NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

NINTH REPORT

Covering the Period
1 July 1987 to 30 June 1988

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FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

(NAATI)

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NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY
FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

(Incorporated in the A.C.T.)
A Company Limited by Guarantee

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Mr. Paul Sinclair

SOLICITORS

Macphillamy, Cummins and Gibson

AUDITORS

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BANKERS

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(information correct as at 30 June 1988)

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY

FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

(Incorporated in the A.C.T.)
A Company Limited by Guarantee

The Board of Directors

Dr. Peter Martin
(Chairman)

Mrs. Jill Blewett

Mrs. Lorna Kempner

Mr. Anthony Restuccia

(information correct as at 30 June 1988)

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PART A: OVERVIEW

The year under review was the second year of NAATI's Five Year Plan. This Plan, which was endorsed by the Ministers of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs at the April 1986 Conference provided for a number of specific objectives for 1987/88, namely:

- . the commencement of the elimination of the "backlog" of candidates waiting to be tested;

- . the conduct of the largest testing program to date; and

- . the introduction of tests in some of the "rarer" languages.

All three objectives were met together with the additional later objective of establishing a national professional association.

A.1 Testing Objectives

During the year NAATI examined the "backlog" in terms of the number of opportunities that candidates were given to sit for any particular test. It became apparent that some applicants remained on the list of candidates waiting to sit for tests irrespective of the number of times they were invited to sit. Under this policy, the "backlog" would never be eliminated, since the number of candidates added to the list each year would ensure that the backlog remained and even increased. Consequently, in 1986/87 NAATI introduced a policy whereby each candidate would receive up to three opportunities to sit for a particular test, after which his/her name would be withdrawn from the list of eligible candidates. This policy was implemented in 1987/88, with the result that a small reduction was seen in the "backlog". This reduction should increase as the new policy becomes established.

The testing program in 1987/88 was the most ambitious program ever implemented by NAATI. Approximately 2000 tests in 32 languages from Level 1 through to Level 4 were conducted during the program. Included in the program were six languages not previously tested, namely Bulgarian, Farsi, Hakka, Korean, Slovak, and Ukrainian.

A.2 Major Events

In addition to the specific objectives for 1987/88 outlined in the Five Year Plan, several other significant events occurred through the year:

- . On 13-14 August, 1987 NAATI convened a Joint Committee Meeting in Canberra with the Directors, the senior staff and members of the three sub-committees of the Authority.

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. On 4-5 September 1987, NAATI convened a Conference to establish a
national professional association. It was attended by the Directors,
senior staff, practitioners of interpreting and translation,
educators, students, and representatives of government bodies and
the Institute for Aboriginal Development and resulted in the
establishment of the Australian Professional Association for
Interpreters and Translators (AUSIT).

. On 11 November 1987, NAATI celebrated its Tenth Anniversary at a
function held at the Wynyard Travelodge in Sydney. The gathering was
attended by past and current Directors and staff, Language Panel
members, Committee members, practitioners of interpreting and
translation and representatives of professional associations and
Government employers . Addresses were given by the Minister of
Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, the Hon. M.J. Young, the founding
Chairman, Sir George Cartland and the current Chairman, Dr Peter
Martin.

. On 12 November 1987, NAATI convened its first staff workshop for all
employees. The Workshop was attended by all Regional Office staff
(except the Northern Territory) and all Central Office staff.

. Between December 1987 and February 1988, NAATI convened a series
of seminars for Language Panel members, to enhance the co-ordination
of the setting/marking of tests with the administrative requirements
of the Central Office. Each meeting was convened in a capital city
(Canberra, Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne).

. On 13 April 1988, NAATI, in co-operation with the Office of
Multicultural Affairs convened a workshop within a national conference
on "Health Policy for a Multicultural Australia held in Adelaide.
Preparations were also under way for a major conference "Interpreting
and the Law", to be held in Sydney on 28 July 1988.

In addition to these activities, the Board of Directors decided to hold its
six Board meetings during the year, in rotation, around six capital cities
(Sydney, Perth, Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide and Canberra). On each
occasion the Board held both specialist and open public meetings involving
groups such as employers, educators, local professional associations, local
SAPTI members, government officials, candidates and persons interested in
the profession. The public meetings were appreciated and well attended,
and enabled Directors to explain NAATI policies and answer matters of
concern to members of the public.

