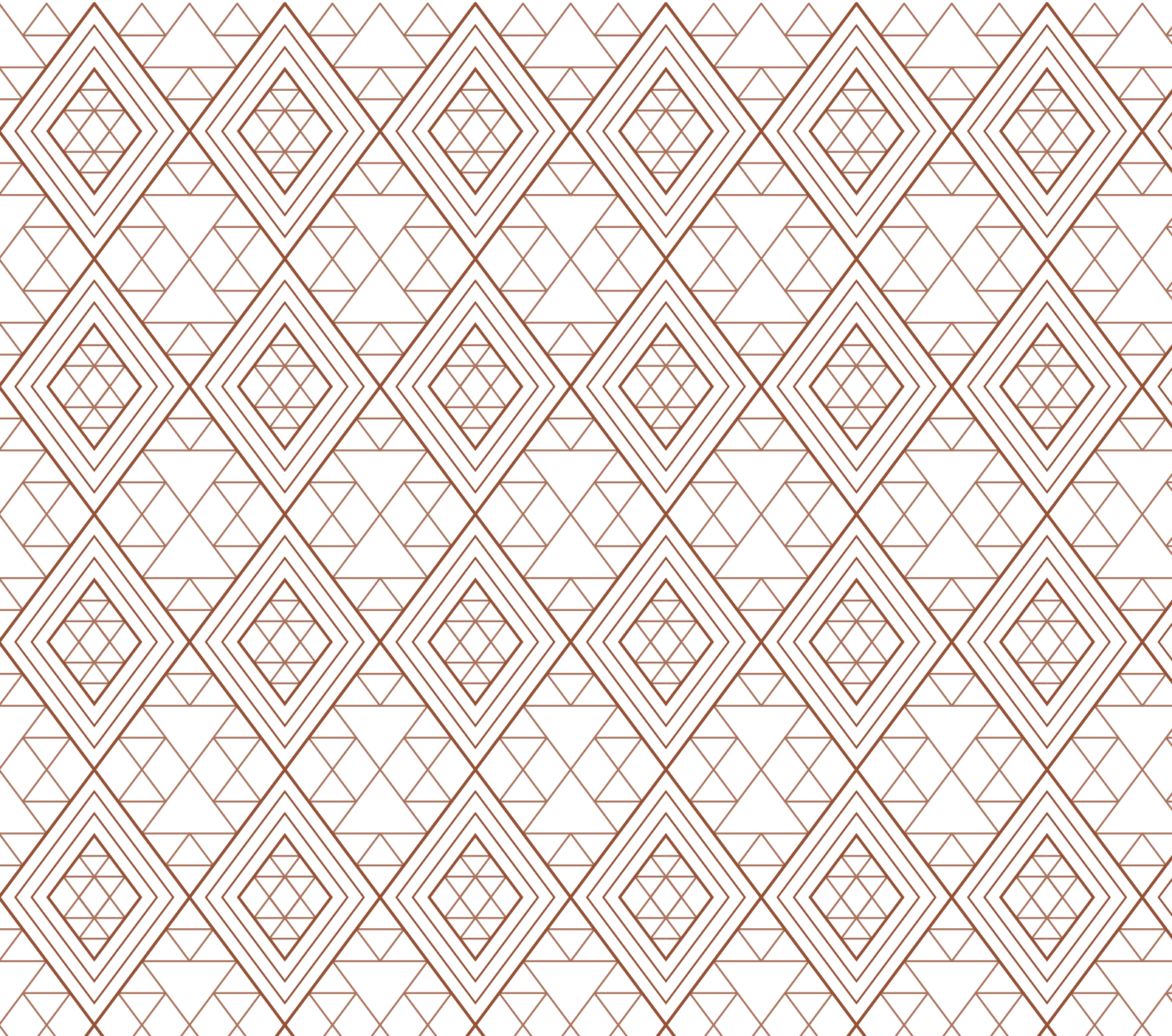


2021/22

**Te Pūrongo ā-Tau
Manatū Taonga**

**Annual Report
Ministry for Culture
& Heritage**



2021/22

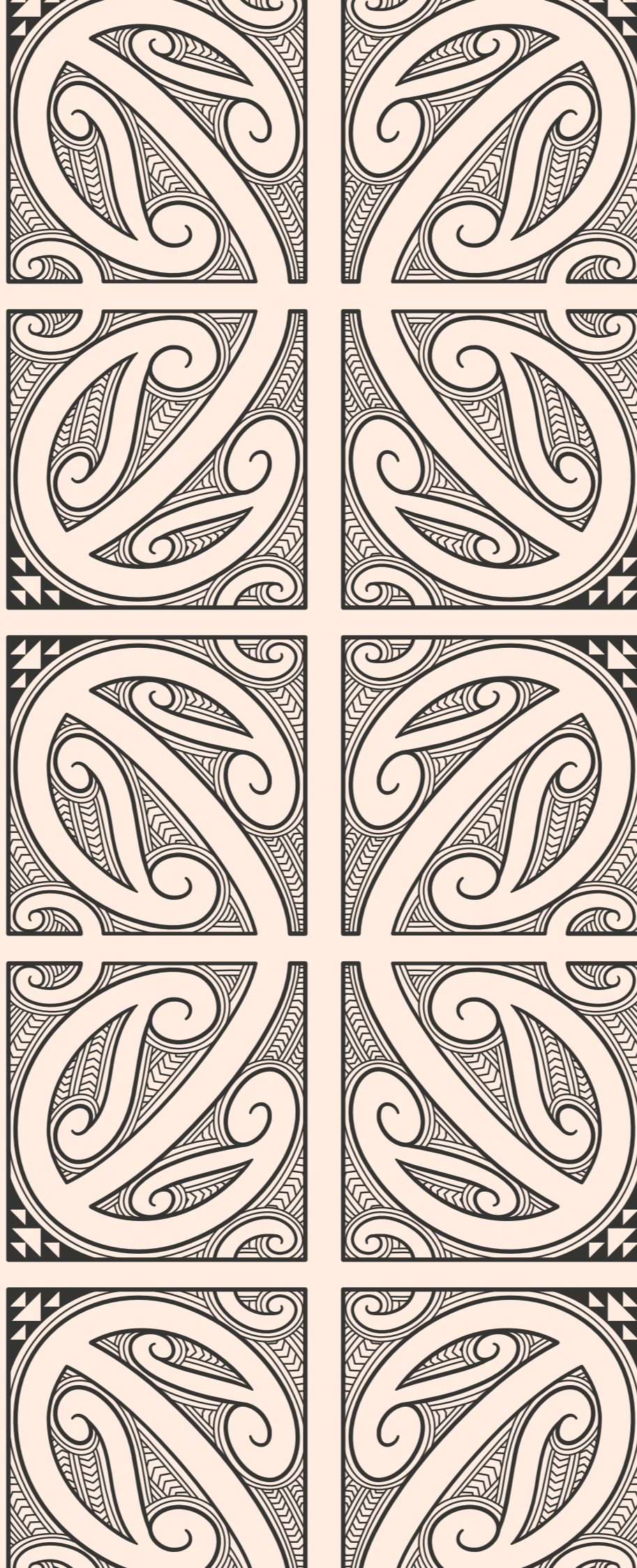
**Te Pūrongo ā-Tau
Manatū Taonga**

**Annual Report
Ministry for Culture
& Heritage**



Ngā wāhanga o roto

Contents



5	Kupu whakataki Introduction
6	Pūrongo a te Tumu Whakarae Chief Executive's report
9	Whakatutukinga mahi Our performance
10	Kokenga ki ā mātou whāinga rautaki Progress towards our strategic intentions
11	Te whāinga tāhuhu Where we want to get to
25	Kokenga ki ngā putanga Progress towards outcomes
35	Kōrero whakatutukinga mō ngā tāpuinga pūtea Performance information for appropriations
55	Kōrero mō mātou Our story
56	Tatauranga kāhui kaimahi Workforce statistics
60	Kanorautanga me te whai a wāhitanga Diversity and inclusion
63	Te whakapakari hononga a ngāi Māori me te Karauna Strengthening Māori-Crown relations
66	Uruparenga ki te huringa āhuarangi Responding to climate change
68	Hauora me te haumarutanga Health and safety
73	Tauākī pūtea Financial statements
75	Tauākī tāpuinga pūtea Appropriation statements
91	Tauākī pūtea Financial statements
101	Whakamārama ki ngā tauākī pūtea Notes to the financial statements
123	Hōtaka me te tauākī moni me whakapau ā-waho Non-departmental schedules and statement of trust monies
131	Whakamārama ki ngā hōtaka me whakapau ā-waho Notes to the non-departmental schedules
147	Pūrongo kaiarotake motuhake Independent auditor's report

Kupu whakataki

Introduction

- 6 Pūrongo a te Tumu Whakarae
Chief Executive's report



Tohunga Paraone Gloyne looks to the stars during the hautapu ceremony for Matariki.
Photo: Te Papa

Pūrongo a te Tumu Whakarae Chief Executive's report

E ngā mātāwaka o te motu tēnā koutou, otirā tēnā tātou katoa.

Tēnā tātou i ō tātou tini mate, kua tangihia, kua mihia, kua ea te wāhi ki a rātou.

Ki a tātou te hunga ora e hāpai nei i ō rātou wawata, o rātou tūmanako, kia ora tātou katoa.

Nau mai, tautī mai ki te whare o te Manatū Taonga, ki te whare e whaia ana te wawata 'kia puāwai te ahurea kia ora ko tātou katoa'.

I am pleased to present the 2021/22 annual report for Manatū Taonga Ministry for Culture and Heritage. This report highlights a rewarding year for the Ministry as the cultural sector emerges from the many challenges brought by the global pandemic.

Culture and the experiences that it provides New Zealanders connects people and communities. It contributes to our collective wellbeing and helps communities feel stronger, safer and more cohesive. It connects us with our stories, landscapes and places, and our history and heritage, creating relationships and bonds that bring us together in our diversity. It provides meaning and understanding of our place in the world.

Our sector and our work are incredibly broad and require a deep understanding of the issues and impacts government investment has on our culture and heritage.

This year we have embarked on a Long-term Insights Briefing that will consider some of the key areas that will influence the vibrancy and resilience of the cultural sector ecosystem. This work will allow the public to make a meaningful contribution to the future of the sector through public surveys, workshops, written submissions and further collaboration.

The pandemic presented huge challenges to the cultural sector. Manatū Taonga has expanded its reach into the sector and its involvement with communities. The Ministry responded with the COVID Recovery Programme, which focused on three phases: survive, adapt and thrive.

The sector has survived and adapted through COVID-19 and is now entering a thriving period. As it does this, Manatū Taonga is responding through a new strategic framework called Te Rautaki. Te Rautaki recognises that when *Culture is thriving, The people are well: Ki te puāwai te ahurea, Ka ora te iwi.*



Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and Professor Rangī Matamua take ceremonial kai from the pot at the hautapu ceremony. Photo: Te Papa

Te Rautaki recognises the place of Manatū Taonga in the public service through a renewed emphasis on system leadership, relationships with iwi and Māori and supporting Māori cultural aspirations, and our stewardship role across the cultural sector.

To implement Te Rautaki we have five areas of where we want to get to – our whāinga tāhuhu – that feature throughout this report. These focus our attention on culture that is inclusive and supports people to engage with each other; recognising the importance of Māori culture in Aotearoa; cultural activities and events that people can access and participate in; culture that is valued and supported; and a system that is resilient and sustainable.

Over the past year, government investment has ensured the sector continues to make a significant economic contribution to the country, as well as stimulating new ways of working and engaging with New Zealanders. I am proud of the work the Ministry has done to respond to the Delta and Omicron outbreaks, providing responsive advice to Ministers and delivering funding to the sector, supporting it to go forward with confidence.

Another key focus has been the Strong Public Media programme to establish a new public entity subsuming RNZ and TVNZ. The new independent, public media entity will position Aotearoa New Zealand's public media for the future and be better able to meet the challenges of changing audiences, technologies and global competition. This has been and continues to be a significant and important project for the Ministry, encompassing business case development and legislation in the past year. This work sits within a wider and increasingly important media policy work programme that has significant impacts on the lives of many New Zealanders.

In our legislative programme, we have contributed to Te Kāhui o Matariki Public Holiday Act 2022, which created a distinctively New Zealand holiday, our first public holiday to recognise te ao Māori. This mahi included working in partnership with Māori and collaboratively across the Crown with Te Arawhiti and the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment. Significant work has also been undertaken on policy work to inform the Ministry's position

on resource management reform and develop legislation for an artist resale royalty scheme.

We are placing increasing emphasis on providing communities with the resources to deliver on their own priorities. A highlight this year has been the establishment of Te Hau Kōmaru, a direct legacy from the Tuia 250 commemoration, which recognises the significant tikanga and kaupapa of waka hourua voyaging and navigation.

We continue to develop our confidence in collaboration and partnership across the public and cultural sector. Our work on refreshing the commemorations policy, and approaches to the March 15 memorial and this year's Call to Prayer, recognises the many traditions and significant events in our history and shows the benefits of collaboration with communities and across government.

The projects and stories shared in this year's annual report show a Ministry that is emerging from the pandemic with a renewed ambition to help our culture and our people to thrive.

As Acting Tumu Whakarae mō ngā Taonga (Acting Secretary for Culture and Heritage and Chief Executive), I am conscious that the Ministry's contribution during the year in review has been overseen by Bernadette Cavanagh, the former Tumu Whakarae, and her leadership team and staff. My thanks to them all, and particularly, to the expert and committed staff of Manatū Taonga.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Heather Baggott'.

Heather Baggott
Tumu Whakarae | Chief Executive





Whakatutukinga mahi Our performance

- 10 Kokenga ki ā mātou whāinga rautaki
Progress towards our strategic intentions
- 11 Te whāinga tāhuhu
Where we want to get to
- 25 Kokenga ki ngā putanga
Progress towards outcomes
- 35 Kōrero whakatutukinga mō ngā
tāpuinga pūtea
Performance information
for appropriations

The New Zealand Symphony
Orchestra performs a concert
for Matariki at Te Papa.
Photo: Latitude Creative

Kokenga ki ā mātou whāinga rautaki

Progress towards our strategic intentions

Ki te puāwai te ahurea, Ka ora te iwi *Culture is thriving, The people are well*

Manatū Taonga plays a crucial role supporting the cultural sector and the wider creative system. Our strategic framework, Te Rautaki o Manatū Taonga (Te Rautaki), describes the aspirations we have for the cultural and creative system, the roles we play in relation to it, and the approach we take to optimising our contribution and impact. Te Rautaki sets out the type of organisation we want to become, the focus of our mahi, how we will work with others, and the values we will embrace in order to realise our vision.

Te Rautaki comprises of five factors:

- 1 Te pūtake—why we exist
- 2 Te whāinga tāhuhu—where we want to get to
- 3 Ngā āheinga—how we will do this
- 4 Kaupapa matua—what will we focus on
- 5 Ngā uara o Manatū Taonga—
Manatū Taonga values.

Manatū Taonga exists to support arts, heritage, media and sports so that culture in Aotearoa New Zealand thrives. Our role is as the government's principal advisors to the culture system. This is te pūtake, why we exist.

Te whāinga tāhuhu is where we want to get to. This is explained next, where we tell some of the stories around the success descriptors that embody it.

Ngā āheinga outlines how we will get to where we want to get to through building system capability, focusing on system stewardship and relationships, and putting Te Arataki – our Māori strategy – at the heart of what we do.

Te Arataki is at the centre of our kaupapa matua – what we will focus on – which includes tangata (our people), raraunga (data and insights), hononga (relationships and engagement) and pūnaha (system stewardship).

Te Arataki has three key focuses: he ngā titikaha – to build confidence and Māori capability across Manatū Taonga; he hononga Tiriti – to support iwi and Māori priorities and initiatives as an agency and as a sector with partnerships and opportunities; and he hononga tangata – to create opportunities for all New Zealanders to engage with Māori culture.

Te whāinga tāhuhu Where we want to get to

Te whāinga tāhuhu is the part of Te Rautaki that sets out where we want to get to – our longer-term outcomes. The work we do towards these outcomes will help with our vision, *Culture is thriving, The people are well: Ki te puāwai te ahurea, Ka ora te iwi*.

They are outlined in *Koromakinga Rautaki Strategic Intentions 2021–2025* and are used to frame our work in this report:

- Culture is inclusive and reflective, supporting people to connect and engage with each other, their community and society
- Māori culture is recognised, valued and embraced by New Zealanders
- People can access and are participating in cultural activities and experiences
- Cultural activity is valued, supported and nurtured
- The cultural system is resilient and sustainable

To support this strategic direction, Te Rautaki has a series of short-, medium- and longer-term outcomes.

On the following pages we describe the five success descriptors of te whāinga tāhuhu outlined in Te Rautaki, and explain how the Ministry's key work programmes support these aims. This is followed by an update on progress against short-term outcomes and related indicators.



Professor Rangī Mātāmua gestures to the stars during the hautapu ceremony. Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern stands behind him. Photo: Te Papa

Culture is inclusive and reflective, supporting people to connect and engage with each other, their community and society

Aotearoa New Zealand is culturally diverse, and the cultural and creative sector has a key role to play in promoting and enabling greater cultural diversity and improved connections and engagement.

This role includes enabling people to connect to and engage with each other and their communities, resulting in cultural diversity in the provision of content, information and experiences.

COVID-19 has added complexities to how people participate in cultural experiences, and we have needed to adapt to ensure people can still connect with their community and society. This year, in response to uncertainty and extra costs, increased funding was provided for the Commemorating Waitangi Day Fund, which supports iwi, hapū, councils and community groups to host Waitangi Day commemorations that put Te Tiriti o Waitangi at their heart. This increase in funding allowed event organisers to be flexible, wherever possible reshaping and rescoping events towards distance participation.

Remembering histories and having ownership over how they are told is crucial in connecting and engaging with communities about their cultural heritage. Our Ngā Kōrero Tuku Iho, New Zealand Oral History Grants are available for community-led projects reflecting diverse identities and perspectives. The 2021 funding round enabled 75-year-old Falema'i Lesa to record an oral history of her prosecution and conviction as an overstayer in the 1970s that went to the Privy Council in London. Jade Jackson received funding through Ngā Kōrero Tuku Iho to record Falema'i's oral history for the first time.

During 2021/2022, Manatū Taonga, in partnership with the Ministry for Pacific Peoples and other agencies, supported the delivery of the Government's formal apology and commitment to provide healing and reconciliation for Pacific communities impacted by the discriminatory immigration policies and practices of the 1970s (commonly known as the 'Dawn Raids'). The resulting initiative package was funded through Budget 2022. Over the next four years, Manatū Taonga will be responsible for developing and managing the Dawn Raids online platform. An additional \$2 million in funding for Pacific artists and storytellers is to be distributed by Creative New Zealand and NZ On Air.

Viola Vadász and Peter Farago, Ngā Kōrero Tuku Iho Oral History Grants recipients. Photo: Klara Szentirmay



Partnering with Corrections to Improve wellbeing through the arts

The Culture and Wellbeing stream of the Creative Arts Recovery and Employment Fund uses arts and culture as a tool to improve the wellbeing of those most in need. Manatū Taonga is partnering with Ara Poutama Aotearoa Department of Corrections to deliver creative arts and cultural wellbeing programmes to people in Corrections' care, through \$3 million of funding over three years. The creative arts and cultural wellbeing programmes will provide targeted support and allow people in Corrections' care to participate in the cultural sector. The programmes will also provide creative practitioners with additional employment and skill diversification opportunities, which will help off-set income lost due to COVID-19 and improve career sustainability.

One of these valuable community programmes is the Creative Arts and Cultural Wellbeing Prison Initiative, administered by Ara Poutama Aotearoa. Using creative artforms – music, dance, theatre, painting, weaving, carving and many others – can provide new ways for people to express themselves, reconnect with their culture, and form positive learning experiences and social relationships. This initiative acknowledges the value of creative arts and cultural programmes to support the rehabilitation and reintegration of people in prison.



Bernadette Cavanagh presenting the Arts Access Manatū Taonga Community Arts Award at Te Putanga Toi Arts Access Awards 2021. Mark La Roche, Cathy Irons and Gretchen La Roche receive the award on behalf of the Christchurch Symphony Orchestra, which helps run the Platform Programme at Christchurch Men's Prison with Christchurch-based prisoner reintegration organisation Pathway Trust. Photo: Mark Tantrum

Māori culture is recognised, valued and embraced by New Zealanders

Māori culture is a cornerstone of Aotearoa New Zealand and plays a pivotal role in defining our multi-cultural society.

A thriving Māori culture is vital to the vibrancy of culture in Aotearoa. A key focus for Manatū Taonga is strengthening Māori-Crown relations to ensure iwi Māori are supported to achieve their cultural aspirations, and that Māori culture is recognised as a central, unique and intrinsic part of the culture and identity of Aotearoa.

As part of our mahi for taonga tūturu, this year Manatū Taonga alongside six lower North Island iwi helped facilitate the return of a centuries-old waka hull to Te Awakairangi following the completion of its conservation treatment. The relocation back to Te Awakairangi is an important milestone in the story of this taonga, returning it to the rohe where it was found and reinforcing its connection to its uri. This taonga tūturu process is led by iwi and supported by Manatū Taonga and we continue to work with the six iwi involved with the waka to determine future opportunities around storage, display and education.

We continued our work administering the Protected Objects Act 1975, ensuring care was taken and determining actual or traditional ownership through the Māori Land Court Te Kooti Whenua Māori. This year we moved to a new Panel of Suppliers model for our conservation services which provides more opportunities for iwi, hapū and hāpori involvement in this work, in locations nearer the find rohe.

Te Tai Whakaea Treaty Settlement Stories enables iwi to present their Treaty settlement stories in their own voice. The programme helps New Zealanders to connect to Aotearoa New Zealand's past by exploring Treaty settlements

and their enduring impact through bilingual digital storytelling. This year, Manatū Taonga worked with Ngāti Pūkenga, Ngāa Rauru and Ngāti Toa Rangatira on their interactive web stories and documentaries, all of which are expected to be published during the coming year.

Te Hau Kōmaru—uplifting the knowledge of waka hourua

Waka and voyaging lie at the heart of Māori arrival and foundation traditions and are central to the way Māori identify and organise themselves. They are inextricably linked to whakapapa, tikanga and Aotearoa New Zealand's wider settlement history.

Tuia Te Hau Kōmaru was established in 2020 in recognition of the cultural significance and importance of waka hourua voyaging and traditional navigation. The programme was established to reduce barriers to the development and progress of waka hourua voyaging and to ensure kaupapa waka hourua are sustained for future generations. The programme included the establishment of a national body of kaupapa waka hourua experts to strengthen the mātauranga and tikanga in Māori and Pacific voyaging traditions.

\$1.5 million was set aside for Te Hau Kōmaru mahi, with \$500,000 of this made available for waka hourua voyaging events and activities over the last two years. In 2020/21 an interim body, the National Waka Hourua Foundation Board, composed of waka experts and a representative from Manatū Taonga, worked with waka communities and interested

iwi and hapū to develop a national strategy for the waka hourua kaupapa in Aotearoa. Informed by this strategy, in 2022 the Foundation Board established Te Hau Kōmaru National Waka Hourua Charitable Trust. The Trust consists of 10 trustees, with representation from regional waka hourua entities across Aotearoa. The \$775,000 remaining after Trust-related expenses was transferred to the new organisation so that it could provide an effective forum for waka hourua stakeholders to develop and progress waka hourua kaupapa for the benefit of the community.

Helping establish the Matariki public holiday

On 24 June 2022, Matariki was celebrated for the first time as rā whakatā ā-ture, a public holiday. Matariki is an opportunity for all the people of Aotearoa New Zealand to come together to reflect on the year that has passed, celebrate the present, and plan for the future.

Te Rā Aro ki a Matariki the Matariki public holiday is led by Māori, supported by the Crown and accessible to all New Zealanders. The public holiday is an opportunity to build greater awareness and understanding of Māori culture. Over the last year, Manatū Taonga worked closely with the Matariki Advisory Group, Te Arawhiti – The Office of Māori Crown relations, and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Enterprise in the passage through the House of the dual language Te Ture mō te Hararei Tūmatanui o te Kāhui o Matariki/Te Kāhui o Matariki Public Holiday Act 2022, ensuring that the legislation was passed well in advance of the inaugural Matariki public holiday.

The Ministry's role as the administering agency for this legislation aligns with its existing responsibilities for administering legislation governing Aotearoa New Zealand's other public holidays.

Manatū Taonga will be responsible for promoting public awareness and understanding of the Matariki public holiday from the 2023 event onwards. As part of this work, the Ministry will continue to collaborate with the Government's 'Advisor - Mātauranga Matariki', government agencies and relevant Crown entities to ensure that the values and principles identified by the Matariki Advisory Group are successfully implemented. The

Government is making \$1.5 million of contestable funding available each year to support the celebration and regeneration of mātauranga Matariki by iwi, hapū and communities.

Below Kiriana Haze interviewing Kura Moeahu (Te Ātiawa chair) about the Te Awa Kairangi waka project Waiwhetu Marae. 9 May 2022. Photo: Manatū Taonga

Bottom Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern and Rangi Matamua look to the stars during the hautapu ceremony, Matariki 2022. Photo: Te Papa



Empowering communities to protect mātauranga Māori

Mātauranga Māori Te Awe Kōtuku is a \$24.5 million programme distributed over three years to fund diverse initiatives to support iwi, hapū, whānau and Māori communities to safeguard at-risk mātauranga Māori from the ongoing threat of COVID-19.

COVID-19 has brought into sharp focus significant existing risks to mātauranga Māori, which is central to Māori cultural identity and wellbeing, and of vital importance for Aotearoa. The programme reflects an urgent need to protect unique and vulnerable mātauranga Māori, working with kaumātua, tohunga, pūkenga and other knowledge holders to ensure its survival and resilience for future generations.