A.3 Major Decisions and Recommendations

The Board also made a number of significant decisions during the year,
aimed at enabling NAATI to achieve many of its agreed goals. Such decisions
included:

. the conduct of a very large testing program in 1988/89, also involving
variations from State to State;

. the conduct of the first tests in New Zealand (on a full cost-recovery basis);

. the expansion of the content of Level 3 translation tests to include material related to tourism and trade;

. the provision of special testing procedures for persons within or employed by NAATI;

. the active promotion of 'on-demand' tests;

. an increase in test fees in the vicinitiy of 25%-30% to help meet budget targets;

. the formation of Language Panels for some of the rarer languages (eg. Bulgarian, Farsi, Finnish, Korean, Slovak, Tagalog, Ukrainian) and the creation of a new Deaf Oral Panel;

. assessments of overseas qualifications to be limited to applicants seeking Levels 4 and 5;

. the finalisation of the membership of the new SAPTIs;

. the agreement to market certain aspects of the computer software systems in return for a royalty;

. the agreement to convene three conferences in conjunction with the Office of Multicultural Affairs and the Human Rights Commission; and

. the publication of a new quarterly newsletter "NAATI News" for public distribution.

A.4 Advisory Bodies

A.4.1 State Advisory Panels on Translating and Interpreting (SAPTI)

In accordance with the policies made in the previous year, the State Advisory Panels on Translating and Interpreting assumed their new functions; namely,

. promotion of NAATI and the profession in the State or Territory;

. provision of a communication channel between NAATI and interested parties;

. provision of advice to NAATI on the needs of the State or Territory;

. conduct of professional development activities;   and

. assistance to the Regional Officer in the conduct of tests.

Some SAPTIs readily adopted the new structure and role by developing specific sub-committees to provide a better advisory reporting system to NAATI, and by conducting interpreting and translating workshops, both to promote NAATI and the profession, and to assist candidates in their preparation for tests. It is hoped that all SAPTI's will be able to conduct workshops in the coming year. Other SAPTIs viewed this period as one of transition whereby their role was gradually being changed from one with a testing focus to an advisory and promotional one.

A.4.2 Examiners and Language Panels

In order to conduct tests in a particular language, NAATI must first appoint people who are suitably qualified to perform the following tasks:

. the setting of translation (written) and interpreting (oral) tests;

. the marking of translation tests;

. the assessment of "live" interpreting tests;   and

. the marking of tape-recorded interpreting tests.

Language Panel members are appointed to undertake all or any of these above tasks. They play a central role in the operations of NAATI, and therefore are expected to possess, as a minimum, NAATI accreditation at Level 3, tertiary qualifications and extensive experience in translating and interpreting. During the period of review, the Committee responsible for the recommendation of individuals for Language Panel membership, was strict in requiring that the above criteria be met. Language Panel members were appointed for a period of three years from 1986 or for the balance of an intervening period. All Language Panels will come under review in 1989. The terms and conditions of Language Panel appointments are provided in Appendix VII of this Report.

Interpreting examiners perform the assessment of "live" interpreting tests only. Therefore the criteria for selection are more dependent upon the possession of a minimum of NAATI Level 3 accreditation in interpreting and extensive experience in the interpreting field. Examiners were appointed for a period of five years from 1986 or for the balance of an intervening period.

Although NAATI has no difficulty in finding an adequate supply of qualified Language Panel members and examiners in languages of high demand (French, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.), it has experienced extreme difficulty in finding suitable members for the newer-demand and the lower-demand languages. Despite the difficulties, however, NAATI was able to form

languages: Bulgarian, Farsi, Hakka, Korean, Slovak and Ukrainian. Accordingly, NAATI was able to include these languages in the 1987/88 testing program. NAATI is continuing to search for suitable members to form Language Panels for Assyrian, Armenian, Finnish, Slovenian and Tagalog.