In 2022 an additional \$4.5 million was added to the \$20 million previously allocated to the Te Awe Kōtuku programme. This additional funding extended aspects of Te Awe Kōtuku and recognised that COVID-19 was continuing to impact Māori communities. Te Awe Kōtuku initiatives have been in high demand from iwi, community groups, tohunga and pūkenga, and represent a significant partnership opportunity for Manatū Taonga.

One of the Te Awe Kōtuku initiatives is Mātauranga Māori Marae Ora, administered on behalf of Manatū Taonga through Te Tari Taiwhenua the Department of Internal Affairs. This \$8.3 million contestable fund supports marae communities to implement projects which protect and revitalise mātauranga and taonga on marae. The fund supports marae communities to retain, protect or transmit their mātauranga and care for their taonga.

By the end of the financial year, 116 marae had received grants for their mātauranga projects, with many of them choosing to support the transmission of mātauranga to the next generation of marae whānau through both traditional means (for example, by creating whakairo or tukutuku) and newer methods (such as apps or websites).

Te Piiti Marae, located at Omanaia in Hokianga, unveiled its newly carved entranceway and waharoa in March 2022. Each of the new taonga is inspired by the kōrero given by local kaumātua Buck Korewha (Ngāti Kaharau, Ngāti Hau) and carved by Kade Cowper of Ūawa. The new carvings are illuminated during the night, with changing colours making for a spectacular view on arrival.

Te Poho o Rāwiri Marae in Kaitī, Gisborne, created a bilingual eBook involving more than 20 marae members as voice actors about the life story of ancestor Rawiri Te Eketū o te Rangi. Te Poho o Rāwiri is also recovering mātauranga about the names of the ancestors depicted on the poupou and recording these in an interactive 3-D model of the whareniui.

To preserve taonga, whare karakia (chapels) at Pākōwhai Marae, Waituhi (built in 1903), and Te Whare Karakia o Ōnuku Marae, Akaroa have used more traditional artforms of whareniui and whare karakia, as well as kōrero held in marae archives.



Kaumātua Bruce Rhodes in front of the whare karakia at Ōnuku Marae, Akaroa, which received funding for its restoration through Marae Ora. Photo: Manatū Taonga

People can access and are participating in cultural activities and experiences

Ensuring that communities can access meaningful cultural activities and experiences and that these are available to all New Zealanders is crucial to our work at Manatū Taonga. We play an active role in addressing equity of access and participation across all communities.

In 2021/22 the Ministry continued its mahi to ensure there is improved access to cultural activities and making it easier for people to participate in culture. \$12 million was made available through Budget 2020 for the Pasifika Festivals Initiative, to support Pasifika festival organisers across the country to recover from the immediate and sustained impacts of COVID-19, and to support a sustainable Pasifika festival ecosystem. In the last year, the Lua and Tolu waves were administered by Creative New Zealand. The Lua wave saw nine festivals address immediate needs in the areas of digital capability, governance and leadership, and festival teams. Tolu wave provided further funding to help 19 festivals build their capability and run their festivals in 2022 and 2023, as they continue to enhance their sustainability and resilience.

The government's indemnity scheme makes significant touring exhibitions available to New Zealanders by providing support that helps reduce the costs of insurance for international exhibitions visiting Aotearoa New Zealand. Over the last year, Manatū Taonga supported indemnification of three highly anticipated exhibitions: *Surrealist Art: Masterpieces from Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen* for display at Te Papa, *Hilma af Klint: The Secret Paintings* shown at City Gallery Wellington, and *Ancient Greeks: Athletes, Warriors and Heroes* shown at Tāmaki Paenga Hira Auckland War Memorial Museum.

Commemorations are significant cultural activities that bring us together physically and virtually to reflect on the past and its relevance to the present. We developed an approach, endorsed by Cabinet in June 2022, that moves away from a programme of individual events to one characterised by themes, allowing us to tell connected stories and promote discussions across multiple anniversaries. This approach provides opportunities to recognise a broader range of anniversaries and engage with more diverse audiences.

In 2021/22, the Museums Hardship Fund received an additional \$600,000 as part of the Delta Relief Funding Package. Budget 2022 allocated a further \$1 million to continue the Fund, which is administered by National Services Te Paerangi at Te Papa, for a further year. The Fund supports museums, galleries and whare taonga that have had periods of extended closure or limits on visitor numbers for over two years, and has provided support to 106 museums across the motu.

Helping people access and experience cultural activities

Helping people access and experience cultural activities and experiences is key to having a thriving cultural sector. The Creative Arts Recovery and Employment Fund was designed to help the sector adapt to the changing COVID-19 environment, enhance access and participation, and create employment and skill development opportunities.

As part of the Fund, the Cultural Installations and Events initiative was designed to create employment and skill development opportunities for people in the cultural sector, and allow more people to participate in cultural activities. Support through this Fund was focused on free events in easy-to-access spaces people regularly go to or can readily discover, such as community hubs, shopping malls, parks, beaches, marae, churches, reserves and waterfronts.

Jump Turkey Toast was one of 73 installations and events supported through the Cultural Installations and Events initiative. The production was a pop-up theatre performed in an unused shop in Tauranga, Bay of Plenty, featuring an evolving window installation, which had a positive community impact through collaboration with local organisations.

The Creative Spaces initiative supports organisations and places where people who experience barriers to participation can engage in creative endeavours, making art or taking part in activities such as theatre, dance, circus, music, film and creative writing. It supports programmes for people who experience barriers including intellectual or physical disabilities, neurological conditions or mental illness, age-related vulnerability, or cultural or social isolation or poverty.

Manatū Taonga has seen first-hand the benefits of the Creative Spaces initiative. For example, Flock Charitable Trust uses theatre to share the stories of people with experience of homelessness, and to foster dialogue on issues that lead to and perpetuate homelessness. Flock was provided with \$350,000 over three years through the Creative Spaces initiative to deliver services for up to 50 additional participants each year, and extend its workshops into west,

east and central Auckland. The initiative has also supported Flock to employ a programme coordinator with a lived experience of homelessness, who will provide essential understanding of participants' needs and on-the-ground support for new participants.



School children help with ecological restoration at the Ōpihi rock art sites as part of Te Ana Māori Rock Art Centre's socially distanced public programming, funded via the Museum Hardship Fund. Four rounds of the Fund were processed during the 2021/22 year, with 155 grants allocated to 106 museums, galleries and whare taonga across Aotearoa. Photo: Rachel Solomon

Cultural activity is valued, supported and nurtured

To ensure that cultural activity is valued, supported and nurtured, Manatū Taonga has undertaken work that provides greater certainty, opportunity and support for participants, including through education, vocational pathways and funding.

Creatives in Schools, a programme delivered by the Ministry of Education in partnership with Manatū Taonga and Creative New Zealand, provides opportunities for schools and kura throughout Aotearoa to apply for funding to deliver a creative project in partnership with professional artists and creative practitioners. During 2021/22 Manatū Taonga worked with the Ministry of Education to deliver round three of the programme and open round four.

Each project uses the creative learning experience to enhance students' wellbeing, improve their core competencies in communication, collaboration and creative thinking, and inspire their awareness of careers in the arts and creative sectors. For participating creatives, the Creatives in Schools programme provides a significant source of supplementary income to help build a more sustainable portfolio that rewards their specialist expertise.

Our mahi on the Long-Term Insights Briefing continues to seek feedback from sector stakeholders and the public. Over the last year, Manatū Taonga welcomed feedback on the first topic for the first Long-Term Insights Briefing, 'What are the components of an impactful and sustainable cultural sector into the future?', with a focus on cultural sector infrastructure – the physical, social, and dynamic components that comprise the cultural sector ecosystem. Through a public survey, a series of online workshops and written submissions, we

received feedback from over 150 sector stakeholders and organisations.

After the first round of consultation feedback, we reframed the topic to better align with understanding the experiences of participants in our sector, and their insights based on these experiences. The new topic became 'Into the future what are some of the key areas that will influence the vibrancy and resilience of the cultural sector ecosystem?' Receiving this feedback ensures we can effectively support and nurture the sector.

Supporting the sector through Delta and Omicron

In response to the Delta outbreak, in September 2021 Manatū Taonga established the Cultural Sector Emergency Relief Fund and the Arts and Culture Event Support Scheme to deliver emergency financial support to individuals and organisations in the cultural sector. \$37.5 million was distributed from the COVID Arts and Culture Recovery Programme, including \$10 million to cultural agencies to enable them to support at-risk organisations, key infrastructure, artists and projects. In early 2022, in response to the Omicron variant and following the shift to the 'Red' COVID-19 Protection Framework setting, the Government provided \$121 million to expand the Fund and Scheme to deliver additional support for the arts and culture sector.

The Cultural Sector Emergency Relief fund was open to both self-employed sole traders and business organisations and was operated as a fund of last resort to support cultural organisations at clear risk of no longer operating viably. As part of the response to the Omicron variant, the amount available through this fund was increased and a simplified application process enabled self-employed individuals to access a one-time \$5,000 grant. Business organisations were eligible for up to \$300,000 through a more in-depth application process. The fund remained open for applications until Aotearoa New Zealand moved from 'Red' to 'Orange' setting in May 2022. At the time of closing 65 organisations had received support exceeding \$3.2 million, while over 1600 applications from individuals had been received and almost \$6.5 million paid out.

The Arts and Culture Event Support Scheme was designed to help organisers of arts and cultural events have confidence to commit to and deliver events under the COVID-19 Protection Framework. While many events were affected by cancellations, postponements and reduced audiences, being registered for the Scheme meant event organisers could act with confidence that they'd be supported if their plans had to change, or the event couldn't go ahead, because of COVID-19 public health measures.

The support provided by the Scheme allowed the organisers of the music festival Tora Bombora on the Wairarapa coast to plan with confidence. The Scheme ensured that artists and crew paid. Even if events didn't need support from the Scheme, they

had the reassurance that it was there as a backstop. More than 300 events received payments totalling \$23 million through the Scheme, which has been extended until 31 January 2023.

Stories from sector agencies

Of course, Manatū Taonga can't support the entire cultural sector alone. Sector agencies help us to reach other parts of the sector and support them to thrive. There has been success in the screen, production and journalism sectors, where organisations have distributed funding.

Te Puna Kairangi Premium Productions for International Audiences Fund helps the Aotearoa New Zealand production sector recover from COVID-19 by supporting the development and production of high-quality productions that tell New Zealand stories for global audiences. The New Zealand Film Commission, NZ On Air and Te Māngai Pāho worked closely together to implement and deliver the Premium Fund.

To support the sector with employment opportunities, the Fund had up to \$50 million to be allocated over two years, 2020/21 and 2021/22. This was a significant one-off opportunity to drive a step-change for the sector by allowing production at a scale and ambition not previously possible. Three rounds of production funding and two rounds of development funding saw 16 projects awarded production funding and 26 projects awarded development funding.

In February 2021, the Government approved a \$55m Public Interest Journalism Fund to be distributed over three years, to provide targeted short- to medium-term protection of public interest journalism and give media entities time to transition to more sustainable practices suiting modern audiences. Manatū Taonga supported the development of this initiative to sustain journalism, which was administered by NZ On Air.

Funding was provided in three areas: roles, projects and industry development. So far, the Fund has supported 138 new journalism roles and 11 training programmes. Forty-five projects have been funded and 49 media entities have received funding. The Fund has enabled the production of 21,000 pieces of public interest content which have generated over 25 million page views.

A significant proportion of funding has supported Māori journalism, with \$7.4 million of the first three rounds distributed to Māori media entities. The Fund has also focused on equitable outcomes for Māori audiences, with successful applicants making significant efforts to increase both Māori representation in newsrooms and the cultural and skills capability of existing staff.

The Screen Production Recovery Fund was established to support the New Zealand screen sector to respond to challenges caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and subsequent government restrictions. In February 2022 the Fund was extended to 31 January 2023 and allocated \$15 million from the COVID-19 Response and Recovery Fund to support this extension. \$7.9 million was allocated to the New Zealand Film Commission and \$7.1 million to NZ On Air. To date, the New Zealand Film Commission has received 17 applications from 16 productions for \$1.4 million, and awarded \$1.2 million to 16 applicants. NZ On Air received 50 applications totalling \$2.3 million, and awarded \$2.2 million to 44 applicants.

The Screen Production Emergency Relief Fund was a fund of last resort to support productions funded by the New Zealand Film Commission and New Zealand Screen Production Grant which were

impacted by COVID-19, once all other funding sources had been exhausted. The Fund received three applications totalling \$1.5 million and awarded \$774,762 to two applicants. The Fund closed on 30 June 2022.



Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage Hon Carmel Sepuloni's visit to Rosehill Intermediate, Auckland, to announce the opening of Round 4 applications for the Creatives in Schools programme, 17 June 2022. Photo: Ministry of Education

The cultural system is resilient and sustainable

We are working towards Aotearoa New Zealand having a resilient and sustainable cultural system. Our role is to support the cultural system so that it is less vulnerable to disruptive events and their impacts.

A sustainable cultural system is one that enables the cultural wellbeing of the population today and across future generations.

Resilience and sustainability are a broad focus for our work, from policy development to looking at how different sectors are operating, though to capability and innovation funding work streams. Physical resilience is a significant issue for the heritage sector, and this year earthquake resilience has been a major focus for Manatū Taonga.

We commenced works on the Seddon Memorial and are currently investigating strengthening options for the National War Memorial in Pukeahu National War Memorial Park. We continue to assess other structures in our care, such as the Carillon in Pukeahu National War Memorial Park, for risk. We continue our work maintaining war graves and historic graves in over 400 sites around the motu and the South Pacific, preserving these as commemorative sites for future generations to learn from and remember.

The Regional Culture and Heritage Fund has continued to meet shortfalls in funding for projects at public performing arts venues, museums, galleries and iwi museums and whare taonga. Over the last year two projects benefited from the Fund: Sir Howard Morrison Performing Arts Centre in Rotorua, which was restored and upgraded, and Te Pou Theatre in West Auckland.

A new media entity for a new media age

There has been a shift in the way we experience and consume media as a nation. Traditional media is under pressure as it competes for audience and revenue with multinational content and social media providers. Public media in New Zealand is no different, with RNZ and TVNZ facing the same challenges around how people access and consume media. Our current legislation is focused on platforms that people are now using less – radio and television – and some audiences, such as youth, are not well served by our current public media.

In response to this situation, Cabinet decided to create a new public media entity for Aotearoa New Zealand, and in June 2022 legislation was introduced to establish this.

The new entity will build on the best of RNZ and TVNZ, and ensure New Zealanders continue to have access to reliable, trusted, independent information and local content. The entity will have more modern, enabling legislation, a focus on public media outcomes, a more sustainable funding model, and a greater scale. It will have the capacity and flexibility to respond to the challenges of increased competition, changing audience demands, different ways of accessing media, and new and emerging digital platforms.

Alongside the legislative process, a programme of work is underway to prepare for this change. This includes designing the entity's operating model and supporting RNZ and TVNZ to prepare for the

transition to the new entity. This will come into being on 1 March 2023 and will become fully operational with its new funding and monitoring arrangements from July 2023.

Our sectors in review

To build a sustainable and resilient sector, we need review where parts of our sector are currently located in this journey, and what support they need to get there. Two important sectors for us to look to are the screen and heritage protection sectors.

Manatū Taonga and the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment are currently reviewing government investment in the screen sector, seeking to support a more balanced, resilient and sustainable screen sector in which New Zealanders can build careers. The early stages of the review process sought views from across the sector on key challenges and opportunities for change. Analysis has been completed on New Zealand's screen sector funding mechanisms, our international competitiveness, a literature review, and future trends in the screen sector.

Our review of the heritage protection system, the Strengthening Heritage Protection work programme, comprises three broad streams: the regulatory system, funding and incentives, and Crown management of heritage.

The regulatory system mahi is largely being advanced through the reform of the resource management system. This includes work to progress national direction for cultural heritage, the role of heritage orders, and considering how to address demolition by neglect. Manatū Taonga continues to progress work on funding and incentives, and has started consultation on a new policy for Crown management of its cultural heritage places.

COVID recovery funding to adapt and thrive

Given the many projects and initiatives funded as part of our COVID Recovery Programme, it's clear that our sector takes pride in adapting to evolving environments and coming out the other end thriving. Whether through adjusting current areas of work, or coming up with new and innovative ways of working,

our sector has a huge part to play in building its resilience and sustainability.

The Cultural Sector Capability Fund was designed to support the cultural sector's adaptation to the COVID-19 environment by funding activities that build skills and knowledge, and provide access to advice, services, tools and resources.

Capability funding was distributed in two ways, with \$8 million distributed to funded entities to allocate to the organisations and practitioners they support. Another \$12 million was to be administered by Manatū Taonga, with two rounds of contestable funding. The first round was delivered in 2021, with 39 successful applicants receiving a total of \$5.9 million. This first round was targeted towards cultural sector leadership organisations which were able to leverage their existing connections and expertise and encourage collaboration to benefit a wide range of organisations and individuals.

Copyright Licensing New Zealand was supported to develop, establish, and deliver online learning modules and workshops focused on the legal rights of authors, writers, publishers and artists. Demand for these workshops exceeded expectations, and the workshops have already reached over 500 creative individuals across Aotearoa New Zealand.

Te Pū Tiaki Mana Taonga (formerly the Museum Education Association of New Zealand) has been supported to increase capability for educators working in cultural heritage organisations. Te Pū Tiaki Mana Taonga delivered online courses, facilitated mentoring, established new programmes for kaimahi Māori programmes, and hosted webinars. This work is incredibly timely, as from 2023 Te Takanga o Te Wā and Aotearoa New Zealand's histories will be part of all kura and schools' marau ā-kura and local curriculum. This capability investment is ensuring that cultural heritage institutions will be well placed to provide educational experiences that support these curriculum changes.

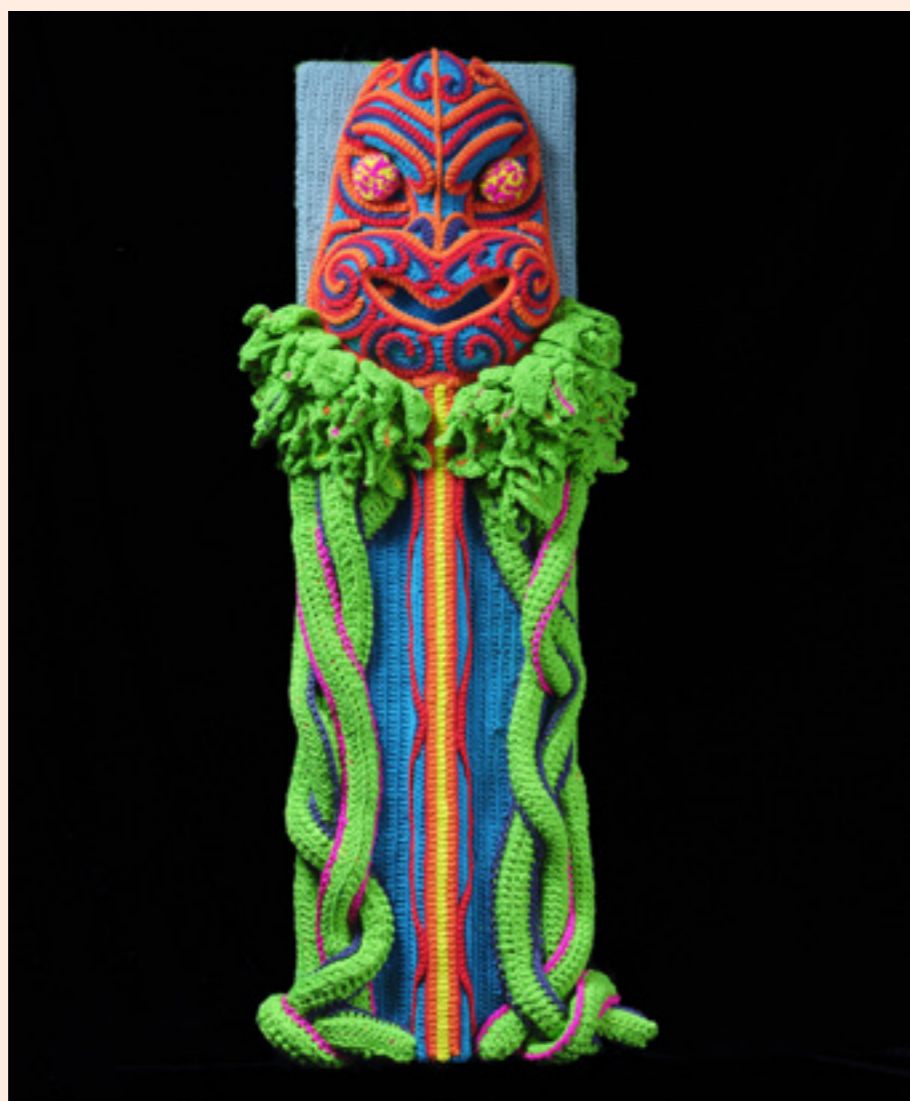
The Cultural Sector Innovation Fund was designed to support innovative projects that enhance the sustainability and resilience of the sector, provide commercial opportunities, and improve access and participation. Innovative projects that promised one or more of these outcomes and safeguarded mātauranga Māori were a focus of the Fund.

The Innovation Fund was delivered through Te Urungi: Innovating Aotearoa, a series of nationwide events. Te Urungi was a new approach to arts funding, helping creative New Zealanders turn their innovative ideas into reality. It was about providing the resources, time and connections for people to fully explore and realise their ideas, and about working together to find new ways of doing things through cross-sector partnerships. Our Te Urungi kaupapa was about grounding leadership and future-focused thinking in mātauranga Māori that has survived for centuries.

Participants in Te Urungi events could apply for seed funding of up to \$20,000 to develop an idea, or project funding to implement a proposal. Since the first event in May 2021, almost 1000 people have attended one of the 17 Te Urungi events – either in person, or online. All events included early engagement with mana whenua. By 30 June 2022,

Manatū Taonga had received 530 applications to the Innovation Fund and almost \$22 million had been awarded to 146 projects across Aotearoa, with funding decisions still to come from the final events.

Many Te Urungi projects have found innovative ways to safeguard and transmit mātauranga Māori, and have the potential for transformational impact in the cultural sector. Te Urungi and the Innovation Fund proved that good ideas can come from anywhere in the country - from the Māoriland Charitable Trust's 'Puritia' project, which is paving pathways for Māori filmmakers and digital creatives, to the Granary, which is developing a virtual production system and creating employment opportunities for rangatahi, to the Small Hall Sessions project, which is revitalising the community halls of Hawke's Bay with a programme of live music events.



Wharenui Harikoa project.
Tupuārangi: Lissy Robinson-Cole (Ngāti Hine, Ngāti Kahu), Rudi Robinson (Ngaruahine, Te Arawa, Ngāti Pāoa, Waikato ki Tai), Linda Munn (Ngāpuhi, Ngāti Pūkenga, Te Ātiawa, Ngāi Tahu).
Photo: Sam Hartnett

Kokenga ki ngā putanga

Progress towards outcomes

Te ine putanga pae tawhiti

Measuring long-term outcomes

Te Rautaki o Manatū Taonga 2021–2040 identifies these long-term outcomes that our work is focused on:

- 1 Higher cultural participation rates in targeted communities
- 2 The cultural system is sustainable and resilient
- 3 The cultural system is inclusive and reflective

These are the big system and population shifts that we want to see over time.

Manatū Taonga will monitor these long-term outcomes and the steps required to get there. The information below provides an assessment of these to 2021/22.

We are increasing the scope of population and sector characteristics data to extend our knowledge about how these outcomes are progressing. This includes data about sector workforce and learning pathways.

Higher cultural participation rates in targeted communities

Participation in cultural activity

New Zealanders engage in a variety of cultural activities over a year, and disparities exist among ethnicities, age groups, regions, education level, and socioeconomic status.

Attendance at cultural activities in the last 12 months ¹	Total
Been to a musical, dance or theatre performance	34%
Been to a live music performance	40%
Been to the movies	46%
Been to an art gallery or museum	42%
Been to a New Zealand site or building because of its historical importance	33%
Been to a community event	49%
Been to a park or reserve	67%
Participation in Māori cultural activities in the last 12 months	
Used Māori phrases or words	56%
Watched a Māori television program	30%
Participated in kapa haka	5%
Sung a Māori song, performed haka, given a mihi or speech, or taken part in Māori performing arts or crafts	25%
Been to a Marae	22%

¹ General Social Survey, 2021. Total represents an estimate of total population. Data collected as part of a suite of integrated household surveys run by StatsNZ. The sample included 3,484 people (a reduced sample compared to other years) evenly distributed across geographic regions and demographic groups.

There are differences from total population for gender, ethnicity, age, region, disability, LGBT+, personal income, highest qualification:

Overall, there is little difference in participation between men and women, although women were more likely to have been to a musical, dance or theatre performance (39%), or have participated in Māori performance (30%, i.e. sung a Māori song, performed haka, given a mihi or speech, or taken part in Māori performing arts or crafts), compared to men.

Those who identified as European report greater participation and attendance at cultural events overall, compared to Māori, Pasifika or Asian people. However, those who identified as Māori were more likely to report attending a live music performance (48%). Those who identified as Pasifika showed the lowest attendance at cultural activities, particularly visiting parks or reserves (56%), a NZ site or building because of its historical importance (21%), or art gallery or museum (28%).

For Māori cultural activities, those who identified as Māori were much more likely to participate (i.e., 85% use Māori phrases or words, 62% watched a Māori television programme), and those who identified as Asian were the least likely to participate across activities (31% used Māori phrases or words, and 16% watched a Māori television programme).

Across life stage, people aged over 65 years were less likely to participate in most cultural activities. Young people between 15 and 24 years were the most likely to use Māori phrases or words (66%), been to the movies (61%), been to a live music performance (52%), or participated in Māori performance (38%, i.e. sung a Māori song, performed haka, given a mihi or speech, or taken part in Māori performing arts or crafts).

People who identify as LGBT+ are more likely to have participated across cultural activities, particularly going to an art gallery or museum (53%), visiting a park or reserve (78%), and using Māori phrases or words (70%).

People living with a disability had low levels of cultural participation across all activities, in particular going to a park or reserve (49%), a community event (37%) or a live music performance (29%).

Participation varied across regions, with Auckland largely reflecting the total population for

participation. Canterbury showed the highest levels of attendance across cultural activities greater, particularly for visiting parks and reserves (79%) and live music performance (49%). People living in Wellington showed the highest participation for attending an art gallery or museum (51%).

For Māori cultural activities, regions in the North Island showed greater participation. People within Northland, Bay of Plenty, and Gisborne showed highest participation for using Māori phrases or words (67%) and visiting a marae (34%). Those in Canterbury (13%) or rest of South Island (15%) were much less likely to have been to a marae.

Cultural participation increased with level of personal income: those who earn over \$70,000 were much more likely to attend cultural activities, compared to those who earn less than \$30,000. This was especially true for attending a live music performance (49%), going to an art gallery or museum (56%), and using Māori phrases or words (65%).

Those with no qualification reported lower participation for most cultural activities (compared to those with higher qualifications) and showed the lowest levels of participation across all demographic groups (i.e., 23% attended a live music performance, 25% attended an art gallery or museum, and 49% visited a park or reserve).

The cultural system is sustainable and resilient

Sector GDP contribution and growth

The sector has grown in economic value and employment in the last two decades, but is sensitive to negative economic events.

Between 2000 and 2021, the arts and creative sector economy more than doubled in size (+121%) in real terms to \$10,851 billion, 3.33% of New Zealand's Gross Domestic Product. This growth is greater than that of the economy as a whole (+70% in real terms). But, as the figure below shows, this growth has been volatile, with more extreme highs and lows as the economy cycled through periods of high and low growth. COVID-19 had a greater impact on the arts and creative sector than on the economy as a whole in 2020/21 (-3% compared with -1.2%).

GDP growth 2000–2021 Arts and Creative sector versus Total Economy



Infometrics Arts and Creative Sector Profile, 2022.

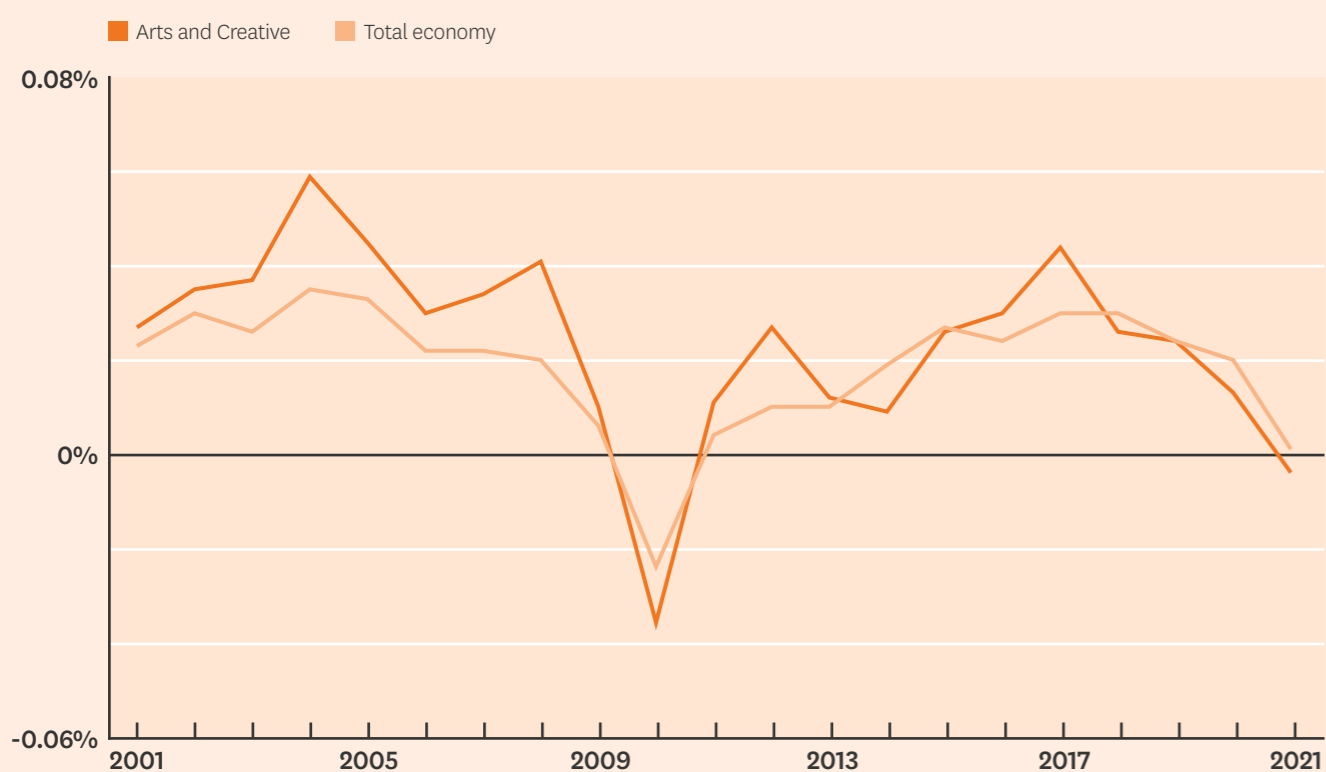
Sector employment

Sector employment growth has been moderate but volatile.

Between 2000 and 2021, arts and creative sector employment increased by 63%, compared with 47% for the whole economy. However, since 2010 sector employment has grown at a similar rate to the total economy. As with GDP, sector employment is more sensitive to economic cycles (see figure below). For example, the sector lost

jobs in the year to March 2021 (-0.4%), while the economy as a whole was flat (+0.1). The self-employment rate in the arts and creative sector is twice that in the total economy (35.9% versus 16.7%), and this proportion has increased since 2000 (from 30.1%), while the rate in the whole economy has declined (from 19.6%). In the year to March 2021, there were 94,689 filled jobs in the arts and creative sector (*Infometrics Arts and Creative Sector Profile, 2022*).

Employment growth 2000–2021 Arts and Creative sector versus Total Economy



Infometrics Arts and Creative Sector Profile, 2022.

Median personal income

There is very wide variation in sector incomes.

Income in the arts and creative sector is varied and for some uncertain and volatile, with part-time, short-term and contract work commonplace. In 2019, survey data showed the median personal income (after expenses) for creative professionals was \$35,800, compared to \$51,800 for all New Zealanders earning a wage or salary (*A Survey of Creative Professionals, 2019*).

The cultural system is inclusive and reflective

Te Rautaki describes an inclusive and reflective cultural system:

This outcome refers to developing the cultural system so that it enables and promotes cultural inclusion and belonging. Inclusion is fundamental to social and cultural participation and wellbeing. An inclusive cultural system is one that makes cultural experiences more accessible. A reflective cultural system is one where people can see themselves in the cultural system, which means the content and experiences available are likely to be more relevant.

This outcome requires measurement that is contextual to different parts of the cultural system. The Ministry is developing measures of the diversity of cultural content and services across the arts, culture, heritage and media. There are some programme/activity level insights but not a comprehensive system or population-level data. For 2021/22, indicators of expression of identity, te reo Māori speakers, and the ethnic diversity of the arts and creative sector workforce were reported on.

Expression of identity

Most people living in New Zealand reported that it was easy or very easy to express their identity in New Zealand (80%, a decrease of 7% from 2016). Results were lower for certain groups, such as Asian

New Zealanders (63%) and people with disabilities (between 68 and 72%) (*General Social Survey 2021*).

Te reo Māori speakers

Eight percent of the total population speak te reo Māori at least fairly well in day-to-day conversation, compared to 34% of the Māori population. Forty-four percent of the total population say it would be good if all people living in New Zealand spoke both Māori and English. The figure is lower for Europeans (40%), and higher for Māori (64%), Pacific peoples (52%) and Asian New Zealanders (50%) (*General Social Survey 2021*).

Ethnic diversity of arts and creative sector workforce

The Māori, Pacific peoples and Asian New Zealanders are significantly under-represented in the arts and creative sector workforce, although there has been some improvement since 2013. Europeans are significantly over-represented (see table below) (*NZ Census, 2018*).

ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF ARTS AND CREATIVE SECTOR WORKFORCE				
ETHNICITY	ARTS & CREATIVE SECTOR (%)		NEW ZEALAND TOTAL (%)	
	2013	2018	WORKFORCE 2018	POPULATION 2018
European	83.5%	79.1%	71.4%	70.2%
Māori	8.5%	10.0%	13.5%	16.5%
Pacific peoples	3.5%	4.5%	6.5%	8.1%
Asian	8.8%	12.7%	15.1%	15.1%
MELAA	0.9%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%
Other	1.9%	1.3%	1.4%	N/A

Infometrics 2021

Waitohu kokenga: putanga pae tata

Indicators of progress: short-term outcomes

The following short-term outcomes are stepping stones towards the medium and long-term outcomes in Te Rautaki:

- 1 There is an improved holistic view of the cultural system.
- 2 The sector is embedding a Te Ao Māori worldview.
- 3 There is greater commitment to sectoral collaboration.
- 4 The cultural sector is supported and valued & people are more knowledgeable and informed about the value of culture.

The data below highlights progress towards these short-term outcomes in 2021/22.

There is an improved holistic view of the cultural system

Activities are being undertaken to build a holistic view of the cultural sector, including identifying risks and opportunities.

Engagement with the cultural sector

In 2021/22, Manatū Taonga conducted consultation for the Long-Term Insights Briefing with over 150 diverse stakeholders from the arts, culture, heritage, media and broadcasting sectors, the public, and Ngā Kaihautū.

Investment in sector research and evaluation

Investment in research and evaluation builds knowledge about key elements of the cultural system and the value it is creating. In 2021/22,

Manatū Taonga invested in new insights about cultural sector characteristics and cultural participation:

- *Infometrics 2021 Arts and Creative Sector Profile*; sector economic forecasts (2021 and 2022)
- *State of the Arts national survey 2021/22*; funding for national reporting (collaboration with Te Taumata Toi-a-Iwi, Creative Waikato and Arts Wellington)
- Manatū Taonga cultural participation survey 2022.

We also invested in research about sector innovation, an economic evaluation methodology, and new knowledge to support the preservation of mātauranga Māori (\$400k in total for 2021/22 and 2022/23).

Manatū Taonga also established or maintained research and evaluation collaborations to leverage wider research impacting our sector.

The sector is embedding a Te Ao Māori worldview

Measurement of this area will expand to wider parts of the cultural system in future.

The sector is undertaking activities to increase its capability to embed a Te Ao Māori worldview.

Expectations of Crown entities

In 2021/22, all Crown entities agreed to support future-focused Māori-Crown relations, including supporting Māihi Karauna. These include:

- Te Reo Māori strategies, plans and guidelines
- Targeted funding
- Cultural capability development
- Iwi and Māori engagement
- Embedding Te Tiriti.

Crown agency board appointments

Manatū Taonga has a role in board appointments in 16 cultural and sporting agencies.

- As of 30 June 2022, 21 (19%) of the 112 board members identified as Māori.
- 20% (6) of the 30 new board members appointed identified as Māori.

There is greater commitment to sectoral collaboration

Sector collaboration is being facilitated through funding decisions

In 2021/22, Manatū Taonga conducted 14 Te Urungi collaborative events in 12 regions as part of the funding process for the Innovation Fund, with over 750 participants, including iwi representatives, applicants, and sector mentors. Nearly \$22 million was invested in the sector as a result.

The cultural sector is supported and valued & people are more knowledgeable and informed about the value of culture

People are participating in cultural experiences and value New Zealand's diverse arts, culture and heritage.

Participation in arts and culture

In 2020, 75% of adults and 99% of young people had attended an arts event or participated in the arts in the previous 12 months. The decline from 2017 (80% of adults and 100% of young people) can be attributed to limitations resulting from COVID-19. (*New Zealanders and the Arts: 2020 Research Summary*).



Film preservation lab film within scan station. Photo: Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision

Among New Zealanders aged 18+, across a three-month period from July 2020:

- 14% had attended a musical, dance, or theatre performance
- 12% had attended a live performance of New Zealand music
- 25% had visited a visual arts gallery
- 25% had visited a craft or object art gallery
- 6% had attended a literary event or book reading
- 25% had visited a museum.

Participation in media and broadcasting

Among New Zealanders aged 18+, between July and September 2020:

- 86% watched a New Zealand-made news or sports broadcast
- 79% watched a New Zealand-made programme, series or documentary
- 61% watched a New Zealand-made movie
- 79% listened to recorded music by New Zealand artists
- 78% listened to New Zealand commercial radio
- 36% listened to RNZ radio
- 28% listened to New Zealand community radio
- 25% listened to a New Zealand-made podcast
- 7% listened to student radio
- 6% listened to iwi radio.

Participation in heritage

- 28% visited a building or place because of its cultural or historical significance
- 13% went on a driving, walking or cycling tour related to New Zealand history
- 9% attended a meeting, lecture or presentation on New Zealand history.

Participation in Māori culture

- 6% attended a Māori cultural festival
- 9% attended Māori performing arts
- 12% visited a marae
- 7% attended Māori visual arts.

Participation in Pasifika culture

- 4% attended a Pasifika cultural festival
- 7% attended Pacific performing arts
- 7% attended Pacific visual arts.

Participation in other activities

- 12% attended a public commemoration event
- 9% attended another type of festival or cultural gathering
- 49% visited a library
- 8% took part in a workshop or class to learn about a cultural activity.

(New Zealanders' Cultural Participation in 2020 and Future Participation in a Post-COVID Environment¹)

Spending in the cultural sector

\$2.4 billion estimated total spend in 2020 on arts and culture in New Zealand, a 6% decrease from 2017. *(Audience Atlas New Zealand 2020)*

New Zealanders' perceptions regarding the value of the cultural sector

New Zealanders are more positive than ever before in their attitudes towards the arts, including recognising the benefits of the arts to our society and economy:

- Nearly two-thirds of New Zealanders feel the arts contribute to the New Zealand economy (64%) and help to improve society (62%).
- 60% of New Zealanders agree that the arts contribute to the resilience and wellbeing of their community.
- 64% percent of New Zealanders believe the arts help define who we are as New Zealanders.
- Just over half (54%) of New Zealanders feel the arts are an important way to connect to their culture.

(New Zealanders and the Arts 2020 Research Summary)

¹ *New Zealanders' Cultural Participation in 2020 and Future Participation in a Post-COVID Environment.* An online survey of 1,448 New Zealanders aged 18+ years, using a consumer panel. The data collection oversampled Māori, Pacific, and Asian peoples to enable more detailed subgroup analysis. Weighting was applied to ensure representative sample profile for age, ethnicity, gender, region, and income by household size. *General social survey 2021:* Data collected as part of a suite of integrated household surveys run by StatsNZ. The sample included 3,484 people (a reduced sample compared to other years) evenly distributed across geographic regions and demographic groups.



Copyright Licensing New Zealand was supported to develop, establish, and deliver online learning modules and workshops focused on creative legal rights for authors, writers, publishers, screen and visual artists. Demand for these workshops has exceeded expectations, and the workshops have already reached over 650 creative individuals across Aotearoa New Zealand. Photo: Audrey Baldwin

Kōrero whakatutukinga mō ngā tāpuinga pūtea Performance information for appropriations



Kaitiaki caring for ngā taonga
tūturu (Ngāti Tama and Ngāti
Maniapoto), Taranaki.
Photo: Susanne Rawson and
Rae-Hinerau Weterere



Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage

Policy advice, monitoring of funded agencies and ministerial servicing

Scope—The overarching purpose of this appropriation is to provide advice and other support to ministers in discharging their policy decision-making and other portfolio responsibilities.

Policy advice

The provision of advice (including second-opinion advice and contributions to policy advice led by other agencies) to support decision-making by ministers on government policy matters relating to arts, culture, heritage and broadcasting.

Monitoring of funded agencies

Monitoring the Crown's interests in sector agencies.

Ministerial servicing

Providing negotiated services to the Minister and Associate Ministers for Arts, Culture and Heritage, and the Minister for Broadcasting and Media.

The key policy and operational projects progressed this year are outlined above in the section on our performance against strategic intentions. Manatū Taonga also supports ministers to oversee the performance of Crown-funded entities and non-government organisations across the arts, culture and heritage, broadcasting and media, and sport and recreation sectors.

To do this, we support and advise ministers on:

- setting expectations for entities, including in relation to new funding provided through the annual budget cycle;
- entity performance, including whether government expectations have been met; and,
- appointing board members to ensure effective governance.

Manatū Taonga is committed to strengthening its monitoring capability and approach and has several initiatives underway in this regard which are aligned to the Office of the Auditor-General's recent report *Improving Value Through Better Crown Entity Monitoring*. Initiatives include working further with entities to align roles and responsibilities within the monitoring and performance relationship, and to better understand our entities' operating contexts.

Manatū Taonga supports boards by providing guidance on governance best practice through:

- workshops and induction programmes for new appointees;
- an online governance e-manual; and
- guidance on board evaluations.

Manatū Taonga also facilitates information exchange through regular engagement with board chairs and chief executives.

Manatū Taonga also provided governance support to various trusts in the arts, culture and heritage sector, including Te Māori Manaaki Taonga Trust, Pukaki Trust and the Waitangi National Trust.

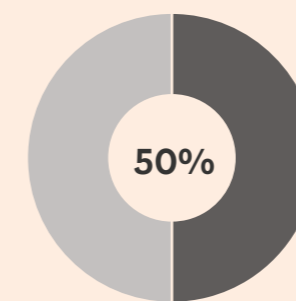
During 2021/22 advice was provided to ministers for 45 board appointments and reappointments across the Crown and other entities supported through their portfolios. With these appointments, female board membership

across these boards reached 54%, an improvement from 52% last year and exceeding the government's target of 50% of women across all state sector boards. There are now five female board chairs.

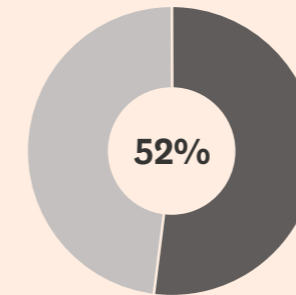
Manatū Taonga continues to work with entities to increase diversity within board membership. Across the Arts, Culture and Heritage, Broadcasting and Media, and Sport and Recreation portfolios, 27.3% of board members are Māori, 15.7% are

Pacific peoples and 2% are Asian. At least one board member identifies as disabled. The Ministry has been promoting board vacancies using a range of channels to broaden the diversity of applicants, including online advertising, networking and reaching out to iwi and other organisations.

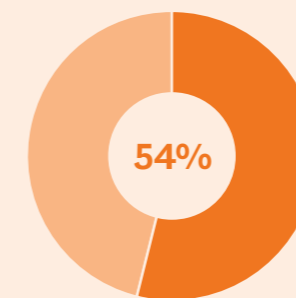
Female board appointments across Crown-funded entities supported by ministers' portfolios



2020

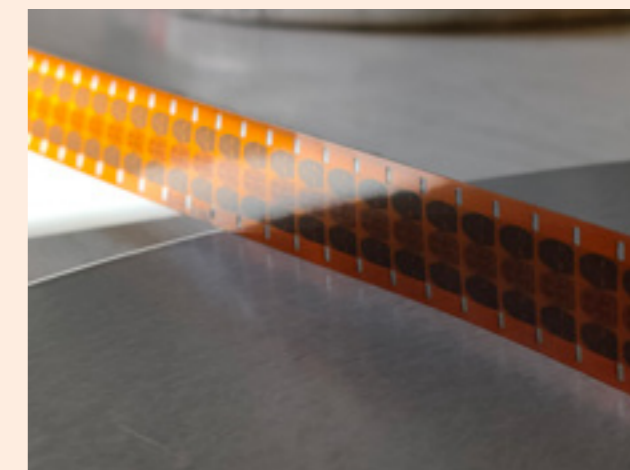


2021



2022

Close-up image of *Tangata Whenua* title sequence on film. Photo: Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision



Our funded entities



Above Inspiring Explorers Sarah Magele, Jaylee Savage, guide Lydia Bradey, and Inspiring Explorer A'ifou Potemani on the summit of Mt Ollivier, Aoraki/ Mount Cook National Park. Photo: Antarctic Heritage Trust/Anna Clare

Below Conservation project at Matangireia, the former Māori Affairs Committee room at Parliament, being led by Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga. Jasmine Hemi (left) and Rebecca Kiddle (right) are recording fraying and damage in stitches on the tukutuku panel. Photo: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga



How well we delivered it—This section provides an assessment of our delivery against the performance measures set out in the Information Supporting the Estimates for 2021/22.

POLICY ADVICE, MONITORING OF FUNDED AGENCIES AND MINISTERIAL SERVICING			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Ministerial satisfaction with the quality of services and/or support provided by the Ministry for Culture and Heritage (see Note 1)	4.3	4	5

POLICY ADVICE			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Ministerial satisfaction with the timeliness of advice for policy briefings, advice and reports (see Note 1)	4.7	4	5
Ministerial satisfaction with the quality of advice for policy briefings, advice and reports (see Note 1)	4.6	4	4.77
The average quality of written policy papers to the ministers, as assessed annually by an expert panel (see Note 2)	59%	4	2.5

Note 1—Ministerial satisfaction measures

Ministerial satisfaction is calculated in accordance with Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet guidance. This results in a ministerial satisfaction score between 1 and 5, with 1 being 'Never' and 5 being 'Always'. The budget standard of 4 means that the minister(s) are satisfied 'Most of the time'.

The results for 2021/22 are based on surveys completed by three of five ministers.

Note 2—The quality of written policy papers to ministers

The Ministry is now using the Policy Quality Framework to assess papers. This assesses papers on a scale of 1 to 5. For 2021/22 the performance measure has been adjusted to reflect this score, rather than given as a percentage. The Ministry continues its work programme to improve the quality of its policy advice.

MONITORING OF FUNDED AGENCIES			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Ministerial satisfaction with the timeliness of advice for agency-related briefings, advice and reports (see Note 1)	4.7	4	5
Ministerial satisfaction with the quality of advice for agency-related briefings, advice and reports (see Note 1)	4.7	4	4.77
Ministerial satisfaction with the quality of advice for board appointments to Crown-connected boards (see Note 1)	4.7	4	4
The average quality of new board member governance workshops, as assessed by survey of attendees	79%	80%	80%

MINISTERIAL SERVICING			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Percentage of Parliamentary questions responded to within agreed timeframes	100%	100%	100%
Ministerial satisfaction with the quality of Parliamentary question responses (see Note 1)	4	4	4.67
Percentage of speeches and draft replies to ministerial correspondence provided within agreed timeframes (see Note 2)	81.4%	95%	83%
Ministerial satisfaction with the quality of speeches and draft replies to ministerial correspondence (see Note 1)	4	4	4.67
Percentage of ministerial and Ministry OIA responses responded to within legislative timeframes	100%	95%	100%
Ministerial satisfaction with the quality and robustness of ministerial OIA responses (see Note 1)	4	4	5

Note 1—Ministerial satisfaction measures

Ministerial satisfaction is calculated in accordance with Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet guidance. This results in a ministerial satisfaction score between 1 and 5, with 1 being 'Never' and 5 being 'Always'. The budget standard of 4 means that the minister(s) are satisfied 'Most of the time'.

The results for 2021/22 are based on surveys completed by three of five ministers.

Note 2—Ministerial servicing—correspondence

The result was partially attributable to an increase in staff illness which delayed the drafting of responses. The result was also due to a change of Minister in the Broadcasting and Media portfolio. Many responses were put on hold while the new Minister was briefed. In addition, there was an increase in the complexity of correspondence received, particularly in relation to the Broadcasting and Media portfolio.

Heritage services

Scope—Management of new memorial projects, national monuments, war and historic graves; promotion of cultural events; administration of legislation and grants; research, writing and publication of New Zealand history and reference works, including Te Ara – The Encyclopedia of New Zealand.

How well we delivered it—This section provides an assessment of our delivery against the performance measures set out in the Information Supporting the Estimates for 2021/22.

ADMINISTRATION OF LEGISLATION TO PROTECT NEW ZEALAND AND TAONGA MĀORI AND CULTURAL HERITAGE			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Upheld appeals on an export application (see Note 1)	No appeals	No appeals	No appeals
Māori Land Court makes orders sought by Manatū Taonga for ownership of newly found taonga tūturu	100%	100%	50% (see Note 2)
Newly found taonga tūturu in prima facie Crown ownership have suitable care and custody arrangements in place	100%	100%	99.8%
Ministerial acceptance of advice in relation to the Flags, Emblems, and Names Protection Act 1981	100%	100%	100%

Note 1—Upheld appeals on export applications

Applicants may appeal to the Minister against a determination of the chief executive. An upheld appeal may indicate an issue with the Manatū Taonga process.

Note 2

One Māori Land Court case that did not meet the measure was opposed by Ngāi Te Rangi after the application was submitted to the Court.

Manatū Taonga had been through the correct notification process to that point, but after becoming aware of this opposition, and in discussion with the claimants, decided to withdraw the application.