A.4.3 Advisory Committee on Testing

The Advisory Committee on Testing, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lorna Kempner, met seven times during the period under review to consider and where appropriate approve test papers provided by Language Panels. In its review process, the Committee looked specifically at length, level of difficulty, objectivity and inoffensiveness of material, subject matter, level of English, etc. with a view to preventing substantial discrepancies in these aspects between languages. In this way, NAATI attempts to achieve an acceptable level of standardisation across all languages.

The Committee also addressed a number of test-related issues with a view to making certain policy changes. These are detailed in Part B: Section 1 of this Report.

A.4.4 Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee (QAAC)

The Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Jill Blewett, met five times during the period under review. This Committee assesses and monitors Australian courses in Interpreting and Translating holding or seeking NAATI approval. It also assesses applications for accreditation based on overseas qualifications. The work of the Committee has covered a range of issues including:

. the development of special assessment procedures for Level 3 by overseas qualifications applicable from 1.7.87, pending the final decision of the Board concerning a QAAC recommendation to restrict overseas qualifications assessment to applications eligible for levels 4 and 5 only;

. the review of guidelines and procedures for approval of Courses in interpreting and translating in Australia;

. the development of a Course Co-ordinators' Handbook entitled Guidelines for Obtaining Approval of a Course in Interpreting/Translating to incorporate the revised guidelines and procedures;

. the commencement of a review of procedures for obtaining NAATI Recognition, the re-classification of rare languages in terms of the frequency of testing and preparation of a statement of NAATI policy on Recognition for the information of candidates and prospective

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employers/users;

. the development of a register of internationally recognised professional qualifications and awards from specialised training courses overseas, for which accreditation at levels 4 and 5 had been granted since the inception of NAATI;

. discussions with the Council on Professional Qualifications (COPQ) related to procedures for the assessment of overseas qualifications and the use of facilities for testing in overseas locations;

. consideration for the introduction of a policy which precludes the assessment of overseas qualifications for applicants resident in Australia for more than two years;

. the commencement of the drafting of NAATI interpreter/translator definitions; and

. the opening of discussions with the British Institute of Linguists.

A.4.5 Professional Development Committee

The Professional Development Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr. Anthony Restuccia, met formally four times during the period under review. This Committee is responsible for issues of professional development, such as the establishment of a national professional association, the adoption of a Code of Ethics, and the development of a system of regulation. Other activities include the promotion of the profession, the education of users of interpreters and translators, the investigation of electronic applications to interpreting and translation, and the promotion of NAATI, both in Australia and overseas. The Committee recognised its two primary goals as the development of a regulatory system for the profession and the establishment of a national professional association. During the period under review, the Committee concentrated its efforts on the establishment of a national professional association since this was seen to be essential for the successful development of a regulatory system for the profession. During the year, the work of the Committee included the following:

. the planning of the national Conference to establish the national professional association;

. the identification of a model Constitution for the national professional association;

. the formulation of a draft Constitution to meet the needs of the national professional association;

. the development of a Code of Ethics for use by the professional association; and

. strategies for the development of a system of regulation for the profession.

It became apparent to the Committee Chairman that the task of establishing a well founded and effective national professional association was very time consuming, whilst certain other issues such as NAATI promotion/publicity, electronic application, could best, at this point of time be directly decided and implemented by the Board at its meetings. It also became very apparent as the Board visited each State that the issue of professional registration/licensing was of such major and urgent concern to the profession and the public that it needed the sole attention of the Committee. Consequently, the Board resolved to split the Committee into two: one to concentrate on the issue of registration/licensing, the other to concentrate on the aspects of professional development. Neither of the two newly formed Committees met before the end of the financial year.

A.4.6   The Joint Committees Meeting

In order to provide a forum to resolve a number of policy issues which had implications for several areas of NAATI activity, NAATI convened a meeting of its three Committees on 14 August 1987 in Canberra. The Joint Committees discussed a number of issues, namely:

a)   Assessment of Overseas Qualifications

Because of the difficulty in assessing some overseas qualifications, often due to unreliable documentation, the Joint Committee recommended that the Qualification Assessment and Advisory Committee review the overseas qualification assessment procedures.

b)   Courses in Interpreting and Translation

It was considered that, in principle, a NAATI-approved course should be deemed to be the normal method of entry to the profession. However, it was also recognised that testing would need to be continued indefinitely in some languages.

c)   NAATI Tests

In view of the local pattern in which a practitioner is frequently required to operate in a diversity of situations with little scope to specialise, it was agreed by the Joint Committee that the Level 4 criteria be re-written to emphasise diverse linguistic as against specialised technical competence. It was recommended that horizontal specialisation (related to subject areas) at a given level should be recognised by "endorsements" (for certification purposes). The Joint Committees subsequently designed a new format for the Level 4 translation tests, which was later approved by the Board. There was also considerable amendment of the Level 4 interpreting format, although tests have not yet been implemented.

d) Level 4 Assessment

The Joint Committee recognised the importance and high level of language of
Level 4 tests, and therefore reaffirmed that NAATI ensure that only Level 4
or 5 accredited interpreters or translators set and mark these tests.
Further, only translators should set and mark translation tests and only
interpreters should set and mark interpreting tests. Where necessary,
outside specialist consultants should be used for the assessment of the
appropriateness of style and accuracy of the translation in particular
specialist areas.

e) Special Assessment Procedures for Persons Within or Employed by NAATI

The Joint Committees agreed that special provisions needed to be made for
certain people, who for various reasons, were not readily able to be tested
within the normal program. The matter was subsequently taken up by the
Advisory Committee on Testing and its recommendations adopted by the
Authority.

PART B: PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

B.1 Testing Related Activities

B.1.1 General Background

In accordance with the strategies of the Five Year Plan, NAATI conducted a very large testing program including tests in a wide range of languages and at most NAATI levels. The program provided an opportunity for most applicants to qualify themselves for entry to the profession. The intention to conduct a similar program in the next financial year would result in a substantial reduction in the backlog of candidates who are waiting for tests, and should also provide adequate opportunity for those wishing to gain accreditation.

In the year under review, NAATI conducted tests in thirty-two (32) languages, nineteen of which were offered at both Level 2 and 3. Seven languages were offered at Level 4, including Arabic, French, German, Italian, Mandarin, Russian and Spanish. Five languages not previously tested were offered at Levels 1 to 3, viz, Bulgarian, Farsi, Korean, Slovak, and Ukrainian, while Hakka was also tested for the first time, but only at Level 2 in interpreting. For five of these languages, totally new Language Panels were established, while the Cantonese Language Panel was expanded to cater for the sixth language (Hakka). A Deaf Oral panel was also formed from the Deaf Sign Panel, to cater for testing in this language.

In 1987/88 a change was made in the format of the Level 4 translation test. As an outcome of the Joint Committees Meeting, it was recognised that there was very little demand at Level 4 for translators who were specialised in a single subject area. Consequently, the Authority approved a change in format to include one compulsory passage on a political, diplomatic or cultural topic and four passages, one each from the fields of economics, science, medicine and law, of which two would be selected by the candidate for translation. Candidates sitting for the test would therefore be assessed on translations in at least three different subject areas. In order to replicate more accurately the real situation whereby candidates prepare themselves for an assignment by doing general research beforehand, it was decided that candidates would be notified of the general subject area of tests, the sub-field, and the type of source from which the passage was extracted, at least one week prior to the test.

During 1987/88 NAATI investigated the possibility of testing outside the main capital cities and, in particular, in North Queensland. Owing to the low demand for tests from this region, the cost involved in conducting the tests proved to be prohibitive. In the Northern Territory, however, it was possible to conduct one translation test in Alice Springs and one in Tennant Creek on the basis of the provision of a venue and suitable supervision at no direct cost to NAATI. NAATI will endeavour to conduct tests in North Queensland in 1988/89 on this basis.

One further development in conducting tests at distant locations was the expansion into New Zealand, on a limited basis. With the co-operation of the University of Auckland, NAATI conducted 27 translation tests at Level 3 in French, German and Spanish. The tests were set and marked in Australia but conducted in Auckland. Based on the success of the exercise, it is likely that NAATI will conduct tests in this location in the future. The conduct of interpreting tests poses greater difficulties and could not be arranged on the same basis.