MAINTAIN WAR GRAVES AND ACCESS TO MEMORIALS AND OTHER PLACES OF NATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
The National Erebus Memorial is delivered in line with agreed plan	Not delivered	Achieved	Not delivered (see Note 1)
After participating in the Education programme at Pukeahu, teachers report students have a better understanding or awareness of New Zealand's history, heritage, nationhood and/or citizenship (see Note 2)	4.9	4	4.7

Note 1

Construction of the Erebus Memorial has been delayed due to protest action at the construction site preventing the contractors beginning work.

Note 2

Teachers were surveyed as to whether their experience at Pukeahu increased their students' understanding or awareness of New Zealand's history, heritage, nationhood or citizenship. This resulted in a score between 1 and 5 with 1 being 'Strongly disagree', 3 being neutral and 5 being 'Strongly agree'. The budget standard of 4 means that teachers surveyed 'Agreed' or 'Strongly agreed' with this statement. In 2021/22, 10 surveys were returned to Manatū Taonga compared to 18 in the previous year.

COLLECT, PRESERVE, AND PROVIDE INFORMATION ON NEW ZEALAND AND MĀORI HISTORY, SOCIETY AND CULTURE			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Manage annual programme to collect, preserve, and provide information on New Zealand and Māori history, society and culture	Substantially delivered against plan	Delivered against plan	Not achieved (see Note 1)
After participating in Te Tai Whakaea Treaty Settlement Stories (Te Tai) programme, iwi partners report that their rangatahi are better placed to understand and appreciate their history, identity and Treaty settlement journey (see Note 2)	4	4	4
Annual number of total visits to the Ministry's websites	12,040,461	11 million	11,917,806
Annual number of page impressions for the Ministry's websites	26,096,784	30 million	24,993,355
Number of returning visitors to the Ministry's websites	4,286,399	3.5 million	4,219,516
Social media reach for Te Ara and NZHistory	Average monthly reach of 111,820	Average monthly reach of 150,000	Average monthly reach of 67,345 (see Note 3)

Note 1—Annual programme

Overall, the planned targets were met for delivery of content across Te Ara, Dictionary of New Zealand Biography, education content, seminars and funding, and planning for the Dawn Raids programme. The MFAT commissioned history was completed and is now published. Progress on print history projects being led by the Māori Battalion A and D Company history trusts, with Ministry support, continued during 2021/22, despite some COVID-19 related delays. The planned Te Ara keywords initiative was postponed while alternative technical solutions were investigated and may be resumed in 2022/23. There were also some delays in completing planned Te Ara updates to Pacific content due to slow delivery.

Note 2—Te Tai Whakaea Treaty Settlement Stories

Iwi involved in the programme were surveyed as to whether their research and publishing partnership with Te Tai increased their young people's understanding or awareness of their history, identity and treaty settlement journey, and the iwi's capability to preserve and share their stories. This resulted in a score between 1 and 5, with 1 being 'Strongly disagree', 3 being neutral and 5 being 'Strongly agree'. The budget standard of 4 means that the iwi surveyed 'Agreed' or 'Strongly agreed' with this statement.

Note 3—Social media reach for Te Ara and NZHistory

Resources have been diverted away from social media, due to it not currently achieving its primary goal of driving audiences to the Ministry website, and to meet needs elsewhere. This number will likely continue to drop and is no longer considered a meaningful measure. This performance indicator has been removed for 2022/23.

PROMOTION OF CULTURAL EVENTS AND SIGNIFICANT COMMEMORATIONS			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Ministerial satisfaction with the coordination of anniversaries and the military and non-military commemorations programme (see Note 1)	5	4	5

MAINTENANCE OF WAR GRAVES, HISTORIC GRAVES AND MEMORIALS			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Monuments and graves managed by Manatū Taonga, including at Pukeahu National Memorial Park, are maintained to the standards required: clean, legible, safe and structurally sound	95% of the planned maintenance schedule completed	95% of the planned maintenance schedule completed	58% (see Note 2)
Monuments and graves managed by Manatū Taonga, including at Pukeahu National War Memorial Park, that do not meet the standards required (clean, legible, safe and structurally sound) have a maintenance plan in place within 12 months of inspection	100%	100%	71% (see Note 3)

Note 1—Ministerial satisfaction measures

Ministerial satisfaction is measured using a survey using a range between 1 and 5, with 1 being 'Never' and 5 being 'Always'. The budget standard of 4 means that the Minister(s) are satisfied 'Most of the time'

Note 2—58% achieved

There are two major reasons for the underperformance:

- The maintenance programme has been behind schedule due to many contractors being unable to complete their contracted work because of COVID-19.
- Some routine maintenance has been deferred to allow for the larger Seddon Memorial seismic/conservation works currently underway. This project did not start as early as intended, so more work is falling into the 2022/23 financial year.

Note 3—71% achieved

Five out of seven inspection cycles were completed in the 2021/22 financial year. The inspection programme was impacted by COVID-19, with staff either not comfortable travelling during the Omicron outbreak or unable to travel due to COVID-19 Protection Framework restrictions.



The Firebird, premiered July 2021. Photo: Stephen A'Court

Establishment of New Public Media Entity

Scope—This appropriation is limited to establishing a new public media entity and related services and advice to support its establishment and initial operations.

How well we delivered it—This section provides an assessment of our delivery against the performance measures set out in the Information Supporting the Estimates for 2021/22.

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW PUBLIC MEDIA ENTITY			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
New entity is operational	New measure	1 July 2023	On track

On 21 February 2022, Cabinet decided to establish a new public media organisation. This decision enabled the immediate commencement of the establishment phase (Phase 2) of the Strong Public Media Programme. An Establishment Unit was created to deliver the programme on behalf of the Chief Executive, Manatū Taonga (as Sponsor), and an Establishment Board was appointed by Cabinet to oversee this work. The planned commencement date is 1 March 2023 (Interim State 1), with the entity to be fully operational (and new funding in place) from 1 July 2023.

Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage
Cultural Diplomacy International Programme

Scope—Management and delivery of an international cultural diplomacy programme through a series of projects and activities primarily focused on Asia and other regions where New Zealand is pursuing free-trade agreements.

Manatū Taonga works with a range of other government agencies to support the Cultural Diplomacy International Programme (CDIP). Given the international restrictions on activity due to the COVID-19 pandemic, there was reduced planning and undertaking of CDIP activity between 2020 and 2022.

The only significant programme that took place during 2021/22 was the delayed Dubai World Expo, which ran from October 2021 to March 2022.

How well we delivered it—This section provides an assessment of our delivery against the performance measures set out in the Information Supporting the Estimates for 2021/22.

CULTURAL DIPLOMACY INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Percentage of approved projects completed and evaluated (see Note 1)	N/A	100%	N/A
Extent to which the desired outcomes for these projects have been achieved (see Note 1)	N/A	80%	N/A
Ministerial satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of advice is consistently high (see Note 2)	N/A	4	N/A

Note 1—Performance measures

Given the international restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, no CDIP activity was undertaken in 2021/22.

Note 2—Ministerial satisfaction measures

Ministerial satisfaction is calculated in accordance with Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet guidance. This results in a ministerial satisfaction score between 1 and 5, with 1 being 'Never' and 5 being 'Always'. The budget standard of 4 means that the minister(s) are satisfied 'Most of the time'.

Given the international restrictions resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, no CDIP activity was undertaken in 2021/22 and no advice was provided to ministers. Therefore, ministers were unable to provide a score for this particular measure.

Vote Sport and Recreation

Purchase advice and monitoring of sport and recreation crown entities

Scope—Provision of purchase advice and monitoring of Sport New Zealand and Drug Free Sport New Zealand, including advice in relation to appointments to boards.

How well we delivered it—This section provides an assessment of our delivery against the performance measures set out in the Information Supporting the Estimates for 2021/22.

PURCHASE ADVICE AND MONITORING OF SPORT AND RECREATION CROWN ENTITIES			
Performance measures	Actual performance 2021	Budget standard 2022	Actual performance 2022
Ministerial satisfaction with the quality and timeliness of advice is consistently high (see Note 1)	4.4	4	N/A

Note 1—Ministerial satisfaction measures

The Minister was unable to complete the survey for this measure for 2021/22 due to limited interactions with the Ministry



Kōrero mō mātou

Our story

- 56 Tatauranga kāhui kaimahi
Workforce statistics
- 60 Kanorautanga me te whai a wāhitanga
Diversity and inclusion
- 63 Te whakapakari hononga a ngāi Māori
me te Karauna
Strengthening Māori–Crown relations
- 66 Uruparenga ki te huringa āhuarangi
Responding to climate change
- 68 Hauora me te haumarutanga
Health and safety

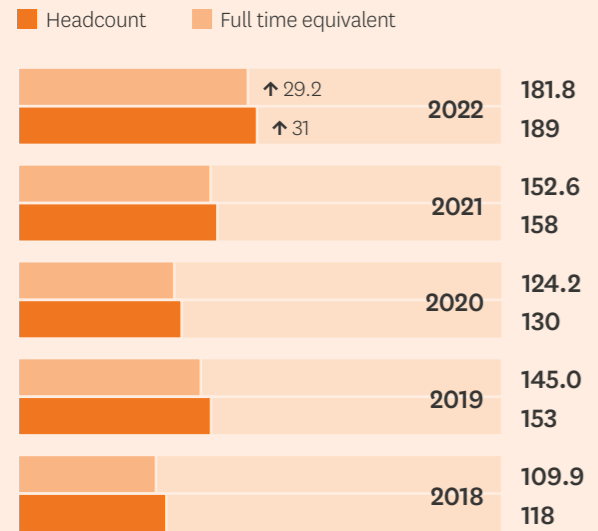
Manatū Taonga Pou Rangahau Pou
Hitori / Researcher Historian Kate
Jordan leads Ministry staff on a
walking tour at Pukeahu.
Photo: Manatū Taonga

Tatauranga kāhui kaimahi

Workforce statistics

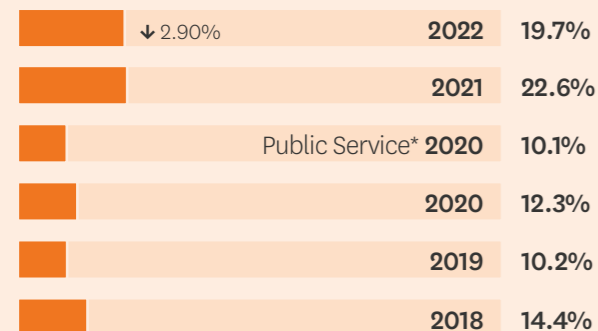
Employee numbers

Number of employees, full time equivalent (FTE) and headcount (HC) as at 30 June.



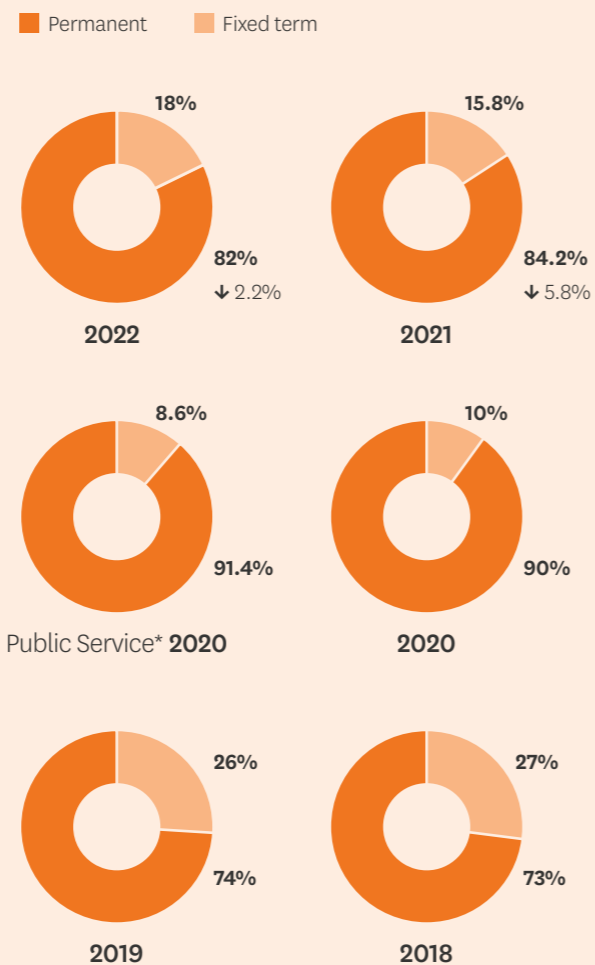
Turnover

Core unplanned turnover for the year. This covers permanent employees only and excludes cessations due to the ending of fixed-term employment.



Tenure

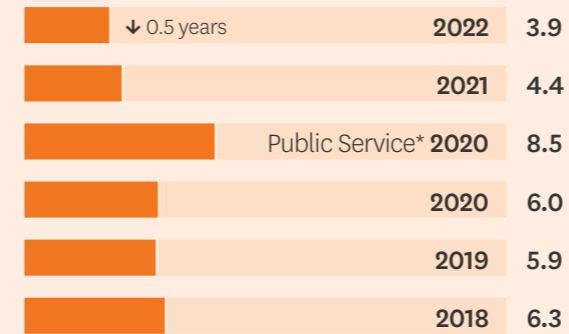
Proportion of fixed-term employees symbolised by the inner circle and ongoing tenure (permanent) employees symbolised by the outer circle as at 30 June.



* Public Service figure as at 30 June 2021.
 ↑ ↓ Higher/lower than the previous year.

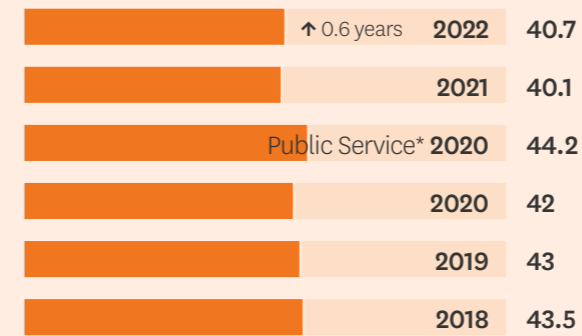
Length of service

Average length of service for permanent employees by number of years as at 30 June.



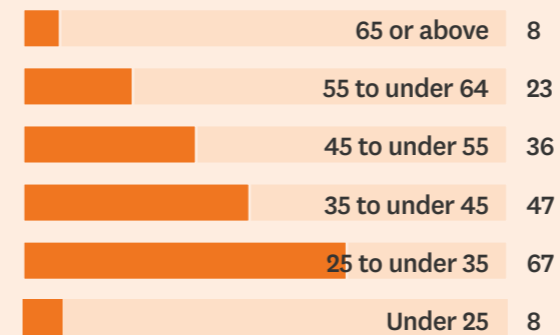
Age

Average age of employees as at 30 June.



Age breakdown

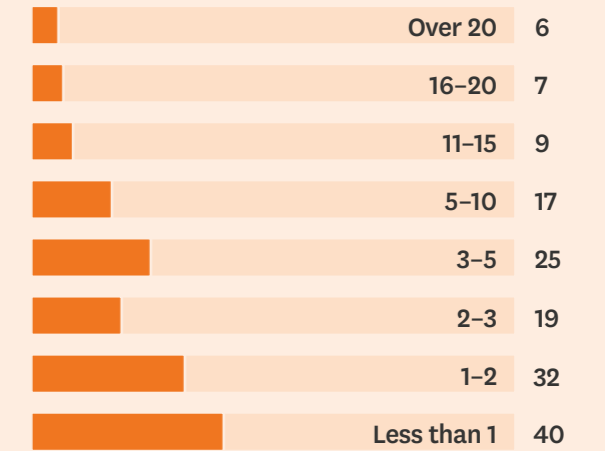
Distribution of employees by age as at 30 June.



* Public Service figure as at 30 June 2021.
 ↑ ↓ Higher/lower than the previous year.

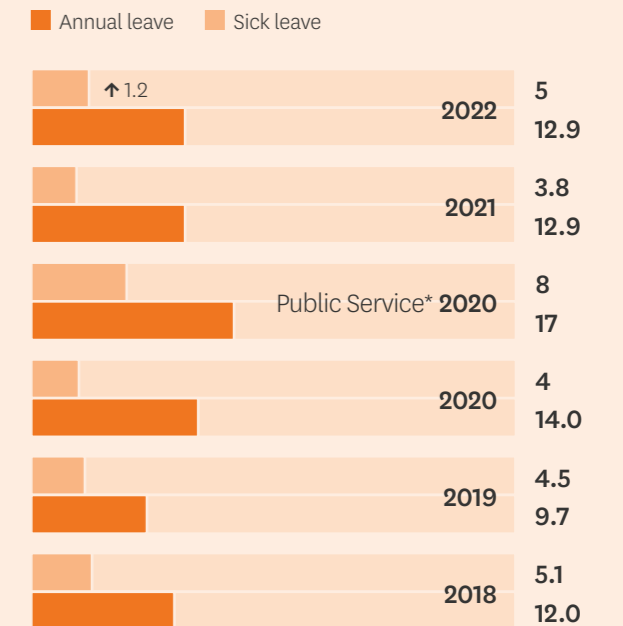
Service length breakdown

Distribution of employees by length of service at Manatū Taonga as at 30 June.



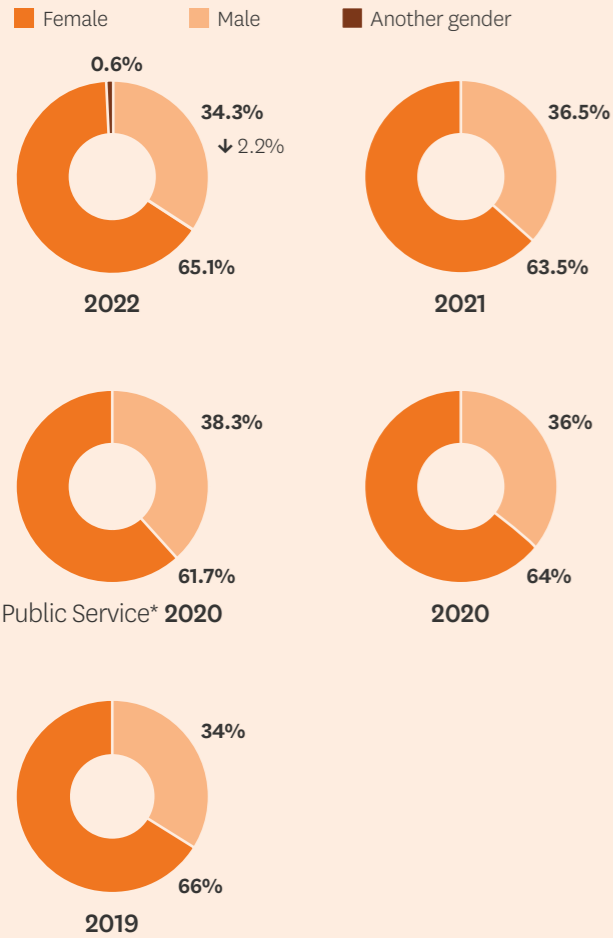
Annual leave and sick leave

Average annual leave balance per employee as at 30 June and the average sick leave taken per employee during the year, including leave for care of dependants.



Gender

Proportion of females and males as at 30 June. The Ministry asks new employees to complete a personnel and payroll details form. The form includes a gender diverse option for the question, 'What gender do you identify as?', alongside female and male.



* Public Service figure as at 30 June 2021.

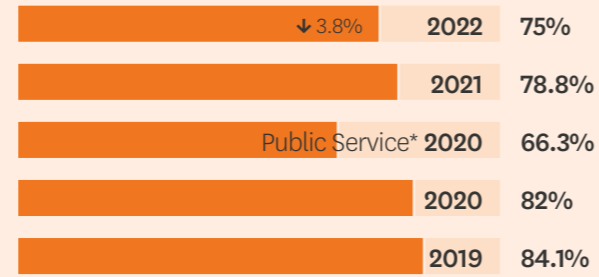
** Ethnicity numbers may not add up to 100% as people can identify with more than one ethnicity.

↑ ↓ Higher/lower than the previous year.

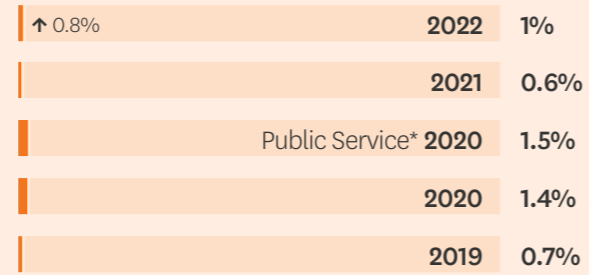
Ethnicity

Ethnicity** of employees as at 30 June.

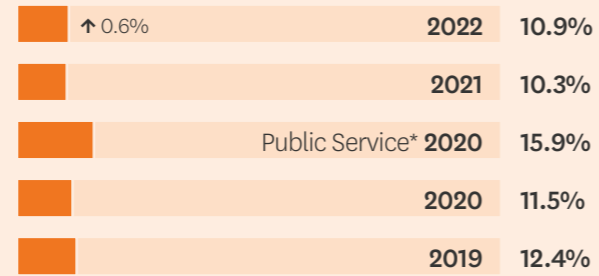
European



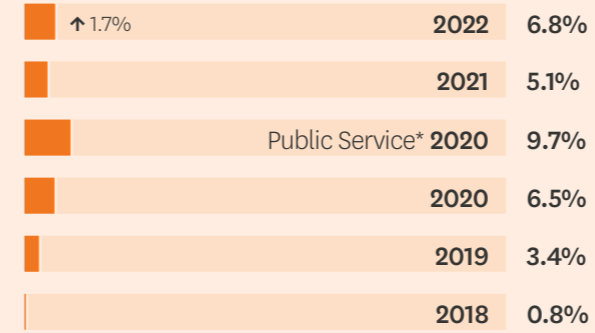
Middle Eastern, Latin American and African



Māori



Pacific



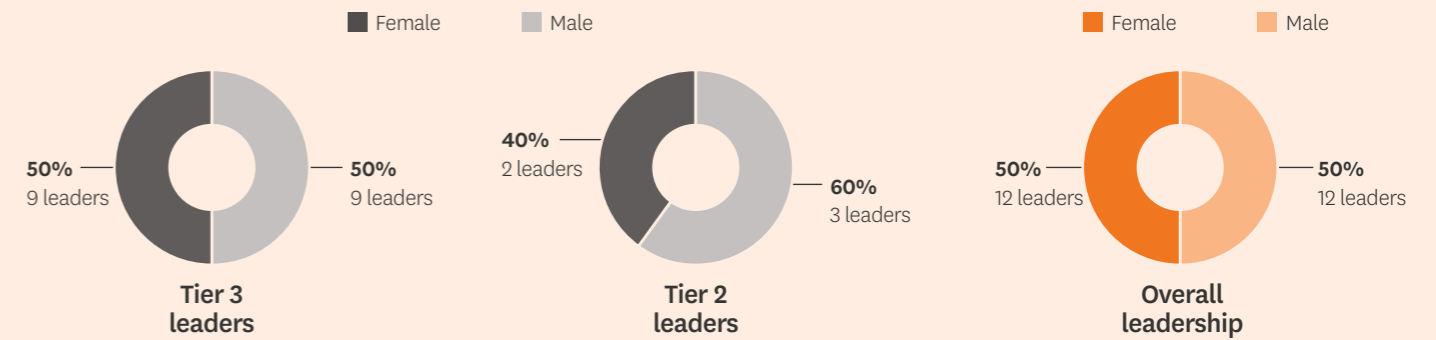
Asian



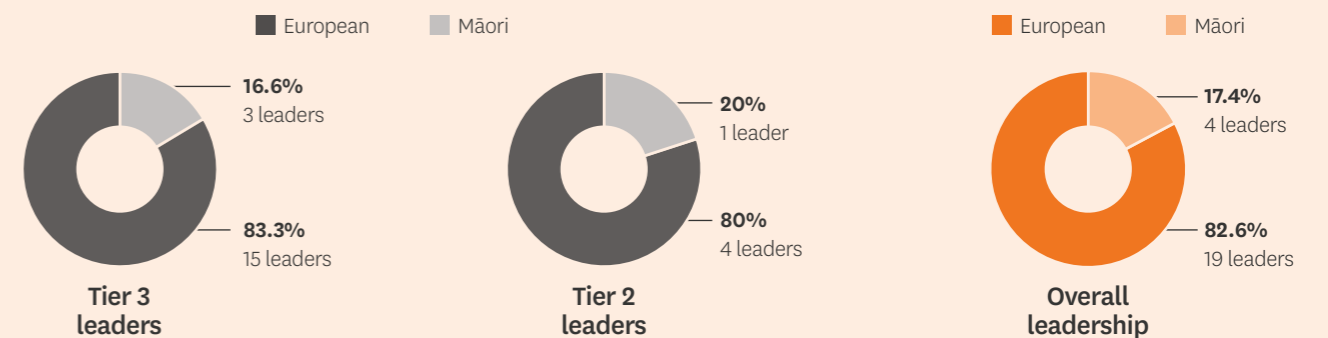
Manager information

Gender and ethnicity** of leadership at Manatū Taonga as at 30 June. Tier 2 managers are those that report directly to the Tumu Whakarāe. Tier 3 managers are any other people managers.

Gender



Ethnicity



* Public Service figure as at 30 June 2021.

** Ethnicity numbers may not add up to 100% as people can identify with more than one ethnicity.

↑ ↓ Higher/lower than the previous year.

Kanorautanga me te whai a wāhitanga

Diversity and inclusion

A diverse and inclusive workforce enables Manatū Taonga to better promote the diversity of Aotearoa in the cultural sector, so all New Zealanders can connect to and see themselves in it.

Māori culture is central to New Zealand's uniqueness as a place, a society and a nation. Strong partnerships between iwi Māori and the Crown are essential to ensure that Māori culture is protected and flourishes.

This year we have grown our diversity and inclusion capability and augmented our internal team working on Māori Capability and Engagement. It is important that we have the capability and diversity within our Ministry to deliver Te Rautaki and Te Arataki.