In response to the need to develop procedures which would afford an opportunity for persons within or employed by NAATI to obtain accreditation, the Authority determined that such people be assessed for accreditation by one of the following means: by a special test, set and marked by at least two suitable examiners (NAATI's preference); by sitting for a test in the normal program but at a special time and venue (Language Panel members would be required to step down from their positions for the duration of the testing program); or by submitting a portfolio of translations or recordings of interpreting work recently undertaken on a commercial basis, to be evaluated by at least two suitable examiners. Those eligible for assessment by one of the above means would include NAATI Board Members, Committee members, Language Panel members and examiners.

Another major change in the testing process involved the re-establishment of the English Language Panel. It was decided that the English Panel would be commissioned to provide all English texts for the Level 2 and 3 translation tests and the English consecutive text for the level 3 interpreting test. The same texts would be used across all languages in an effort to increase the standardisation of tests. The English Panel would also assess the level of English as written by candidates in translation tests for those languages where there was no native-speaker of English on the Language Panel. These changes would be implemented for the 1988/89 testing program.

For many years, NAATI has received requests to test with greater frequency. Its resources, however, have been such that the annual program could not be extended beyond one round of tests per year. In order to meet partially the demand for more frequent testing, NAATI agreed to make available special on-demand tests in response to employers' requests and for individuals or small groups of candidates seeking urgent accreditation. Such tests are provided on a cost-recovery basis and are therefore priced significantly above the normal test fees. In the year under review, thirty-nine "on-demand" tests were conducted.

The financial ramifications of the testing program for 1987/88 proved similar to those of previous years, namely that it was conducted at a loss. Substantial losses were incurred with the Level 2 and 3 interpreting tests and the Level 4 translation tests. Marginal direct profits were derived from the Level 2 and 3 translation tests. In order to avoid even more significant losses, the Authority reluctantly increased the test fees during the year by approximately 20%. The increase in test fees did not have a significant impact on the number of candidates who accepted

invitations to the tests; the average acceptance rate across all levels being 22.8% as compared with 23.1% in the previous program. In order to contain the costs of testing, the Authority did not increase the remuneration fees for examiners who set, marked or supervised the tests. As part of an exchange for maintaining the remuneration scales at a constant level, the Authority reduced the work involved for individual Language Panels in setting the tests, by requiring them to provide only the "other" language texts because the English Panel now sets all the English texts.

B.1.2 The 1987/88 Testing Program: Detailed Analysis

Having considered the general issues associated with the testing process, this section now analyses the testing program for the year under review by providing details of the performance of applicants, viewed across a range of indicators such as acceptance rates, pass rates and geographic variations. In the following analysis, an important distinction must be made between "applicant" or "candidate" statistics and language entry statistics. The terms applicant and candidate refer to persons who apply for accreditation. Language entry refers to the request for accreditation in a specific language, level and skill. For example, one person who requests accreditation in Spanish at Level 2 in translation and interpreting, will have two language entries. On average, each person who applies for NAATI accreditation, does so for 2.8 language entries. In the following statistical tables, language entries are the basic statistics, unless otherwise stated.

B.1.2.1 Languages and Levels Tested

One of the main features of the 1987/88 testing program was the introduction of tests in languages not previously tested, five at Levels 1 to 3 and a sixth at Level 2 in interpreting only. In addition, the suspension of testing at Level 1 in all but the newly added languages, and at Level 2 in the major demand languages such as Arabic, Greek, Italian, Mandarin, Spanish, Turkish and Vietnamese, had a significant impact on the total number of candidates tested. Thus, while the testing program was one of the largest in terms of the number of languages tested, it was smaller in terms of the number of tests conducted. The decision to limit tests at Levels 1 and 2 was taken in order to permit more manageable workloads for the Language Panels and to encourage a higher proportion of accreditations at Levels 3 and 4. The 1987/88 Testing Program is shown on Table 1.

The 1987/88 program was announced in April 1987. It was conducted in four sessions, viz: Level 1 and Level 2 admission tests in October, Level 4 translation tests in February, Level 2 and Level 3 translation tests in March and Level 2 and Level 3 interpreting tests between March and June 1988. Although NAATI intended to test in Albanian, Armenian, Finnish and Slovene, it was not possible to form Language Panels of suitably qualified members in time to set the tests. The program, however, included six languages not previously listed; namely, Bulgarian, Farsi, Hakka, Slovak, Tagalog and Ukranian.