Papa Pounamu

The Papa Pounamu programme for the public service aims to build inclusion capability and grow diversity in the sector. Five areas currently have priority, and we are making progress in four of these as we continue to build our inclusive practice.

Cultural competence:

- As Treaty partners, He Ngākau Titikaha, striving for cultural confidence is a key focus area within Te Arataki, our Māori Framework. Over 80% of our staff value their knowledge of Te Reo Māori and feel encouraged to use it at work. (*Te Taunaki 2021*).
- We continue development of our Coaching for Success leadership and staff training model and accompanying tools. Everyone at Manatū

Taonga is now expected to have at least one cultural capability development goal.

- We have Manatū Taonga-wide Māori cultural competency learning opportunities that approximately half our staff regularly participate in. These opportunities are led by Te Pae Huarewa, the Ministry's Māori Capability and Engagement team.
- Equitable participation in flexible working arrangements is important to us. Our associated learning and policy ensure cultural considerations are taken into account when leaders explore opportunities with their people.

Addressing bias:

- Our leadership and People and Culture teams and the Ministry's Principal Advisers have completed learning on the recognition and mitigation of unconscious bias.
- New staff complete a module, *Understanding Unconscious Bias*, as part of their induction programme.

Building relationships:

- Our 2021 Engagement Survey resulted in a Ministry priority to enhance connections across the Ministry. In 2022, the priority's sponsors met with kaimahi representing teams across Manatū Taonga to discuss ways in which staff could build relationships and connect with one another.

- In our 2022 collaboration workshops, Manatū Taonga kaimahi also asked us to focus on rebuilding and creating new opportunities for cross-Ministry connections in the post-COVID-19 environment.
- Our Communications and Engagement team have centralised a weekly Ministry newsletter in which all kaimahi can participate, and fortnightly staff briefings, Te Pae Kōrero, took place during 2021/22.
- Our Senior Advisers, Principal Advisers and Managers have participated or are participating in Coaching, Mentoring, and Influencing training which will enhance team connections and on-the-job development.
- Although in-person connections have been limited due to COVID-19, kaimahi have hosted quizzes and virtual across-team meetings, and attended events and activities that encouraged relationship-building.
- We introduced a policy and range of resources with a focus on positive workplaces and the prevention of workplace bullying and harassment.

Employee-led networks:

- The Ministry has great participation in its employee-led networks. Manatū Taonga has the following networks: Ngā Uri a Kiwa | Māori/Pacific People, Rainbow Network, Te Ata Māhina | Women's Network, and Te Ohu Mana Taiao (internal Climate Change advisory group).
- The Ministry also encourages kaimahi to join cross-public service networks such as the Public Service Association.
- All internal networks are led by employees and have Deputy Chief Executive sponsors. The networks are introduced to new staff in their induction programme. The employee-led networks can request funding for social and developmental events.

Kia Toipoto

Manatū Taonga is committed to eliminating pay inequities. After four years of successive reduction, the 2021–2022 year saw a slight increase in our gender pay gap to 6.75%. The small size of our

organisation means one person leaving or joining can impact our percentage, but we must continue to focus on this mahi.

Having achieved the goals of the gender pay action plan, we have been working on four key areas to build sustainability and prepare to broaden the scope of this work and address inequities.

Flexible working has always been a strength of Manatū Taonga and our team-based approach had us in a strong position to deal with the challenges of COVID-19. By ensuring new starters understand how to make the most of flexible options we have created innovative solutions and opportunities to work remotely. This facility and mindset greatly increase our access to the talent and diversity we require as we continue to grow.

Ethnic pay gaps. We commenced our work towards decreasing ethnic pay gaps by enabling our staff to record their ethnicities in our HR self-service system. This helps recognise those who identify as having multiple ethnicities and helps us build a full and accurate data picture that will support our work in this space.

Bias—The recognition and mitigation of bias starts with self-awareness and cultural capability. We provide learning opportunities about unconscious bias and have a Ministry-wide programme to build cultural capability. As well as recognition, expressing the importance of speaking up about instances of inappropriate behaviour or language is vital to creating a positive working environment and eliminating racism, inequity and exclusion. All new staff are taught about how and why to speak up about their experiences or observations through our online learning programme.

Diversity—A new approach to attracting people based outside Wellington and targeted recruitment for the skills and experience we need continues to improve diversity in the Ministry. This will remain a focus as our scope of work continues to evolve and we have a greater need for diverse representation in our leadership team and across the Ministry.

Our People

It has been a productive and engaging year in the people space. In any organisation, people are the greatest assets, and our focus has been and will continue to be on nurturing a positive and engaging workplace culture.

Some highlights over the year have been in our ways of working, with our flexible working policy being well-discussed and utilised across the Ministry. Approximately 90% of our workforce use some form of flexibility, including remote working arrangements to support work/life balance, family and cultural commitments, as well as to attract further talent into our Ministry.

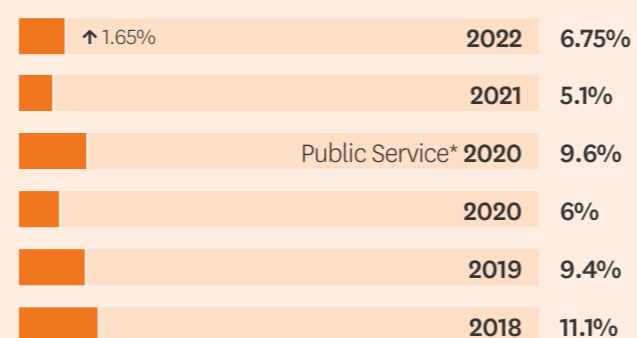
This year has seen a new approach to how we introduce new people to Manatū Taonga, with a 90-day rolling induction programme. This includes some online e-learning, online or in-person induction sessions, and induction buddies to support positive transitions into te Whare o te Manatū Taonga.

In the leadership development space, we are excited to have people participating in several Te Kawa Mataaho programmes, including the LDC New People Leader Programme, Rangatahi Māori Emerging Leaders Programme and the Tū Mau Mana Moana – accelerated Pasifika leadership programme.

The past year has been one of change, growth, and development for Manatū Taonga. We've seen our people actively reflecting on the mahi they do and how they contribute to our vision, and sharing these learnings with each other. As we look to the next year, we continue to focus on supporting, retaining and attracting amazing people.

Gender pay gap

Gap between average female full time equivalent (FTE) salary and average male FTE salary as at 30 June 2022.



* Public Service figure as at 30 June 2021.
 ↑ ↓ Higher/lower than the previous year.

Te whakapakari hononga a ngā Māori me te Karauna

Strengthening Māori-Crown relations

Supporting iwi Māori to achieve their cultural aspirations and recognising, valuing and embracing Māori culture are key outcomes for Te Rautaki and Te Arataki. Manatū Taonga must have the capability to engage meaningfully with Māori and understand te ao Māori perspectives.

Building our capability and contributing to the revitalization of the Māori language (through the Maihi Karauna) are key priorities for Manatū Taonga.

Whāinga Amorangi Building our capability

In 2021, Te Arawhiti – The Office for Māori Crown Relations led the development of Whāinga Amorangi: Transforming Leadership, which sets out how agencies can work towards building the capability of their staff across a range of key Māori Crown competencies.

During this reporting year Manatū Taonga developed and introduced the first phase of our internal Whāinga Amorangi Plan, focusing on developing the skills and understanding of all staff across Māori language, tikanga and kawa, Aotearoa New Zealand history and Te Tiriti o Waitangi/Treaty of Waitangi. Our aspiration is for all staff to be 'comfortable' in their knowledge, understanding and practise across these critical areas.

Getting started

Our approach in this first year of implementation has been to ensure all staff have engaged in

activities that support learning in at least one of the competency areas listed above.

Utilising key events and 'kaupapa' such as Te Wiki o te Reo Māori and Matariki has been a positive and practical way of demonstrating how Māori language, tikanga, Te Tiriti o Waitangi and New Zealand history align to and can be incorporated in our various workstreams. This approach is supported by Te Taunaki Public Service Census 2021, which found that 83% of our people agree or strongly agree that staff are encouraged to use te reo Māori at work (vs 65% Public Service)¹.

Building on this feature of Whāinga Amorangi has been the development of internal Māori language lessons focusing on pronunciation and greetings (mihi, pepeha, karakia) used particularly when engaging with iwi Māori. The lessons emphasise a greater understanding and use of key words, titles, names and phrases relevant to Manatū Taonga, our relationships and work we are responsible for.

Tikanga at work: 68% of staff state that tikanga Māori is used or visible, often or always (vs 46% Public Service)².

Organisationally we have ensured staff can develop based on their optimal learning style – individually, within work teams or in peer groups.

¹ Te Taunaki Public Service Census Results - publicservice.govt.nz/our-work/workforce-data/public-service-census-2021

² Ibid

Evaluation of our internal activities shows that staff enjoyed having options to learn and connect across the organisation with te reo Māori, feeling comfortable asking questions and practising openly. Staff engagement in-house Māori language classes was high, with 20 to 30 participants in each session.

Te reo Māori at work: 78% use some Te reo Māori at work (vs 58% Public Service).¹

Engagement with iwi Māori is fundamental to the relationships and work we undertake. This year a range of tikanga/kawa-based workshops were held to help staff understand the purpose of pepeha and tribal-based identity, and to enable them to construct their own tuakiri (identity) introductions reflecting their own connections. This approach

reduces anxiety around using an iwi Māori-based pepeha structure. Staff members commented that they felt more comfortable with this approach than identifying themselves with the landmarks of iwi and hapū.

Implementation 2022/2023

We will continue to build on Whāinga Amorangi in our second year, with an emphasis on shifting staff along the capability continuum for each of the three competencies.

KEY ACTIVITIES

Te Reo Māori	Tikanga/Kawa	New Zealand History/Te Tiriti
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly lessons targeting beginner speakers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weekly waiata and karakia sessions Mātauranga Matariki lectures Workshops about understanding the tikanga and principles of mihimihī (Tuakiri) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public History Talks (in collaboration with the National Library) Wall Walk (Māori-Crown relations/history tutorial) with Dr Simone Bull Panel wānanga about understanding and applying Te Tiriti



Te Wiki o te Reo Māori 2022 poster. Credit: Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori.

¹ Ibid

Maihi Karauna Government's Māori Language Strategy

In late 2020 Manatū Taonga developed Te Ara Reo Māori language plan with two core goals: to become a bilingual organisation by 2040 and to support the Maihi Karauna Crown Māori Language Strategy in its vision kia māhorahora te reo for te reo Māori to be used by everyone, every day, in every way and everywhere.

We support many of New Zealand's arts, media, heritage and sports organisations, advise the government on cultural matters, and provide research and resources connecting people to culture, including Māori culture. Part of our job is ensuring te reo Māori is an integral part of all our work. It is important that te reo Māori has a place in the activities of government. Our plan recognises the potential for te reo Māori to nurture a shared sense of identity. Valuing te reo Māori is necessary to create favorable conditions for its revitalization.

Implementing Te Ara Reo

Te Ara Reo has five critical focus areas, with a range of activities at both individual and organisational levels. Listed below is an outline of the key activities we undertook this year:

Our initial implementation of Te Ara Reo has included a range of fundamental activities across all five focus areas. We expect to review our plan over the next year to ensure our approach is based on measurable targets and progress, using internal information and data from the Public Service Census.

KEY ACTIVITIES

Te Mana o Te Reo (Status)

- Staffing positions within Manatū Taonga are bilingualised (titles are aligned to Te Taura Whiri i te Reo Māori guidance)
- Staff inductions include information about the Maihi Karauna, Te Ara Reo and relevant policies/programmes
- Te Reo Māori allowance policy developed to recognise and incentivise reo Māori development
- Te Reo Māori acquisition included in staff development plans.

Te Mārama Pū (Critical awareness)

- Workshops that focus on understanding the history of the Māori language (particularly the revitalization period and activities)

Te Ako i te Reo (Acquisition)

- Aligned to Whāinga Amorangi 'Te Reo' competency (see section on Whāinga Amorangi)

Te Kounga o Te Reo (Quality)

- All bilingual translations completed by licensed translators

Te Rere o Te Reo (Usage)

- Mihimihī, karakia, whakatauki – reo Māori examples visible across the organisation;
- Bilingual titles visible (with preference for introductions on our intranet) across the organisation

Uruparenga ki te huringa āhuarangi

Responding to climate change

Climate change is having and will continue have negative impacts on Aotearoa New Zealand and its culture, heritage, traditional knowledge and ways of life. Māori particularly face the loss of important cultural sites and taonga species. These changes will have an impact on the spiritual, physical, intellectual and social values that are integral to the health and wellbeing of Māori.

In recognition of the impact of climate change on Aotearoa New Zealand, we have included climate change actions as part of our *Koromakinga Rautaki Strategic Intentions 2021–2025*.

Carbon Neutral Government Programme

Manatū Taonga is committed to meeting its obligations under the Carbon Neutral Government Programme (CNGP) to measure, manage and reduce our emissions.

We measured and reported a baseline year, 2019/20. This is the period that we will compare future emissions reductions against. We have also measured and reported our emissions for the 2020/21 and 2021/22.

Our measurements were independently verified by Toitū Envirocare. Manatū Taonga can now confirm that we are a Toitū carbonreduce certified organisation, in line with ISO 14064-1:2018 and Toitū requirements.

Manatū Taonga has set gross emissions reduction targets in line with a <1.5 degrees of global warming pathway. This means reducing our gross emissions compared to our 2019/20 baseline by 21 percent by 2025 and by 42 percent by 2030.

In 2019/20 we emitted 261 tCO₂e (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent), and in 2020/21 we

emitted 204 tCO₂e, 22 percent lower than the 2019/20 baseline.

In 2021/22 we emitted 175 tCO₂e, a 14 percent reduction on the previous year and a 33 percent reduction on the baseline year.

This means we have already met our goal to reduce our emissions by 21 percent by 2025 and are on track to reduce our emissions by 42 percent by 2030. The main driver behind the reductions has been COVID-19, which has reduced our travel. We have also improved our methodology for measuring emissions.

The bulk of our emissions come from domestic and international air travel, staff commuting, rental car use, waste disposal and electricity use.

We have set up an Emissions Reduction Working Group within Manatū Taonga to help us achieve consistent reductions in our emissions. A challenge will be to maintain the existing performance below target as the impact of COVID diminishes. Many of our activities rely on maintaining relationships across the country, and travel is an important part of this.

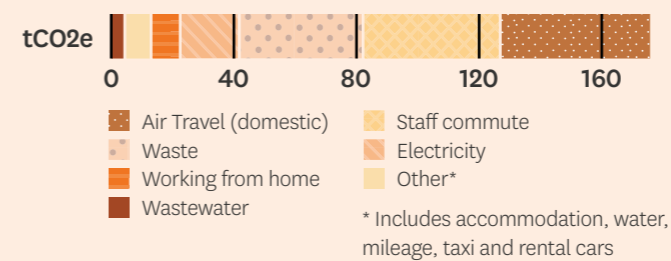
We also want to support our cultural agencies to reduce their emissions. As the government’s principal advisor on the cultural system, Manatū Taonga has an important role in advising the Government on climate risks to New Zealand’s culture and supporting the cultural system to respond and adapt so that our culture can continue to thrive sustainably.

As part of our own emissions reporting and reduction process, we have begun reaching out to stakeholders within the sector to gain a better understanding of how to capture and reduce carbon emissions from our mahi.

MANATŪ TAONGA GROSS EMISSIONS REDUCTIONS

	BASE YEAR 2019/20	FINANCIAL YEAR 2020/21	FINANCIAL YEAR 2021/22
Full time equivalent (FTE)	124.2 employees	152.8 employees	181.8 employees
Total expenditure	\$31,629,000	\$34,272,000	\$39,069,000
Operating revenue	\$34,308,000	\$35,416,000	\$40,411,000
Total annual emissions	261 tCO ₂ e	204 tCO ₂ e	175 tCO ₂ e
Emissions profile broken down by emissions source/scopes	Scope 1: Nil Scope 2: 18 tCO ₂ e Scope 3: 243 tCO ₂ e	Scope 1: Nil Scope 2: 17 tCO ₂ e Scope 3: 187 tCO ₂ e	Scope 1: Nil Scope 2: 18 tCO ₂ e Scope 3: 157 tCO ₂ e
Consolidation approach	Control - operational	Control - operational	Control - operational
Change in total emissions compared to the base year	N/A	-57 tCO ₂ e	-86 tCO ₂ e
2025 gross emissions reduction targets	21%	21%	21%
2030 gross emissions reduction targets	42%	42%	42%
Progress towards 2025 target compared to base year	N/A	We have exceeded our 2025 target by 1%. This is largely due to COVID-19 travel restrictions.	We have exceeded our 2025 target by 11%.
Progress towards 2030 targets compared to base year	N/A	We have achieved 52.4% of our 2030 target.	We have achieved 78.6% of our 2030 target.

Emission source breakdown 2021/22



These are:

- produce guidance for disaster risk management for cultural heritage.
- develop a framework for assessing exposure and vulnerability of cultural assets/taonga to climate change.
- support kaitiaki communities to adapt and conserve taonga/cultural assets.
- research how cultural heritage contributes to community wellbeing and climate change adaptation.

National Adaptation Plan

In 2021/22 Manatū Taonga worked alongside other government agencies to support the development of Aotearoa’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The first Plan, finalised in August 2022, establishes a foundation for all New Zealanders to understand the risks we face from climate change and take action. For Manatū Taonga, this meant developing four proposed actions to address identified risks to cultural heritage.

Manatū Taonga has the responsibility for leading these actions over the next six years.

Hauora me te haumarutanga

Health and safety

Manatū Taonga is a member of the Government Health and Safety Lead network. Health, safety, security and wellbeing are embedded within the Ministry's Te Pae Whakahaumarū Facilities and Emergency Management team. The team is responsible for health and safety obligations under the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015, the Civil Defence and Emergency Management Act 2002 and government Protective Security Requirements (PSR).

The Ministry operates from three locations in central Wellington. Each location has different risk profiles. In addition to the Ministry's home office (the Old Public Trust Building, which houses most staff) we are also responsible for Pukeahu National War Memorial Park (Pukeahu) and from June 2022 fixed-term premises on one floor of a high-rise building.

Our risks

The Ministry's work is generally desk-based, low-risk and accommodated in a modern office space. Hazards and injuries are minor and infrequent. Some travel is required, but this is not significant and has been limited further by COVID-19 restrictions. Physically, staff are protected, with access-controlled doors and enhanced security in public facing areas.

Pukeahu is a large open-air park housing the National War Memorial, the Queen Elizabeth II Pukeahu Education Centre and international war memorials. Pukeahu is open to the public and

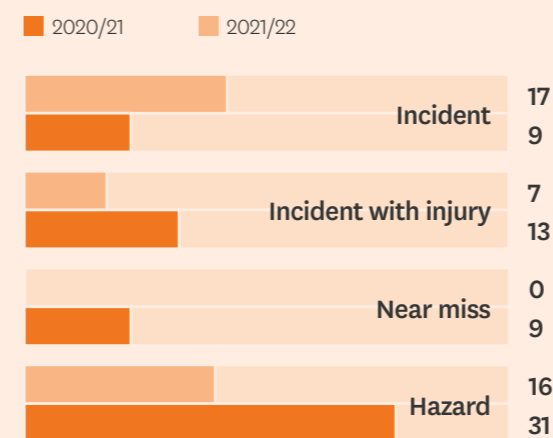
regularly hosts memorial services, school groups, tours and visiting dignitaries. Staffing is limited. The Park has shared vehicle and pedestrian roadways and despite security mitigation the scale of the Park lends itself to criminal activity and occasional violence. Enhancements to ensure the safety of our kaimahi and the wider community this year included increased security patrols and investment in additional closed-circuit television equipment.

Manatū Taonga is also responsible for maintaining national memorials and war graves throughout Aotearoa. This work is often undertaken in unkempt remote locations, at the risk of injury and fatigue. All inspections are now undertaken in pairs to mitigate these risks.

Temporary premises to accommodate a new Ministry workstream were occupied by Ministry staff and contractors in June. The premises present a new landscape for Manatū Taonga health, safety, and emergency management. The 70+ NBS rated high-rise building is in the Wellington CBD tsunami induction zone and has different evacuation procedures from those at the main office. Emergency management channels and welfare processes for people working at this location have been embedded.

Visitors hosted by the Ministry are inducted onto our sites with comprehensive health and safety information verbally, or during the sign-in process.

Number of health and safety incidents for 2020/21–2021/22



COVID-19

COVID-19 was a major focus during 2021/22. In consultation with Ministry kaimahi, Manatū Taonga developed a vaccination policy in December 2021 which took effect from 5 January 2022. The policy required all employees, contractors and visitors to Manatū Taonga premises to be vaccinated against COVID-19. Proof of vaccination was required prior to entry.

The Ministry's COVID-19 health and safety risk assessment was revisited in April 2022. On a recommendation from the Health, Safety and Wellness Committee, the requirement for vaccination was removed on 2 May 2022, subject to its possible return if new COVID-19 variants, outbreaks or Government protection framework settings result in a change in vaccination requirements for the general population. Should this occur, unvaccinated people may be required to take additional steps to comply with any updated policy (including working remotely).

Along with the vaccination policy, Manatū Taonga implemented 'masks on the move', a protocol encouraging staff to wear a mask when moving around Ministry premises. This approach remained in place throughout the 2021/22 year.

Workplace absences due to illness and isolation requirements have been evident since March 2022. All staff are advised to stay home if they are sick and it is encouraging that this practice has been widely adopted as part of our workplace culture. Notifications to workplace close contacts to mitigate the spread of the virus are led by our COVID-19 Response Team.

Our people

The Health, Safety and Wellness Committee is chaired by Pou Mataaho o Te Iho Deputy Chief Executive, Organisational Performance.

The Committee comprises the Chair and:

- one elected staff representative from each of our five work groups;
- one Public Service Association staff representative;
- one member of Te Pae Pūmanawa Tangata People and Culture;
- Pou Arataki o Te Pae Whakahaumarū Manager, Facilities and Emergency Management;
- one management representative from Te Kāhui Arataki Tier 3 managers;
- one representative from any special project led by the Ministry that is deemed to carry risk, for the duration of the project.

Worker participation is encouraged by incorporating health and safety in meeting agendas, regular workspace audits, communications to staff and easy access to health and safety information. Support is provided to staff with the provision of frequent training to a body of first-aiders, health and safety representatives and floor wardens. De-escalation training is offered to these staff and front-line staff. Policies and training opportunities are available to kaimahi in areas such as personal resilience, mental health, bullying and sexual harassment.

Measuring our progress

A SafePlus Review took place in June, as recommended, three years after a benchmark review. The assessment approach is evaluative and behaviour-based, with a focus on the Ministry's people, resources, culture, attitudes, systems, behaviours, practices and values. Manatū Taonga selected three deep-dive risks for the assessor to reflect what has changed in our health and safety landscape since the beginning of the pandemic: potential for assault, working alone and stress.

While improvements have been made since 2019, the assessor determined that our processes have not sufficiently evolved to progress our rating from 'developing' to 'performing'. It recognised

that since early 2020 people resourcing and the general mahi required to implement recommended improvements have been impacted by COVID-19.

Recommendations include the enhancement of governance and associated commitments, the development of a contractor management system for risks, and the expansion of worker engagement activities.

Safe Plus Review results 2020/21

	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
LEADERSHIP			
Effective health and safety governance	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
Demonstrates visible commitment	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
Continually improves performance	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
Resources health and safety activities	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
WORKER ENGAGEMENT			
Communicates effectively	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
Empowers workers and representatives	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
RISK MANAGEMENT			
Identifies risks	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
Assesses risks	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
Controls risks	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING
Ensures controls are effective	DEVELOPING	PERFORMING	LEADING



National commemoration for New Zealand's involvement in the Korean War, Pukeahu National War Memorial Park, 25 June 2022. Photo: Mark Tantrum



Tauākī pūtea

Financial

statements

- 75 Tauākī tāpuinga pūtea
Appropriation statements
- 91 Tauākī pūtea
Financial statements
- 101 Whakamārama ki ngā tauākī pūtea
Notes to the financial statements
- 123 Hōtaka me te tauākī moni me
whakapau ā-waho
Non-departmental schedules and
statement of trust monies
- 131 Whakamārama ki ngā hōtaka me
whakapau ā-waho
Notes to the non-departmental
schedules
- 147 Pūrongo kaiarotake motuhake
Independent auditor's report

Dame Jane
Campion's *The
Power of the Dog*.
Photo: New Zealand
Film Commission

Tauākī tāpuinga pūtea

Appropriation statements



Above RNZB artist Saul Newport performing in *I Deeply Know*, filmed in Heather Straka's Isolation Hotel. Photo: Ross Brown
Right RNZB Principal Sara Garbowski and Guest Principal Artist Harrison James performing in *The Firebird*. Photo: Stephen A'Court



The following statements report information about the expenses and capital expenditure incurred against each appropriation administered by the Ministry for the year ended 30 June 2022. They are prepared on a GST exclusive basis.

Statement of cost accounting policies

The Ministry has determined the cost of outputs using the cost allocation system outlined below.

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

Direct costs are charged directly to outputs. Indirect costs are assigned to outputs based on the proportion of direct staff costs for each output.

There has been one change in cost accounting policies since the date of the last audited financial statements. Indirect cost allocations to new activity Establishment of a New Public Media Entity are an agreed rate based on the estimated number of staff and contractors assigned to that programme.

Statement of budgeted and actual expenses and capital expenditure incurred against appropriations for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual expenditure 2021 \$000	Appropriation voted* 2022 \$000	Actual expenditure 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information**
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE				
Appropriations for departmental output expenses				
Heritage services	11,614	20,714	19,809	1
Total Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage	11,614	20,714	19,809	
VOTE SPORT AND RECREATION				
Appropriations for departmental output expenses				
Purchase advice and monitoring of sport and recreation Crown entities	301	319	214	1
Total Vote Sport and Recreation	301	319	214	
Total Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage and Vote Sport and Recreation	11,915	21,033	20,023	
Appropriation for departmental capital expenditure				
Ministry for Culture and Heritage—Permanent Legislative Authority	632	399	134	

* This includes adjustments made in the Supplementary Estimates and Cabinet decisions made before 30 June 2022.

** The numbers in this column represent where the end-of-year performance information has been reported for each appropriation administered by the Ministry, as detailed below:

- 1 The Ministry's 2021/22 annual report.
- 2 To be reported by the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage in a report appended to the Manatū Taonga annual report.
- 3 To be reported by the Minister of Broadcasting, Communications and Digital Media in a report appended to the Manatū Taonga Annual Report.

- 4 The New Zealand Film Commission's 2021/22 annual report.
- 5 Sport New Zealand's 2021/22 annual report.
- 6 Drug Free Sport New Zealand's 2021/22 annual report.
- 7 No reporting due to an exemption obtained under section 15D of the PFA.
- 8 Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision's 2021/22 annual report.
- 9 Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa 2021/22 annual report.
- 10 New Zealand Symphony Orchestra's 2022 annual report.
- 11 Radio New Zealand's 2021/22 annual report.

	Actual expenditure 2021 \$000	Appropriation voted* 2022 \$000	Actual expenditure 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information**
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE				
Appropriations for non-departmental output expenses				
Management of historic places				
Antarctic Heritage Trust	1,926	1,726	1,726	2
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga	18,970	16,738	16,738	2
	20,896	18,464	18,464	
Museum services				
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa	61,074	45,474	45,474	2
Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision	7,953	10,695	10,695	2
	69,027	56,169	56,169	
Performing arts services				
New Zealand Symphony Orchestra	14,826	16,491	16,491	2
Royal New Zealand Ballet	6,303	7,025	7,025	2
Te Matatini	4,198	1,948	1,948	2
New Zealand Music Commission	6,978	7,478	7,478	2
	32,305	32,942	32,942	
Promotion and support of the arts and film				
Creative New Zealand	41,689	21,689	21,689	2
New Zealand Film Commission	10,462	18,499	7,115	2
	52,151	40,188	28,804	
Protection of taonga tūturu				
Museums and conservation service providers	790	843	678	7
	790	843	678	
Public broadcasting services				
NZ On Air	175,084	181,225	176,664	3
Radio New Zealand	1,900	1,900	1,900	3
Broadcasting Standards Authority	609	609	609	3
	177,593	183,734	179,173	
Total appropriations for non-departmental output expenses	352,762	332,340	316,230	

	Actual expenditure 2021 \$000	Appropriation voted* 2022 \$000	Actual expenditure 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information**
Appropriation for other expenses to be incurred by the Crown				
COVID-19: transmission and other fees on behalf of media organisations	13,279	-	-	3
COVID-19—cultural sector response and recovery	6,218	134,782	72,908	2
COVID-19: cultural sector response and recovery	12,910	-	-	2
Heritage and cultural sector initiatives	2,250	9,000	1,710	2
Impairment of debt and debt write-offs	181	69	-	7
Maintenance of war graves, historic graves and memorials	4,361	5,435	4,772	2
Screen Sector—payments in respect of indemnity scheme for COVID-19 loss events PLA	55	1,692	604	2
Treaty of Waitangi commemorations	544	288	69	7
Waitangi National Trust	4,000	3,600	3,600	7
Commonwealth war graves	-	-	-	
Development and maintenance of war graves, historic graves and monuments	-	-	-	
Depreciation on Crown-owned assets	-	-	-	
Total appropriations for other expenses to be incurred by the Crown	43,798	154,866	83,663	
Appropriations for capital expenditure				
Development of national memorials	384	2,309	-	7
Heritage and culture sector capital	6,000	31,864	29,850	2,8,9,10,11
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa	-	-	-	
Pukeahu National War Memorial Park	-	-	-	
National Erebus Memorial	-	-	-	
Acquisition and repurposing of heritage properties	-	-	-	
New Zealand Symphony Orchestra—National Centre for Music	-	-	-	
Radio New Zealand—distribution platforms	-	-	-	
Capital injection to the New Zealand Symphony Orchestra	-	-	-	
Total appropriations for capital expenditure	6,384	34,173	29,850	

Table continues on the following page.

	Actual expenditure 2021 \$000	Appropriation voted* 2022 \$000	Actual expenditure 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information**
Multi-Category Appropriations				
COVID-19: media sector response and recovery MCA	10,626	-	-	
Non-departmental other expenses				
Grants and subsidies	5,798	-	-	3
Non-departmental capital expenses				
Advances and investments	4,828	-	-	3
Total multi-category appropriations	10,626	-	-	
Total non-departmental Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage	413,570	521,379	429,743	

	Actual expenditure 2021 \$000	Appropriation voted* \$000	Actual expenditure 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information**
VOTE SPORT AND RECREATION				
Appropriations for non-departmental output expenses				
Sports anti-doping	3,239	4,548	4,548	6
Sport and recreation programmes	132,770	64,599	64,599	5
High-performance sport	72,264	72,992	72,992	5
Total appropriation for output expenses	208,273	142,139	142,139	
Appropriations for other expenses to be incurred by the Crown				
Miscellaneous grants	44	44	44	7
Prime Minister's sport scholarships	4,250	4,250	4,250	7
Total appropriations for other expenses to be incurred by the Crown	4,294	4,294	4,294	
Total non-departmental Vote Sport and Recreation	212,567	146,433	146,433	

* This includes adjustments made in the Supplementary Estimates and Cabinet decisions made before 30 June 2022.

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Details of departmental multi-year appropriations for the year ended 30 June 2022

Policy advice, monitoring of funded agencies and ministerial advice MCMYA

The Ministry's policy activities are now funded through a multi-year, multi-category appropriation. This appropriation commenced on 1 July 2019 and expires on 30 June 2024.

	Actual 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
Policy advice, monitoring of funded agencies and ministerial advice		
Original appropriation	51,880	
Cumulative adjustments	26,873	
Total adjusted appropriation	78,753	
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July 2021	32,962	
Current year actual expenditure	15,915	
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June 2022	48,877	
Appropriation remaining 30 June 2022	29,876	
Ministerial servicing		
Original appropriation	7,264	
Cumulative adjustments	1,069	
Total adjusted appropriation	8,333	
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July 2021	3,572	
Current year actual expenditure	2,187	
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June 2022	5,759	
Appropriation remaining 30 June 2022	2,574	1
Monitoring of funded agencies		
Original appropriation	16,601	
Cumulative adjustments	(202)	
Total adjusted appropriation	16,399	
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July 2021	4,806	
Current year actual expenditure	2,959	
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June 2022	7,765	
Appropriation remaining 30 June 2022	8,634	1

¹ The Ministry's 2021/22 annual report.

Table continues on the following page.

	Actual 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information
Policy advice		
Original appropriation	28,015	
Cumulative adjustments	26,006	
Total adjusted appropriation	54,021	
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July 2021	24,584	
Current year actual expenditure	10,768	
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June 2022	35,352	
Appropriation remaining 30 June 2022	18,669	1

Cultural Diplomacy International Programme

The Ministry has a departmental multi-year appropriation for the Cultural Diplomacy International Programme. This is for management and delivery of an international cultural diplomacy

programme through a series of projects and activities primarily focused on Asia and other regions where New Zealand is pursuing free trade agreements. This appropriation commenced on 1 July 2020 and expires on 30 June 2025.

	Actual 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
Cultural Diplomacy International Programme		
Original appropriation	8,345	
Cumulative adjustments	(4,828)	
Total adjusted appropriation	3,517	
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July 2021	146	
Current year actual expenditure	1,123	
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June 2022	1,269	
Appropriation remaining 30 June 2022	2,248	1

¹ The Ministry's 2021/22 annual report.

Establishment of New Public Media Entity

The Ministry has a departmental multi-year appropriation for establishing a new public media entity and related services and advice to support

its establishment and initial operations. This appropriation commenced on 1 April 2022 and expires on 30 June 2024.

	Actual 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE Establishment of New Public Media Entity		
Original appropriation	38,300	
Cumulative adjustments	-	
Total adjusted appropriation	38,300	
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July 2021	-	
Current year actual expenditure	2,338	
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June 2022	2,338	
Appropriation remaining 30 June 2022	35,962	1

1 The Ministry's 2021/22 annual report.

Details of non-departmental multi-year appropriations for the year ended 30 June 2022

Earthquake-prone heritage buildings

The Ministry has a non-departmental multi-year appropriation for supporting earthquake

strengthening of privately-owned heritage buildings. This appropriation commenced on 1 July 2020 and expires on 30 June 2024.

	Actual 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE Earthquake-prone heritage buildings		
Original appropriation	6,750	
Cumulative adjustments	3,480	
Total adjusted appropriation	10,230	
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July 2021	1,199	
Current year actual expenditure	2,241	
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June 2022	3,440	
Appropriation remaining 30 June 2022	6,790	2

New Zealand Screen Production Grant

The Ministry has a non-departmental multi-year appropriation for providing grant assistance or equity investments for New Zealand screen productions

that meet the qualifying tests as determined by the New Zealand Film Commission. This appropriation commenced on 1 July 2021 and expires on 30 June 2025.

	Actual 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE New Zealand Screen Production Grant		
Original appropriation	75,500	
Cumulative adjustments	72,529	
Total adjusted appropriation	148,029	
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July 2021	-	
Current year actual expenditure	69,483	
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June 2022	69,483	
Appropriation remaining 30 June 2022	78,546	4

Note 2 To be reported by the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage in a report appended to the Manatū Taonga annual report.

Note 4 The New Zealand Film Commission's 2021/22 annual report.

Regional Culture and Heritage Fund

The Ministry has a non-departmental multi-year appropriation for providing contributions to capital projects at regional cultural and heritage institutions.

This appropriation commenced on 1 July 2019 and expires on 30 June 2023.

	Actual 2022 \$000	Location of end-of-year performance information
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE		
Regional Culture and Heritage Fund		
Original appropriation	26,668	
Cumulative adjustments	17,780	
Total adjusted appropriation	44,448	
Cumulative actual expenditure 1 July 2021	21,599	
Current year actual expenditure	1,711	
Cumulative actual expenditure 30 June 2022	23,310	
Appropriation remaining 30 June 2022	21,138	2

Statement of departmental capital injections for the year ended 30 June 2022

The Ministry has not received any capital injections during the year (2021: nil).

Note 2 To be reported by the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage in a report appended to the Manatū Taonga annual report.

Statement of expenses and capital expenditure incurred without or in excess of appropriation or other authority

for the year ended 30 June 2022

Expenses and capital expenditure incurred without appropriation or outside scope or period of appropriation

Nil.

Expenses and capital expenditure incurred in excess of appropriation

Nil.

Statement of departmental capital injections without, or in excess of, authority

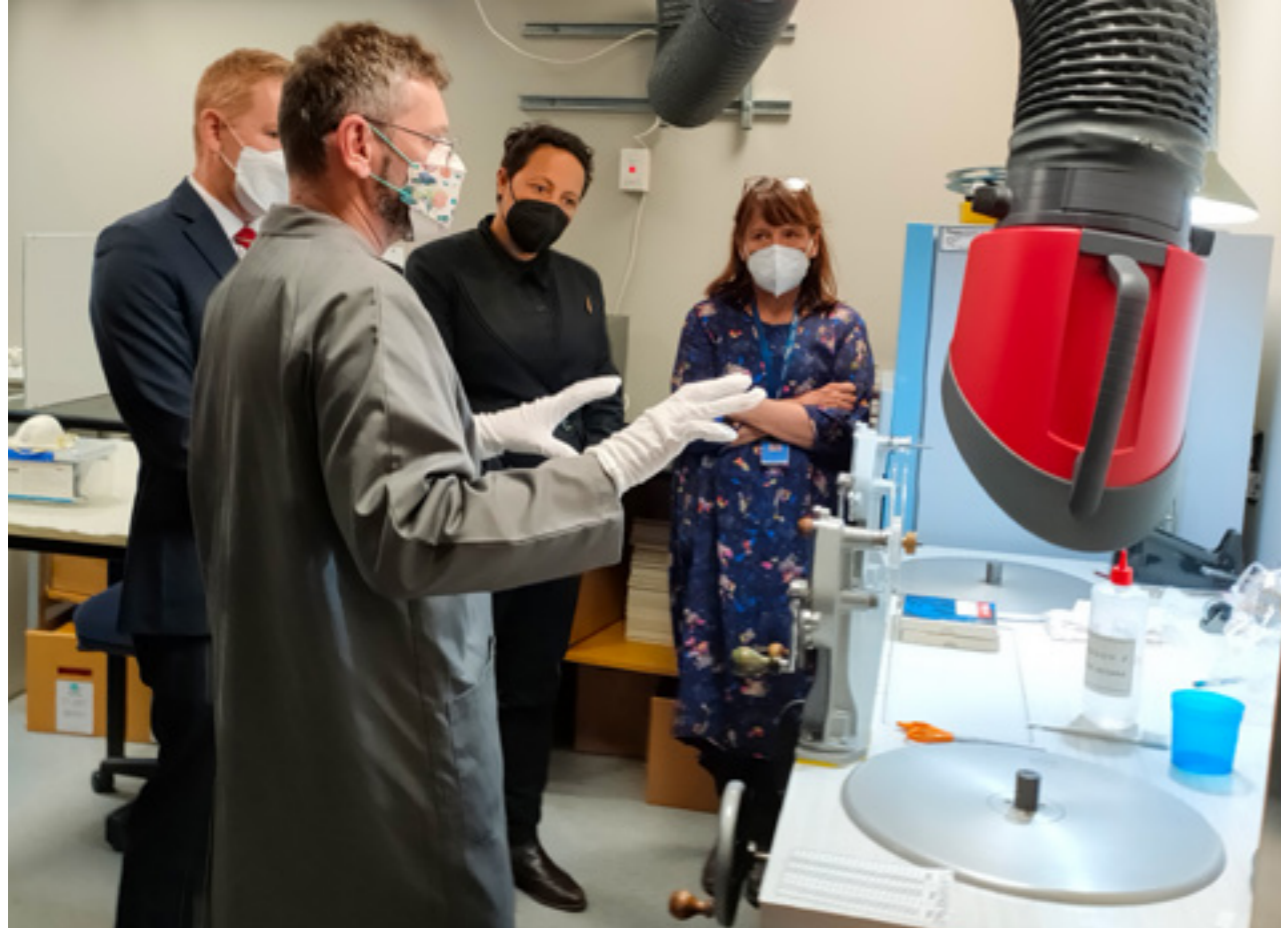
for the year ended 30 June 2022

The Ministry has not received any capital injections during the year without, or in excess of, authority (2021: nil).

Right TVNZ collection.
Photo: Ngā Taonga Sound
& Vision
Below Minister Allan watches
tape being cleaned at the
Motutawa-Utaina project.
Photo: Ngā Taonga Sound
& Vision



Tauākī pūtea Financial statements



Statement of responsibility

I am responsible, as Chief Executive of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage (the Ministry), for:

- the preparation of the Ministry's financial statements, and statements of expenses and capital expenditure, and for the judgements expressed in them;
- having in place a system of internal control designed to provide reasonable assurance as to the integrity and reliability of financial reporting;
- ensuring that end-of-year performance information on each appropriation administered by the Ministry is provided in accordance with sections 19A to 19C of the Public Finance Act 1989, whether or not that information is included in this annual report; and
- the accuracy of any end-of-year performance information prepared by the Ministry, whether or not that information is included in the annual report.

In my opinion:

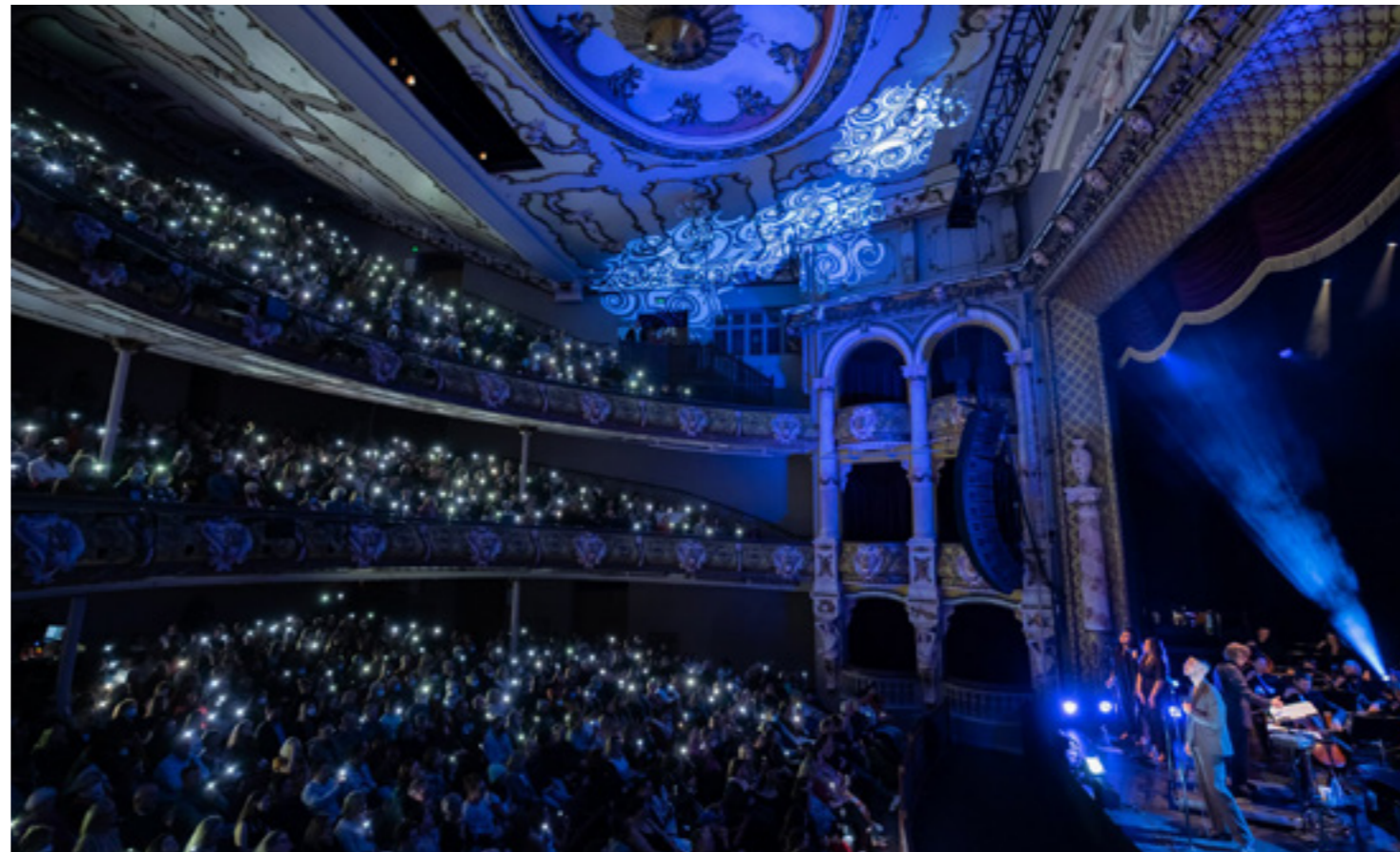
- the financial statements fairly reflect the operations, progress and the organisational health and capability of the Ministry as at 30 June 2022 and its operations for the year ended on that date;
- the financial statements fairly reflect the financial position of the Ministry as at 30 June 2022 and its operations for the year ended on that date; and
- the forecast financial statements fairly reflect the forecast financial position of the Ministry as at 30 June 2023 and its operations for the year ending on that date.



Heather Baggott
Tumu Whakarāe | Chief Executive
30 September 2022



NZSO Matariki show with TEEKS at the St James Theatre. Photo: Latitude Creative



Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Note	Actual 2021 \$000	Budget* 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Forecast* 2023 \$000
Revenue					
Revenue Crown		35,167	31,886	40,397	62,034
Revenue from other departments		95	-	-	-
Revenue from third parties		154	-	14	-
Total revenue		35,416	31,886	40,411	62,034
Expenditure					
Personnel costs	4	16,331	19,589	19,882	20,412
Other operating expenses	5	17,536	11,795	18,766	40,938
Depreciation and amortisation expenses		333	430	344	612
Capital charge	7	72	72	72	72
Total expenditure		34,272	31,886	39,064	62,034
Net surplus/(deficit)		1,144	-	1,347	-
Other comprehensive revenue and expense		-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive revenue and expense		1,144	-	1,347	-

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 14. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of financial position

as at 30 June 2022

	Note	Actual 2021 \$000	Budget* 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Forecast* 2023 \$000
ASSETS					
Current assets					
Cash and cash equivalents		6,352	1,825	7,050	2,072
Debtors and other receivables		409	125	15	125
Prepayments		1,127	100	108	150
Total current assets		7,888	2,050	7,173	2,347
Non-current assets					
Property, plant and equipment	6	1,331	1,312	1,117	1,289
Intangible assets		21	335	20	61
Total non-current assets		1,352	1,647	1,137	1,350
Total assets		9,240	3,697	8,310	3,697
LIABILITIES					
Current liabilities					
Creditors and other payables	8	5,588	1,500	4,711	1,500
Repayment of surplus to the Crown	9	1,144	-	1,012	-
Employee entitlements	10	992	700	1,053	700
Total current liabilities		7,724	2,200	6,776	2,200
Non-current liabilities					
Employee entitlements	10	69	50	87	50
Total non-current liabilities		69	50	87	50
Total liabilities		7,793	2,250	6,863	2,250
Net assets		1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447
Taxpayers' funds		1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 14. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 2021 \$000	Budget* 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Forecast* 2023 \$000
Note				
Taxpayers' funds				
Balance at 1 July	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year	1,144	-	1,347	-
Repayment of surplus to the Crown	9	(1,144)	(1,347)	-
Balance at 30 June	1,447	1,447	1,447	1,447

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 14. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 2021 \$000	Budget* 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000	Forecast* 2023 \$000
Cash flows from operating activities				
Receipts from the Crown	38,626	31,886	37,778	62,034
Receipts from other departments/third parties	160	-	212	-
Payments to employees	(16,347)	(19,313)	(19,803)	(20,412)
Payments to suppliers	(16,767)	(12,071)	(16,119)	(40,938)
Goods and services tax (net)	(341)	-	329	-
Payments for capital charge	(72)	(72)	(72)	(72)
Net cash flows from operating activities	5,259	430	2,325	612
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(633)	(390)	(220)	(390)
Receipts from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-
Purchase of intangible assets	(15)	(40)	(9)	(40)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(648)	(430)	(229)	(430)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayment of surplus	(2,678)	-	(1,398)	-
Net cash flows from financing activities	(2,678)	-	(1,398)	-
Net increase/(decrease) in cash held	1,933	-	698	182
Cash at the beginning of year	4,419	1,825	6,352	1,890
Cash at the end of year	6,352	1,825	7,050	2,072

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 14. The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Reconciliation of net surplus to net cash flow for operating activities

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Net surplus	1,144	1,347
<i>Add/(less) non-cash items</i>		
Depreciation and amortisation	333	344
Total non-cash items	333	344
<i>Add/(less) items classified as investing or financial activities</i>		
Net (gains)/losses on disposal of property, plant and equipment	15	-
Total items classified as investing or financing activities	15	-
<i>Add/(less) movements in statement of financial position items</i>		
(Increase)/decrease in receivables	(36)	394
(Increase)/decrease in prepayments	49	1,019
Increase/(decrease) in creditors and other payables	3,770	(839)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	-	-
Increase/(decrease) in employee entitlements	(16)	60
Total net movements in statement of financial position items	3,767	634
Net cash flows from operating activities	5,259	2,325

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 13.
The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of commitments as at 30 June 2022

Non-cancellable operating lease commitments

The Ministry leases property, plant and equipment in the normal course of its business, with the main commitment relating to office premises.

The Ministry has entered into a lease of the Old Public Trust building, with a commencement date of 31 October 2015 and expiry on 30 October 2030. The lease term includes two further rights of renewal, each for a three year term, meaning a final expiry date of 30 October 2036.

The Ministry has also entered into a lease for 19 Plimmer Tower, commencing on 16 May 2022 and expiring on 15 May 2023. The lease term includes two further rights of renewal, each for a six month term, meaning a final expiry date of 15 May 2024.

There are no restrictions placed on the Ministry by any of its leasing arrangements.

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Non-cancellable operating lease commitments		
The future aggregate minimum lease payments to be paid under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:		
Not later than one year	887	1,250
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,548	4,049
Later than five years	3,845	3,375
Total non-cancellable operating lease commitments	8,280	8,674

Capital commitments

Capital commitments are the aggregate amount of capital expenditure contracted for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that have not been paid for or not recognised as a liability at balance date.

Cancellable commitments that have penalty or exit costs explicit in the agreement on exercising the option to cancel are included in the statement

of commitments as the lower of the remaining contractual commitment and the value of the penalty or exit cost.

The Ministry has no capital commitments at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

Statement of contingent assets and liabilities
as at 30 June 2022

Contingent liabilities

The Ministry has no contingent liabilities at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

Contingent assets

The Ministry has no contingent assets at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).

**Whakamārama ki ngā
tauākī pūtea**

**Notes to the financial
statements**

Note 1

Statement of accounting policies

Reporting entity

Manatū Taonga the Ministry for Culture and Heritage (the Ministry) is a government department as defined by section 5 of the Public Service Act 2020 and is domiciled and operates in New Zealand. The relevant legislation governing the Ministry's operations includes the Public Finance Act 1989 and the Public Service Act 2020. The Ministry's ultimate parent is the New Zealand Crown.

In addition, the Ministry has reported on Crown activities and Trust monies that it administers, starting on page 124.

The Ministry's primary objective is to provide services to the New Zealand public. The Ministry's primary outputs are policy advice, monitoring of cultural organisations that are funded by the Government, administration of legislation and care for a portfolio of national memorials and war graves. The Ministry does not operate to make a financial return. The Ministry has designated itself as a public benefit entity (PBE) for the purposes of complying with generally accepted accounting practice.

The financial statements of the Ministry are for the year ended 30 June 2022. The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Chief Executive of the Ministry on 30 September 2022.

Basis of preparation

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

Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Ministry have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989, which include the

requirement to comply with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (NZ GAAP) and Treasury Instructions.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with and comply with Tier 1 PBE Accounting Standards.

Presentation currency and rounding

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

Standards issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

Standards and amendments, issued but not yet effective that have not been early adopted, and which are relevant to the Ministry are:

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial instruments

PBE IPSAS 41 replaces PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and is effective for the year ending 30 June 2023, with earlier adoption permitted. The Ministry has assessed that there will be little change as a result of adopting the new standard as the requirements are similar to those contained in PBE IFRS 9. The Ministry does not intend to early adopt the standard.

PBE FRS 48 Service Performance Reporting

PBE FRS 48 replaces the service performance reporting requirements of PBE IPSAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and is effective for the year ending 30 June 2023, with early adopted permitted. The Ministry has not yet determined how application of PBE FRS 48 will affect its statement of service performance. It does not plan to adopt the standard early.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate.

Significant accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below

Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions (including those for which forward foreign exchange contracts are held) are translated into \$NZ (the functional currency) using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. The Ministry is permitted to expend its cash and cash equivalents only within the scope and limits of its appropriations.

Goods and services tax

All items in the financial statements, including appropriation statements, are stated exclusive of goods and service tax (GST), except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST-inclusive basis. Where GST is not recoverable as input tax, then it is recognised as part of the related asset or expense.

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

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

Commitments and contingencies are disclosed exclusive of GST.

Income tax

The Ministry is a public authority and consequently is exempt from income tax. Accordingly, no provision has been made for income tax.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, estimates and assumptions have been made concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ from the subsequent actual results. Estimates and assumptions are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. There are no estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

Budget and forecast figures

Basis of the budget and forecast figures

The 2022 budget figures are for the year ended 30 June 2022 and were published in the 2020/21 annual report. They are consistent with the Ministry's best estimate financial forecast information submitted to the Treasury for the Budget and Economic Update (BEFU) for the year 2021/22.

The forecast figures are those included in the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update for the year ending 30 June 2023.

The forecast financial statements have been prepared as required by the Public Finance Act to communicate forecast financial information for accountability purposes.

The budget and forecast figures are unaudited and have been prepared using the accounting policies adopted in preparing these financial statements.

The 30 June 2023 forecast figures have been prepared in accordance with PBE FRS 42 Prospective Financial Statements and comply with PBE FRS 42.

The forecast financial statements were approved for issue by the Chief Executive on 8 April 2022. The Chief Executive is responsible for the forecast financial statements, including the appropriateness of the assumptions underlying them and all other required disclosures.

While the Ministry regularly updates its forecasts, updated forecast financial statements for the year ended 30 June 2023 will not be published.

Significant assumptions used in preparing the forecast financials

The forecast figures contained in these financial statements reflect the Ministry's purpose and activities and are based on a number of assumptions on what may occur during the 2022/23 year. The forecast figures have been compiled on the basis of existing government policies and Ministerial expectations at the time the Main Estimates were finalised.

The main assumptions, which were adopted on 8 April 2022, were as follows:

- Operating costs were based on historical experience and other factors that are believed to be reasonable in the circumstances and are the Ministry's best estimate of future costs that will be incurred. Remuneration rates are based on current wage and salary costs, adjusted for anticipated remuneration changes.
- Estimated year-end information for 2021/22 was used as the opening position for the 2022/23 forecasts.

The actual financial results achieved for 30 June 2023 are likely to vary from the forecast information presented, and the variations may be material.

Since the approval of the forecast, no significant events have occurred which would have a material impact on forecast revenue and expenditure.

Note 2 Change in Accounting Policies

Software as a Service

The Ministry has changed its accounting policy for the configuration and customisation costs in Software as a Service (SaaS) arrangements. There is authoritative support from the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) to adapt the new accounting policy.

This change is made with authoritative support from the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC). Under new guidance published in March 2021, a SaaS contract that conveys to the customer only the right to access the supplier's application, and the customer

should not recognise an intangible asset for the cost it incurred in relation to the configuration and customisation of the supplier's application software.

This change has been made retrospectively to comply with PBE IPSAS 3 para 24 (b). The new policy applies to the accounting for the Ministry's grant management and document management systems previously capitalised under PBE IPSAS 31.

A total of \$349k reported in the previous year as capital expenditure is now retrospectively reported as operating expenditure. The below table shows the Financial statement lines impacted by this, including the unwinding of previously recognised depreciation.

	Published 2021 \$000	Change 2022 \$000	Revised 2022 \$000
Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense			
Other operating expense	17,187	349	17,536
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	347	(14)	333
Total expenditure	33,937	335	34,272
Net surplus/(deficit)	1,479	(335)	1,144
Total comprehensive revenue and expense	1,479	(335)	1,144
Statement of financial position			
Intangible assets	356	(335)	21
Total assets	9,575	(335)	9,240
Repayment of surplus to the Crown	1,479	(335)	1,144
Total liabilities	8,128	(335)	7,793
Taxpayer funds	1,447	-	1,447
Statement of changes in equity			
Total comprehensive revenue and expense for the year	1,479	(335)	1,144
Repayment of surplus to the Crown	1,479	(335)	1,144
Taxpayer funds	1,447	-	1,447

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

	Published 2021 \$000	Change 2022 \$000	Revised 2022 \$000
Statement of cash flows			
Cash flows from operating activities			
Payments to suppliers	(16,418)	(349)	(16,767)
Net cash flows from operating activities	5,608	(349)	5,259
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of intangible assets	(364)	349	(15)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(997)	349	(648)
Cash at end of year	6,352	-	6,352

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

Note 3 Revenue

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

Revenue Crown

Revenue from the Crown is measured based on the Ministry's funding entitlement for the reporting period. The funding entitlement is established by Parliament when it passes the Appropriation Acts for the financial year. The amount of revenue recognised takes into account any amendments to appropriations approved in the Appropriation (Supplementary Estimates) Act for the year and certain other unconditional funding adjustments formally approved prior to balance date.

There are no conditions attached to the funding from the Crown. However, the Ministry can incur expenses only within the scope and limits of its appropriations.

The fair value of Revenue Crown has been determined to be equivalent to the funding entitlement.

Other revenue

Other departmental and third-party revenue is predominantly derived from work performed on a cost-recovery basis and contributions to one-off projects. Revenue is recognised when earned and is reported in the financial period to which it relates.

The sale of Ministry publications such as history books is recognised when the product is sold to the customer. The recorded revenue is the gross amount of the sale.

Note 4

Personnel costs

Salaries and wages

Salaries and wages are recognised as an expense as employees provide services.

Superannuation schemes

Defined contribution schemes

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

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Salaries and wages	15,423	18,514
Training and development	244	141
Employer contributions to defined contribution plans	447	542
Other personnel costs	217	685
Total personnel costs	16,331	19,882

Note 5

Other operating expenses

Operating leases

An operating lease is a lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset to the lessee. Lease payments under an operating lease are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Lease incentives received are recognised in the surplus or deficit as a reduction of rental expense over the lease term.

Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

Determining whether a lease agreement is a finance lease or an operating lease requires judgement as to whether the agreement transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the Ministry. The Ministry has exercised its judgement on the appropriate classification of property and equipment leases, and has determined all lease arrangements to be operating leases. This is after consideration of the fair value of the leased asset and the lease term compared to the economic life of the asset.

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Fees to Audit New Zealand for audit of financial statements	105	116
Rental and leasing expenses	916	1,043
Other occupancy expenses	325	732
Publicity and research	197	237
Professional and specialist services—consultancy*	1,518	1,630
Professional and specialist services—contractors*	9,888	8,402
Travel and associated expenses	216	233
Information communication technology	1,619	1,531
Payments to other agencies**	493	2,333
Other operating expenses	2,259	2,509
Total other operating expenses	17,536	18,766

* The classification of contractors and consultants costs has been amended in 2021/22 to conform to the Public Service Commission's guidance, meaning the amounts are not directly comparable to the 2020/21 year.

** Payments to other agencies relates to projects including the Cultural Diplomacy International Programme, the Te Hau Kōmaru National Waka Hourua Charitable Trust, Nga Kahu National Repatriation Project, Tohu Whenua Programme, Matauranga Māori Marae Ora and a Policy Project with DPMC.

Note 6

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment consists of the following asset classes: works of art, leasehold improvements, office furniture, office equipment and computer equipment.

Property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

Individual assets, or groups of assets, are capitalised if their cost is greater than \$2,000. The value of an individual asset that is less than \$2,000 and is part of a group of similar assets is capitalised. In addition, information communications technology (ICT) assets that individually cost more than \$1,000 each and have a useful life greater than 12 months are capitalised.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Ministry and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

Disposals

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

Depreciation

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

Office furniture	5–12 years	8.5–20%
Office equipment	5–15 years	6.67–20%
Computer equipment—PC based	3–5 years	20–33%
Computer equipment—other than PCs	2–5 years	20–50%
Artwork	100 years	1%

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

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

Impairment

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

Value in use is depreciated replacement cost for an asset where the future economic benefits or service potential of the asset are not primarily

dependent on the asset's ability to generate net cash inflows and where the Ministry would, if deprived of the asset, replace its remaining future economic benefits or service potential.

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

	Computer equipment \$000	Office equipment \$000	Office furniture \$000	Leasehold improvements \$000	Works of art \$000	Total \$000
Cost						
Balance at 30 June and 1 July 2020	905	96	420	365	21	1,807
Additions	268	3	164	99	-	534
Disposals	(152)	(7)	(24)	-	-	(183)
Work in progress *	-	-	-	99	-	99
Balance at 30 June 2021	1,021	92	560	563	21	2,257
Additions	58	-	5	41	-	104
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Work in progress *	12	-	-	7	-	19
Balance at 30 June 2022	1,091	92	565	611	21	2,380
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 30 June and 1 July 2020	447	68	196	87	3	801
Depreciation expense	232	5	37	31	-	305
Elimination on disposal	(151)	(6)	(23)	-	-	(180)
Balance at 30 June 2021	528	67	210	118	3	926
Depreciation expense	238	6	45	47	1	337
Elimination on disposal	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	766	73	255	165	4	1,263
Carrying amounts						
At 30 June and 1 July 2020	458	28	224	278	18	1,006
At 30 June 2021	493	25	350	445	18	1,331
At 30 June 2022	325	19	310	446	17	1,117

* Work in progress relates to leasehold improvements at the Old Public Trust Building and computer equipment (2021: leasehold improvements at the Old Public Trust Building, \$98,950).

There are no restrictions over the title of the Ministry's assets. No assets are pledged as security for liabilities.

Note 7

Capital charge

The capital charge is recognised as an expense in the financial year to which the charge relates.

The Ministry pays a capital charge to the Crown on its equity as at 30 June and 31 December each year.

The capital charge rate for the year ended 30 June 2022 was 5% (2020/21: 5%).

Note 8

Creditors and other payables

Creditors and other payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-day terms. Therefore, the carrying value of creditors and other payables approximates their fair value.

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Creditors and other payables under exchange transactions		
Trade creditors	468	275
Accrued expenses	1,714	3,254
Total creditors and other payables under exchange transactions	2,182	3,529
Creditors and other payables under non-exchange transactions		
GST payable	-	133
PAYE payable	-	262
Deferred revenue	3,406	787
Total creditors and other payables under exchange transactions	3,406	1,182
Total creditors and other payables	5,588	4,711

Note 9

Return of operating surplus

The Ministry's operating surplus to the Crown is required to be paid by 31 October each year.

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Net surplus/(deficit)	1,144	1,347
Amount already paid (see Note 2)	-	(335)
Total return of operating surplus	1,144	1,012

Note 10

Employee entitlements

Short-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months of balance date are measured at nominal values based on accrued entitlements at current rates of pay.

These include salaries and wages accrued up to balance date, annual leave and time off in lieu earned but not yet taken at balance date, and retiring and long service leave entitlements expected to be settled within 12 months.

Long-term employee entitlements

Employee entitlements that are due to be settled beyond 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which the employee renders the related service, such as long service leave and retiring leave, are calculated on an actuarial basis.

The calculations are based on:

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

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Current portion		
Annual leave	941	1012
Long service leave	51	41
Total current portion	992	1053
Non-current portion		
Long service leave	69	87
Total non-current portion	69	87
Total employee entitlements	1,061	1,140

Note 11

Equity

Equity

Equity is the Crown's investment in the Ministry and is measured as the difference between total assets and total liabilities.

Capital management

The Ministry's capital is its equity, which comprises taxpayers' funds. Equity is represented by net assets. The Ministry manages its revenues, expenses, assets, liabilities, and general financial dealings prudently. The Ministry's equity is largely managed as a by-product of managing revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities, and compliance with government budget processes, Treasury Instructions, and the Public Finance Act. The objective of managing the Ministry's equity is to ensure that the Ministry effectively achieves the goals and objectives for which it has been established while remaining a going concern.

Note 12

Financial instruments

The Ministry is party to financial instruments entered into in the course of its normal operations. All financial instruments are measured at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. All associated revenue and expenses are credited to or charged against the net surplus/deficit.

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

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	6,352	7,050
Debtors and other receivables	409	15
Total financial assets	6,761	7,065
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Creditors and other payables (excluding GST and PAYE payable)	2,180	3,529
Total financial liabilities	2,180	3,529

Financial instrument risks

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

Market risk—currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Ministry's Foreign Exchange Exposure Policy requires the Ministry to manage currency risk arising from future transactions and recognised liabilities by entering into foreign exchange forward contracts when the total transaction exposure to an individual currency exceeds NZ\$100,000 or \$50,000 in a single transaction. The Ministry's policy has been approved by the Treasury and is in accordance with the requirements of the Treasury's Guidelines for the Management of Crown and Departmental Foreign-Exchange Exposure.

There was no significant exposure to currency risk during the period.

Market risk—fair value interest rate risk

Fair value interest rate risk is the risk that the value of a financial instrument will fluctuate, or the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate, due to changes in market interest rates.

The Ministry has no exposure to interest rate risk because it has no interest-bearing financial instruments.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation to the Ministry, causing the Ministry to incur a loss. In the normal course of its business, credit risk arises from receivables and deposits with banks. The Ministry's maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument is represented by the total carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and receivables. There is no collateral held as security against these financial instruments.

Although cash and cash equivalents as at 30 June 2022 are subject to the expected credit loss requirements of PBE IFRS 9, no loss allowance has been recognised because the estimated loss allowance for credit losses is trivial. The Ministry is permitted to deposit funds only with Westpac (Standard & Poor's credit rating of AA-), a registered bank, and enter into foreign exchange forward contracts with the New Zealand Debt Management Office (Standard & Poor's credit rating of AA+).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Ministry will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. The Ministry closely monitors its forecast cash requirements with expected cash drawdowns from the New Zealand Debt Management Office.

The contractual maturity of all financial liabilities is below 6 months.

Note 13 Related parties

The Ministry is a wholly owned entity of the Crown. The government significantly influences the roles of the Ministry, as well as being its major source of revenue.

Related party disclosures have not been made for transactions with related parties that are within a normal supplier or client/recipient relationship, on terms and conditions no more or less favourable than those that it is reasonable to expect the Ministry

would have adopted in dealing with the party at arm's length in the same circumstances.

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

Key management personnel compensation

LEADERSHIP TEAM, INCLUDING THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE		
	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Remuneration	1,276	1,672
Full time equivalent staff	5.0	5.6

Key management personnel of the Ministry comprise the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage, the Minister for Broadcasting and Media, the Minister for Sport and Recreation, the Chief Executive, and the members of the Ministry Leadership Team.

The key management personnel compensation stated above reflects remuneration and other benefits for the Chief Executive and Ministry Leadership Team. It excludes the remuneration and other benefits received by the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage, the Minister for Broadcasting and Media and the Minister for Sport and Recreation. The ministers' remuneration and other benefits are not received only for their role as a member of the

key management personnel of the Ministry. The ministers' remuneration and other benefits are set by the Remuneration Authority under the Members of Parliament (Remuneration and Services) Act 2013 and are paid under Permanent Legislative Authority, and not paid by the Ministry.

There are no close family members of key management personnel employed by the Ministry.

Note 14

Explanation of major variances against budget

Explanations for major variances from the Ministry's budgeted figures in the Information Supporting the Estimates are as follows:

Statement of comprehensive revenue and expense

Crown revenue

Crown revenue is greater than budget by \$8.5 million. The primary drivers were:

- \$5.8 million related to the Ministry's Arts and Culture COVID Recovery programme. Some spending originally expected in 2020/21 was deferred due to early community consultation and rework necessary as New Zealand was impacted by new variants of COVID-19. This total includes \$1.5m funding carried forward from 2020/21 and additional \$0.7m to administer a new funding package for the Omicron variant.
- \$2.3 million new funding for the Strong Public Media programme as Cabinet approved the Business case for the establishment of a new public media entity.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenditure is \$7.0 million greater than budget. The main drivers of increased expense mirror revenue above:

- Spending on the COVID response and recovery programme was higher in 2021/22 than originally forecast due to the length of the pandemic and the need to redesign initiatives to meet changing circumstances and new grant funding.
- The Strong Public Media programme.
- Other areas of new spending or spending deferred from 2020/21 were \$0.8m for the Tuia Te Hau Kōmaru initiative that was impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, and the Te Urungi: Innovating Aotearoa events where more events took place in 2021/22 following earlier delays.

Statement of financial position

Cash

Cash at 30 June 2022 is higher than budgeted by \$5.2 million as cash was drawn down in anticipation of higher spending on policy programmes and the Strong Public Media programme. The budget assumed prior cash reserves would be utilised to a greater extent. A repayment of surplus is not budgeted as the budgets assume all funding will be utilised.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are \$0.3 million lower than budgeted as costs to implement Software as a Service (see Note 2) systems are now expensed, and are recorded as part of other operating expenses in the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense.

Creditors and other payables

Payables are higher than budgeted by \$3.2 million due to a range of significant accruals for activity in June. These include \$0.8 million for the Tuia Te Hau Kōmaru initiative, \$0.8 million for the Strong Public Media programme, \$0.4m for salary expenses unpaid due to the timing of fortnightly payroll, and a \$0.7m transfer due to the Ministry's non-departmental statements and schedules for expenses associated with the National Erebus Memorial.

Statement of cash flows

Receipts from the Crown

Receipts are greater than budgeted by \$5.8 million for the same reasons as revenue described above.

Payments to suppliers

Payments to suppliers are greater than budgeted by \$4.0 million for the same reasons as other operating expenses described above. The cash flow impact is \$3.0 million lower than the expense impact because of the higher than expected accruals, also described above under creditors and other payables.

Note 15

Events after balance date

No event has occurred since the end of the financial period (not otherwise dealt with in the financial statements) that has affected, or may significantly affect, the Ministry's operations or position as at 30 June 2022 (2021: nil).



Above 200-year-old Kemp House, Aotearoa New Zealand's oldest wooden building. Photo: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga
Right Matarehua Pā, part of the Ngā Tapuwae: In the Footsteps of our Tipuna cultural mapping project funded by the Mātauranga Māori Te Awe Kōtuku programme. Photo: Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga



Hōtaka me te tauākī moni me whakapau ā-waho

Non-departmental schedules and statement of trust monies

For the year ended 30 June 2022.

The following non-departmental schedules record the revenue, expenses, assets, liabilities, commitments, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and trust accounts that the Ministry manages on behalf of the Crown.

Schedule of non-departmental revenue

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 2021 \$000	Budget* 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE			
Broadcasting Standards Authority—fines	7	-	5
Reversal of prior revaluation losses	3,414	-	-
Interest unwind on concessionary loans	169	-	-
Total non-departmental revenue	3,590	-	5

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

Schedule of non-departmental capital receipts

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 2021 \$000	Budget* 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE			
Repayment of Advanced Advertising Initiative loans	4,239	-	511
Total non-departmental capital receipts	4,239	-	511

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 10.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the year, refer to the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Schedule of non-departmental expenses

for the year ended 30 June 2022

	Actual 2021 \$000	Budget* 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
VOTE ARTS, CULTURE AND HERITAGE & VOTE SPORT AND RECREATION			
Grants, subsidy and benefit expenses	108,814	152,358	146,735
Other operating expenses	579,922	465,849	472,090
Net loss on concessionary loan fair value remeasurement	181	-	(103)
Depreciation—buildings	878	931	936
GST input expense	97,864	92,908	88,301
Total non-departmental expenses	787,659	712,046	707,959

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 10.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the year, refer to the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Schedule of non-departmental assets

as at 30 June 2022

	Note	Actual 2021 \$000	Budget* 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
ASSETS				
Current assets				
Cash and cash equivalents		15,585	31,053	37,828
Prepayments		-	-	8,089
Debtors and other receivables	2	20,839	20	7,590
Total current assets		36,424	31,073	53,507
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment				
Land	4	5,110	4,360	5,110
Buildings	3	39,455	37,571	38,375
Leasehold improvements	5	496	451	450
Total non-current assets		45,061	42,382	43,935
Total non-departmental assets		81,485	73,455	97,442

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

In addition, the Ministry monitors 10 Crown entities. The Crown's investment in those entities is consolidated in the Financial Statements of the Government on a line-by-line basis. The investment in those entities is not included in this schedule.

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 10.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the year, refer to the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Schedule of non-departmental liabilities

as at 30 June 2022

	Note	Actual 2021 \$000	Budget* 2022 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
LIABILITIES				
Current liabilities				
Creditors and other payables		2,146	5,000	586
Grants payable	7	31,190	-	31,399
Provisions	8	69,925	40,000	73,192
Total current liabilities		103,261	45,000	105,177
Total non-departmental liabilities		103,261	45,000	105,177

* The statement of accounting policies provides explanations of these figures, which are not subject to audit.

Explanations of major variances against budget are provided in Note 10.

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the year, refer to the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Schedule of non-departmental contingent assets and contingent liabilities

as at 30 June 2022

Contingent liabilities

The Ministry, on behalf of the Crown, has the following contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022:

The Auckland War Memorial Museum Tāmaki Paenga Hira is hosting the exhibition *Ancient Greeks: Athletes, Warriors and Heroes*. The exhibition is indemnified under the Government Indemnity of Touring Exhibition Scheme from 2 May 2022 to 31 December 2022 to cover the period of transit and display of this exhibition. The value indemnified for exhibition as at 30 June 2022 is \$272.172 million. This value represents the total consignment limit and total loss limit.

The Arts and Culture Event Support Scheme provides cover to help organisers of arts and cultural events have confidence to commit to and deliver events that may be impacted by Government restrictions in place in response to COVID-19. As at 30 June 2022 total pre-registered future events had an estimated potential exposure of \$5.7 million.

The Crown indemnity over domestic screen productions disclosed in 2021 has expired.

As at 30 June 2021 the following contingent liabilities were recorded:

From October 2019 to June 2022 the Tairāwhiti Museum is hosting the exhibition *Tū Te Whaihanga*. The exhibition is indemnified under the Government

Indemnity of Touring Exhibition Scheme from 7 February 2017 to 1 June 2022 to cover the period of transit and display of these valuable taonga. The value indemnified for the exhibition is \$37.037 million.

From June 2021 to October 2021 Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa is hosting the exhibition *Surrealist Art: Masterpieces from Museum Boijmans Van Beuningen*. The exhibition is indemnified under the Government Indemnity of Touring Exhibition Scheme from 12 June 2021 to 31 October 2021 to cover the period of transit and display of this exhibition. The value indemnified for the exhibition is \$449.425 million.

The Crown has indemnified the producers of eight domestic screen productions to support the continued functioning of this sector during the COVID-19 pandemic where private insurance coverage is limited. The indemnity relates to delay or abandonment costs if productions are impacted by COVID-19 or Government restrictions. The total exposure if all eight productions are abandoned is \$38.800 million.

Contingent assets

The Ministry, on behalf of the Crown, has no contingent assets (2021: nil).

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the year, refer to the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Schedule of non-departmental commitments

as at 30 June 2022

The Ministry, on behalf of the Crown has no non-cancellable capital commitments (2021: \$2.875 million for the installation of the Erebus Memorial).

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Capital commitments		
Not later than one year	2,875	-
Total non-cancellable capital commitments	2,875	-

The Ministry, on behalf of the Crown, has no non-cancellable lease commitments (2021: nil).

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the year, refer to the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Statement of trust monies

For the year ended 30 June 2022

	Opening balance 2022 \$000	Contributions \$000	Distributions \$000	Revenue \$000	Expenditure \$000	Closing balance 2022 \$000
New Zealand Historical Atlas	9	-	-	-	-	9
New Zealand History Research	447	-	(103)	6	-	350
New Zealand Oral History Awards	1,260	-	(156)	19	-	1,122
War History	18	-	-	-	-	18
Total	1,734	-	(260)	25	-	1,499

New Zealand Historical Atlas Trust

This trust was established to hold New Zealand Lottery Grants Board funds, donations and royalties from sales, to be used for the production of the New Zealand Historical Atlas and subsidiary volumes.

New Zealand History Research Trust

This trust was established to hold New Zealand Lottery Grants Board funds to be used to make awards to individuals and groups for historical research and writing projects.

New Zealand Oral History Awards

This trust was established to hold funds from the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, gifted to New Zealand in 1990 specifically to gather oral histories of importance to this country. The income from these funds is used to promote oral history in New Zealand.

War History Trust

This trust was established to hold funds bequeathed to the Ministry by the estate of Mr J B Watson, a long-time supporter of research into New Zealand's military history. The funds and any interest income are to be used for the researching and writing of works on New Zealand's involvement in overseas conflicts.

Whakamārama ki ngā hōtaka me whakapau ā-waho

Notes to the non-departmental schedules

The accompanying notes form part of these financial statements.

For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position and the results of its operations for the year, refer to the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Note 1

Statement of accounting policies

Reporting entity

These non-departmental schedules and statements present financial information on public funds that are managed by the Ministry on behalf of the Crown.

These non-departmental balances are consolidated into the Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2022. For a full understanding of the Crown's financial position, results of operations, and cash flows for the year, refer to the Financial Statements of the Government for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Basis of preparation

The non-departmental schedules and statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies of the consolidated Financial Statements of the Government, Treasury Instructions, and Treasury Circulars.

Measurement and recognition rules applied in the preparation of these non-departmental statements and schedules are consistent with New Zealand generally accepted accounting practice (Public Benefit Entity Accounting Standards) as appropriate for public benefit entities.

Presentation currency and rounding

The non-departmental schedules and statement of trust monies are presented in New Zealand dollars (NZ dollars) and all values are rounded to the nearest thousand dollars (\$000).

Standard issued and not yet effective and not early adopted

PBE IPSAS 41 Financial Instruments replaces PBE IFRS 9 Financial Instruments and is effective for the year ending 30 June 2023, with earlier adoption permitted. The Ministry has assessed that there will be little change as a result of adopting the new standard as the requirements are similar to those contained in PBE IFRS 9. The Ministry does not intend to early adopt the standard for the non-departmental statements.

Summary of significant accounting policies

Significant accounting policies are included in the notes to which they relate.

Significant accounting policies that do not relate to a specific note are outlined below.

Interest

The interest unwind reflects the increase in the present value of loans and other receivables as the period to expected repayment reduces. The interest unwind is calculated using the discount rate at the start of the financial year.

Expenses

Grant expenses are detailed in Note 7. Other expenses are recognised as goods and services are received.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consists of deposits held at call with banks and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less. No interest is payable to the Ministry.

Commitments

Commitments are future expenses and liabilities to be incurred on contracts that have been entered into at balance date. Information on non-cancellable capital commitments is reported in the schedule of non-departmental commitments.

Goods and services tax

Items in the non-departmental schedules and statement of trust monies are stated exclusive of goods and services tax (GST), except for receivables and payables, which are stated on a GST-inclusive basis. In accordance with Treasury Instructions, GST is returned on revenue received on behalf of the Crown, where applicable. However, an input tax deduction is not claimed on non-departmental expenditure. Instead, the amount of GST applicable to non-departmental expenditure is recognised as a separate expense and eliminated against GST revenue on consolidation of the Financial Statements of the Government.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment administered by the Ministry on behalf of the Crown includes land, non-residential buildings and leasehold improvements. These assets are carried at fair value less subsequent impairment losses and, for non-land assets, less subsequent accumulated depreciation. Land and buildings are revalued every three years. If it is established during the intervening period that an item of plant, property or equipment's carrying value may be materially different from its fair value, a revaluation will be sought.

Additions

The cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment is recognised as an asset only when it is probable that future economic benefits or service potential associated with the item will flow to the Ministry and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Work in progress is recognised at cost less impairment and is not depreciated.

Disposals

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

Depreciation

Depreciation is charged on a straight-line basis at rates calculated to allocate the cost or valuation of an item of property, plant and equipment, less any estimated residual value, over its estimated useful life.

The Ministry, on behalf of the Crown, currently depreciates non-residential buildings at 2% per annum. Leasehold improvements are depreciated at 6.67% per annum.

Impairment

The Ministry does not hold any cash-generating assets. Assets are considered cash-generating where their primary objective is to generate a commercial return.

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

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

If an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is impaired and the carrying amount is written down to the recoverable amount. The impairment loss is recognised in the surplus or deficit. The reversal of an impairment loss is also recognised in the surplus or deficit.

Budget figures

The 2022 budget figures are for the year ended 30 June 2022 and were published in the 2020/21 annual report. They are consistent with the Ministry's best estimate financial forecast information submitted to the Treasury for the Budget Economic and Fiscal Update (BEFU) for the 2021/22 year.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

In preparing these financial statements, estimates and assumptions have been made concerning the future. These estimates and assumptions may differ

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

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

- Useful lives of non-residential buildings (see Note 3)
- Revaluation and impairment of non-residential buildings (see Note 3)
- Provisions (see Note 8).

Trust monies

The Ministry administers trust monies on behalf of the Crown under Part VII of the Public Finance Act 1989. Under the Act, and by delegation from the Secretary to the Treasury, trust money can only be invested on deposit with New Zealand registered banks or in New Zealand Government stock.

Trust money is also managed so that there is no significant concentration of credit risk. Interest rate risk is managed by investing across a wide range of maturity dates, subject to liquidity requirements.

Note 2 Receivables

Short-term receivables are recorded at the amount due, less an allowance for credit losses. The Ministry applies the simplified expected credit loss model of recognising lifetime expected credit losses for receivables.

In measuring expected credit losses, short-term receivables have been assessed on a collective basis as they possess shared credit risk characteristics. All receivables as at 30 June 2022 are current [2021: All receivables current].

Short-term receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include the debtor being in liquidation or the receivable being more than six months overdue.

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Loans receivable		
Face value of loans	590	78
Less: write down at initial recognition, impairment and other fair value changes	(181)	(78)
Carrying value of loans receivable	409	-
Debtors and other receivables		
Face value of debtors and other receivables	20,430	7,590
Less: allowance for credit losses	-	-
Carrying value of debtors and other receivables	20,430	7,590
Total receivables	20,839	7,590
Total receivables are represented by:		
Current	20,839	7,590
Non-current	-	-

Advanced Advertising Initiative loans

Advanced Advertising Initiative loans issued at below-market interest rates are initially recognised at fair value. The difference between the face value and fair value of the loan is recognised as a grant expense in the schedule of non-departmental expenses.

The initial fair value is determined based on a model that forecasts the expected loan repayments and discounts these to present values using a discount rate of 10%.

The loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost because the repayments are solely of principal.

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Loans receivable		
Balance at 1 July	-	409
Face value of new loans granted during the year	4,828	-
Fair value adjustment on initial recognition recognised as an expense	(121)	-
Loans repaid during the year	(4,239)	(511)
Subsequent fair value adjustment recognised as an expense	(47)	-
Subsequent net impairment adjustment	(181)	102
Interest unwind	169	-
Balance at 30 June	409	-

Note 3

Non-residential buildings

	Massey Memorial \$000	National War Memorial \$000	Canterbury Earthquake Memorial \$000	Pukeahu National War Memorial Park \$000	National Erebus Memorial \$000	Total buildings \$000
Cost or valuation						
Balance at 30 June / 1 July 2020	498	5,361	9,528	23,876	643	39,906
Additions	-	-	-	24	-	24
Net transfers to/from Work in progress	-	-	-	-	360	360
Revaluation	22	(2,500)	(417)	2,060	-	(835)
Balance at 30 June 2021	520	2,861	9,111	25,960	1,003	39,455
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net transfers to/from Work in progress	-	-	-	-	(190)	(190)
Revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	520	2,861	9,111	25,960	813	39,265
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance at 30 June / 1 July 2020	42	2,635	428	1,057	-	4,162
Depreciation expense	21	91	191	528	-	831
Depreciation reversal on revaluation	(63)	(2,726)	(619)	(1,585)	-	(4,993)
Balance at 30 June / 1 July 2021	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation expense	25	100	139	626	-	890
Balance at 30 June 2022	25	100	139	626	-	890
Carrying amounts						
At 30 June and 1 July 2020	456	2,726	9,100	22,819	643	35,101
At 30 June 2021	520	2,861	9,111	25,960	1,003	38,452
At 30 June 2022	495	2,761	8,972	25,334	813	38,375

Revaluations

The National War Memorial, Massey Memorial, Canterbury Earthquake Memorial and Pukeahu National War Memorial Park were revalued as at 30 June 2021 by Aon Risk Solutions (an independent registered valuer) using depreciated building cost in accordance with the New Zealand Accounting Standards Board's Public Benefit Entity standards. The Ministry on behalf of the Crown revalues the memorials every three years. The balance of the revaluation reserve at 30 June 2022 is \$1.494 million (2021: \$1.494 million).

Note 4

Land

	Massey Memorial \$000	National War Memorial \$000	Total land \$000
<i>Cost or valuation</i>			
Balance at 30 June / 1 July 2020	410	3,950	4,360
Additions	-	-	-
Revaluation	200	550	750
Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	610	4,500	5,110
Additions	-	-	-
Revaluation	-	-	-
Reclassification	-	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	610	4,500	5,110

The National War Memorial and the Massey Memorial were revalued as at 30 June 2021 by Aon Risk Solutions (an independent valuer) using market-based evidence in accordance with NZ IAS PBE accounting standards.

The Ministry on behalf of the Crown revalues the land every three years. The balance of the revaluation reserve at 30 June 2022 is nil (2021: nil). The cumulative value of revaluations in this asset class is (\$3.006 million).

Note 5

Leasehold improvements

	Queen Elizabeth II Pukeahu Education Centre \$000	Total Leasehold Improvements \$000
Cost or valuation		
Balance at 30 June / 1 July 2020	695	695
Additions	-	-
Revaluation	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2021	695	695
Additions	-	-
Revaluation	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	695	695
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		
Balance at 30 June / 1 July 2020	152	152
Depreciation expense	47	47
Balance at 30 June 2021	199	199
Depreciation expense	46	46
Depreciation reversal on revaluation	-	-
Balance at 30 June 2022	245	245
Carrying amounts		
At 30 June and 1 July 2020	543	543
At 30 June 2021	496	496
At 30 June 2022	450	450

Note 6

Intangible assets

Intangible heritage assets

In 2014 Television New Zealand (TVNZ) transferred to the Crown a substantial collection of audio-visual material. This material, referred to as the TVNZ archive, has a heritage importance arising from the diverse range of broadcast news and current affairs, documentaries and TV series, along with films, music, oral histories and live recordings of community events. The TVNZ archive captures the issues and experiences of people through the decades, unique cultural events and defining moments, New Zealand's environment and scenery, and New Zealand successes and tragedies over the last century.

The Crown obtained title and possession (but not the underlying intellectual property) of the TVNZ archive, as well as a restricted right to make the content publicly available. The content is largely held on ageing analogue physical media. Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision has been appointed to maintain and provide for the long-term preservation of the assets.

Rights of this nature are generally considered to be intangible assets. No amount is recognised in the schedule of non-departmental assets because the Ministry has assessed that the value of the asset cannot be reliably measured. This is because of:

- The Crown's unique and restricted rights to the TVNZ archive, as limitations are placed on how the content can be used. As a result, market-based comparisons to determine value are not appropriate.
- The ageing physical media and unavailability of playback equipment constrains the Crown's ability to realise the service potential embodied within the assets.

The Crown and Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision have begun a multi-year project to digitally preserve the TVNZ archive to improve its public availability.

Note 7

Grants payable

Grant expenditure

Non-discretionary grants are those awarded if the grant application meets specified criteria. They are recognised as expenditure when an application that meets the specified criteria for the grant has been received.

Discretionary grants are those grants where the Ministry has no obligation to award on receipt of the grant application. They are recognised as expenditure when conditions are approved by the grants approvals committee and the approval has been communicated to the applicant.

Grants with substantive conditions are recognised as an expense at the earlier of the grant payment date or when the grant conditions have been satisfied.

The most significant grant schemes operated by the Ministry are:

1 The Regional Culture and Heritage Fund (RCHF)

The RCHF is a capital fund of last resort for the performing arts sector and the broader art gallery, museums, and whare taonga sectors. The grants are for the purpose of renovating,

restoring, adding to, and constructing buildings in which cultural and/or heritage activities take place.

2 The Heritage Earthquake Upgrade Incentive Programme (Heritage EQUIP)

The Heritage EQUIP scheme provides information and funding to assist private building owners to seismically strengthen their earthquake-prone heritage buildings.

3 Cultural recovery grants

The Government's COVID-19 Cultural Recovery Package includes grant funding for building capability, creating training and employment opportunities, facilitating innovation and supporting iwi, hapū, whānau and Māori communities to safeguard at-risk mātauranga. During 2021/22 additional grants were provided as emergency relief and support for events to the sector following the Delta and Omicron variants of COVID-19.

4 Premium Productions Fund

This fund is to support the New Zealand production sector to recover from COVID-19 by supporting high-quality productions that tell New Zealand stories for global audiences.

	Heritage EQUIP \$000	RCHF \$000	Cultural recovery \$000	Premium Production Fund \$000	Total grants \$000
Grants payable					
Balance at 30 June / 1 July 2020	22	9,750			9,772
Grants expended during period	1,177	4,338	11,128	20,915	37,558
Payments made during period	(1,133)	(8,588)	(6,419)		(16,140)
Balance at 30 June / 1 July 2021	66	5,500	4,709	20,915	31,190
Grants expended during period	2,241	1,711	72,908	27,405	104,265
Payments made during period	(2,307)	(1,711)	(75,538)	(24,500)	(104,056)
Balance at 30 June 2022	-	5,500	2,079	23,820	31,399

Note 8

Provisions

A provision is recognised for future expenditure of uncertain amount or timing when:

- there is a present obligation (either legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

New Zealand Screen Production Grants— Domestic (NZSPG)

The purpose of the NZSPG scheme is to build the sustainability, scale and critical mass of the domestic film industry and support the development of New Zealand creatives. The scheme also provides cultural benefits to New Zealand by supporting the creation of New Zealand content and stories. NZSPG grants are administered by the New Zealand Film Commission.

NZSPG grants are non-discretionary in nature as they are available for any applicants that meet the scheme's eligibility criteria. The amount of each grant is calculated based on a percentage of the 'qualifying New Zealand production expenditure' incurred by the applicant.

Public Works Act

Claims have been made to the Ministry on behalf of the Crown, under the Public Works Act 1981, for compensation resulting from the acquisition of the easement taken under section 18 of the National War Memorial Park (Pukeahu) Empowering Act 2012, enabling part of the Park to be constructed on land owned by the claimants. Landscaping related to the Park has been undertaken on this land.

Section 18 of the National War Memorial Park (Pukeahu) Empowering Act 2012 entitles the landowners to compensation under the Public Works Act 1981 for the taking of this easement. The compensation claimed is \$4.604 million. This amount is accruing interest and the total claim expected is approximately \$6 million.

There is uncertainty over the claims process. There are a number of steps that have yet to take place to assess and agree the compensation payable. The Ministry has provided for \$3.000 million, being the mid-point between nil and the amount claimed. This acknowledges the wide range of possible outcomes as at 30 June 2022.

Seismic strengthening

The Ministry has a legal and constructive obligation to seismically strengthen the Carillon Tower, part of the National War Memorial. This obligation arises primarily from the Building Act 2004 and the structure's heritage status.

The provision was estimated using an independent assessment of cost, based on an early concept design for the necessary strengthening works. As at 30 June 2022 there is uncertainty about both the scope and cost of the final strengthening that will be performed.

	NZSPG Grants \$000	Public Works Act \$000	Seismic strengthening \$000	Total provisions \$000
Balance at 30 June / 1 July 2020	40,461	3,000	7,195	50,656
Additional provisions made	48,370	-	-	48,370
Amounts used	(29,058)	(12)	(31)	(29,101)
Balance at 30 June 2021	59,773	2,988	7,164	69,925
Additional provisions made	42,078	-	-	42,078
Amounts used	(38,697)	-	(114)	(38,811)
Balance at 30 June 2022	63,154	2,988	7,050	73,192
Current portion	63,154	2,988	7,050	73,192
Non-current portion	-	-	-	-
Total provisions	63,154	2,988	7,050	73,192

Note 9

Financial instruments

The activities managed by the Ministry on behalf of the Crown involve financial instruments in the course of normal operations. All financial instruments are measured at amortised cost in the statement of financial position. All associated revenue and

expenses are credited to or charged against the net surplus/deficit.

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

	Actual 2021 \$000	Actual 2022 \$000
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		
Cash and cash equivalents	15,585	37,828
Debtors and other receivables	20,839	7,590
Total financial assets	36,424	45,418
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		
Creditors and other payables including grants payable	33,336	31,985
Total financial liabilities	33,336	31,985

Financial instrument risks

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a third party will default on its obligation, causing a loss to be incurred.

Credit risk arises from deposits with banks, receivables and loans.

Funds must be deposited with Westpac, a registered bank. The maximum credit exposure for each class of financial instrument is represented by the total carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and receivables. There is no collateral held as security against these financial instruments. Other than Westpac, there are no significant concentrations of credit risk. The Standard & Poor's credit ratings for cash and cash equivalents held at Westpac is AA-.

Although cash and cash equivalents and receivables as at 30 June 2022 are subject to the expected credit loss requirements of PBE IFRS 9, no loss allowance has been recognised because the estimated loss allowance for credit losses is trivial.

An allowance for expected credit loss has been made for advertising loans, as detailed in Note 2.

Cash flow interest rate risk

Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the cash flows from a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Ministry has no exposure to cash flow interest rate risk because there is no interest on the bank accounts held with the bank.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Ministry will encounter difficulty raising liquid funds to meet commitments as they fall due. As part of meeting its liquidity requirements, the Ministry closely monitors its forecast cash requirements. The Ministry maintains a target level of available cash to meet liquidity requirements.

As at 30 June 2022, the expected cash outflow from payables maturing within six months is \$31.985 million (2020: \$33.336 million). These amounts are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

Note 10

Explanations of major variances against budget

The major variances from the Ministry's non-departmental estimated figures in the Main Estimates are as follows:

Schedule of non-departmental expenses

Grants and subsidies

Grants and subsidies were \$5.6 million lower than budgeted. This is due to:

- (\$47.5 million) lower COVID grants than expected. This is because some grant schemes were discontinued and redesigned in response to the Delta and Omicron variants of COVID-19. Other grant arrangements are multi-year and are not fully expensed in 2021/22.
- (\$8.7 million) lower Regional Culture and Heritage Fund grants as conditions for a significant project did not occur in 2021/22.
- \$32.3 million new grants in response to the Delta and Omicron variants of COVID-19. This included emergency grants to creative professionals and organisations, and grants for cultural events that could not take place under COVID restrictions. This was originally budgeted as other expenses but subsequently coded as grants and subsidies.
- \$32.2 million additional New Zealand Screen Production Grants as screen sector activity was higher than expected.

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses were \$6.2 million greater than budgeted. This was mainly due to \$19.6 million additional support provided to the sector in response to the Delta and Omicron variants of COVID-19, including an extension of the Screen Production Recovery Fund.

These were offset by \$16.1 million lower COVID-19 response and recovery initiatives to be managed by Sport New Zealand. Some of these are medium term projects with costs rephased into outyears.

The remainder were minor variances.

Schedule of non-departmental assets

Cash and cash equivalents

Actual cash was greater than budgeted by \$6.8 million as amounts paid for the Premium Productions Fund and Screen Sector Recovery Fund initiatives were lower than expected. Some will be spent in the 2022/23 year as productions are funded.

Prepayments

Prepayments of \$8.1 million relate to the digitisation of content held by Ngā Taonga Sound & Vision. This project was delayed by COVID-19 as overseas based equipment and expertise is being utilised.

Debtors and other receivables

The balance of \$7.6 million largely relates to funding provided for the Screen Sector Recovery Fund. This initiative is still in effect, but any funds not yet spent are recorded as receivable from the delivery agency.

Schedule of non-departmental liabilities

Grants payable

The balance of \$31.4 million is detailed in Note 7. The budget assumed that all grants will be paid at year end. The largest balance is the Premium Productions Fund where grants have been awarded in June 2022, with payment taking place in 2022/23.

Provisions

Provisions are \$33.2 million greater than budgeted, mainly due to the volume and timing of payments for New Zealand Screen Production Grants. Payment is made at the conclusion of a production. Increased activity and COVID-19 delays to some productions have meant the provision has continued to increase in 2021/22.

Pūrongo kaiarotake motuhake

Independent auditor's report

To the readers of Manatū Taonga Ministry for Culture and Heritage's annual report for the year ended 30 June 2022

The Auditor-General is the auditor of the Ministry for Culture and Heritage (the Ministry). The Auditor-General has appointed me, Matthew Geddes, using the staff and resources of Audit New Zealand, to carry out, on his behalf, the audit of:

- the financial statements of the Ministry on pages 92 to 121, that comprise the statement of financial position, statement of commitments, statement of contingent assets and liabilities as at 30 June 2022, the statement of comprehensive revenue and expense, statement of changes in equity, and statement of cash flows for the year ended on that date and the notes to the financial statements that include accounting policies and other explanatory information;
- the performance information prepared by the Ministry for the year ended 30 June 2022 on pages 10 to 53;
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Ministry for the year ended 30 June 2022 on pages 76 to 89; and
- the schedules of non-departmental activities which are managed by the Ministry on behalf of the Crown on pages 124 to 146 that comprise:
 - the schedules of assets; liabilities; commitments; and contingent assets and contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022;
 - the schedules of expenses; revenue; and capital receipts for the year ended 30 June 2022;
 - the statement of trust monies for the year ended 30 June 2022; and
 - the notes to the schedules that

include accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Opinion

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of the Ministry on pages 92 to 121:
 - present fairly, in all material respects:
 - its financial position as at 30 June 2022; and
 - its financial performance and cash flows for the year ended on that date; and
 - comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand in accordance with Public Benefit Entity Reporting Standards.
- the performance information of the Ministry on pages 10 to 53:
 - presents fairly, in all material respects, for the year ended 30 June 2022:
 - what has been achieved with the appropriation; and
 - the actual expenses or capital expenditure incurred compared with the appropriated or forecast expenses or capital expenditure; and
 - complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand.
- the statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Ministry on pages 76 to 89 are presented fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the requirements of section

- 45A of the Public Finance Act 1989; and
- the schedules of non-departmental activities which are managed by the Ministry on behalf of the Crown on pages 124 to 146 present fairly, in all material respects, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions:
 - the assets; liabilities; commitments; and contingent assets and contingent liabilities as at 30 June 2022; and
 - the schedules of expenses; revenue; and capital receipts for the year ended 30 June 2022; and
 - the statement of trust monies for the year ended 30 June 2022.

Our audit was completed on 30 September 2022. This is the date at which our opinion is expressed.

The basis for our opinion is explained below.

In addition, we outline the responsibilities of the Chief Executive and our responsibilities relating to the information to be audited, we comment on other information, and we explain our independence.

Basis for our opinion

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Chief Executive for the information to be audited

The Chief Executive is responsible on behalf of the Ministry for preparing:

- financial statements that present fairly

the Ministry’s financial position, financial performance, and its cash flows, and that comply with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;

- performance information that presents fairly what has been achieved with each appropriation, the expenditure incurred as compared with expenditure expected to be incurred, and that complies with generally accepted accounting practice in New Zealand;
- statements of expenses and capital expenditure of the Ministry, that are presented fairly, in accordance with the requirements of the Public Finance Act 1989; and
- schedules of non-departmental activities, in accordance with the Treasury Instructions, that present fairly those activities managed by the Ministry on behalf of the Crown.

The Chief Executive is responsible for such internal control as is determined is necessary to enable the preparation of the information to be audited that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the information to be audited, the Chief Executive is responsible on behalf of the Ministry for assessing the Ministry’s ability to continue as a going concern. The Chief Executive is also responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless there is an intention to merge or to terminate the activities of the Ministry, or there is no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Chief Executive’s responsibilities arise from the Public Finance Act 1989.

Responsibilities of the auditor for the information to be audited

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

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit carried out in accordance with the Auditor-General’s Auditing Standards will always detect a material

misstatement when it exists. Misstatements are differences or omissions of amounts or disclosures, and can arise from fraud or error. Misstatements are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decisions of readers, taken on the basis of the information we audited.

For the budget information reported in the information we audited, our procedures were limited to checking that the information agreed to the Ministry’s Estimates and Supplementary Estimates of Appropriations 2021/22, and the 2021/22 forecast financial figures included in the Ministry’s 2020/21 Annual Report.

We did not evaluate the security and controls over the electronic publication of the information we audited.

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

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the information we audited, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Ministry’s internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Chief Executive.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of the reported performance information within the Ministry’s framework for reporting its performance.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of the use of the going concern basis of accounting by the Chief Executive and, based on the

audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Ministry’s ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor’s report to the related disclosures in the information we audited or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Ministry to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the information we audited, including the disclosures, and whether the information we audited represents the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Our responsibilities arise from the Public Audit Act 2001.

Other information

The Chief Executive is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included on pages 1 to 150, but does not include the information we audited, and our auditor’s report thereon.

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

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

Independence

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

Other than in our capacity as auditor, we have no relationship with, or interests in, the Ministry.

Matthew Geddes

Matthew Geddes
Audit New Zealand
On behalf of the Auditor-General
Wellington, New Zealand

AUDIT NEW ZEALAND
Mana Arotake Aotearoa

Manatū Taonga

Ministry
for Culture
& Heritage



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Manatū Taonga | Ministry for Culture and Heritage
PO Box 5364
Wellington 6140

Telephone: 04 499 4229

Email: info@mch.govt.nz

Web: www.mch.govt.nz

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Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