The details of the 1987/88 testing program and its relationship to previous programs, are provided by the following series of statistical tables and graphs.

Table 1: The 1987/88 Testing Program

Language	Level 1	Level 2			Level 3		Level 4	
		Adm	Trans	Int	Trans	Int	Trans	Int
Arabic					x	x	x	
Bulgarian	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Czech		x	x	x	x	x		
Croatian		x	x	x	x	x		
Deaf Oral	x			x		x		
Deaf Sign	x			x		x		
Dutch		x	x	x	x	x		
Farsi	x	x	x	x	x	x		
French			x	x	x	x	x	
German			x	x	x	x	x	
Greek					x	x		
Hakka				x				
Hungarian		x	x	x	x	x		
Italian					x	x	x	
Japanese		x	x	x	x	x		
Khmer		x	x	x	x	x		
Korean	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Lao		x	x	x	x	x		
Macedonian		x	x	x	x	x		
Maltese		x	x	x	x	x		
Mandarin					x	x	x	
Polish		x	x	x	x	x		
Portuguese		x	x	x	x	x		
Romanian		x	x	x	x	x		
Russian					x	x	x	
Serbian		x	x	x	x	x		
Slovak	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Spanish					x	x	x	
Tagalog	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Thai		x	x	x	x	x		
Turkish					x	x		
Ukrainian	x	x	x	x	x	x		
Vietnamese					x	x		

It can be noted from Table 2 below, that there was:-

. a significant decrease in testing at Level 1 and Level 2 Admission
   in the 1987/88 program as a result of the policy decision;

. a discontinuation of Level 3 Admission tests in the last two
   programs;

. an extensive program for Level 1 in 1986-87;

. increased candidature at Level 3; and

. a major increase in Level 2 tests in 1986-87 and then a decline to
   more normal levels in 1987/88 (in accordance with the type of
   program offered).

Table 2: Number of Tests Conducted 1984-1988

Test	1984/5	1985/6	1986/7	1987/8
Level 1	58	0	304	6
Level 2 Adm.	1485	965	481	181
Level 2 Trans	443	281	706	364
Level 2 Int.	669	390	640	304
Level 3 Adm	377	185	N/A	N/A
Level 3 Trans	250	190	533	644
Level 3 Int	298	130	313	368
Level 4 Trans				
Into Other Lang	0	0	31	38
Into English	0	0	39	37
TOTAL	3580	2141	3047	1942
No. Languages	25	18	16	32

In terms of the number of languages tested, Table 3 below shows:-

.   an increasing number of languages offered for testing;

.   a growing concentration of testing at Levels 3 and 4;

.   the general infrequency of testing at Level 1;

.   the consistency of testing in the major demand languages (e.g. Mandarin, Croatian, French, German, Greek, Italian, Serbian, Spanish, Vietnamese); and

.   the introduction of new languages in 1986-87 and 1987/88.

It should be noted that programs which contain a large number of languages, have two significant effects. First, the total number of candidates tested tends to be relatively unchanged, since many of the newer languages have a limited applicant demand for tests. The tests are often conducted, however, in response to community needs. Secondly, the cost of the program is considerably increased by the additional number of tests which have to be set, administered and marked; a cost which is not offset by the additional test fees, again due to the small candidature in these languages.

Table 3: Languages Tested: 1980-1988

	Levels 2 and 3					All Levels	
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
Arabic (2)	Arabic (2)	Arabic	Arabic	Arabic		Arabic	Arabic (6)(5)
							Bulgarian
Chinese	Chinese: Mandarin	Chinese: Mandarin	Chinese: Mandarin Cantonese(1)(2)	Chinese: Mandarin Cantonese	Chinese: Mandarin Cantonese	Chinese: Mandarin Cantonese	Chinese: Mandarin (6)(5) Hakka (8)
Croatian	Croatian (2)	Croatian	Croatian	Croatian Czech	Croatian (4)	Croatian	Croatian (7) Czech (7)
			Deaf (1)	Deaf (1) Dutch	Deaf (1)	Deaf (3)	Deaf (3) Dutch (7) Farsi
	French	French		French	French (4)	French (5)	French (7)(5)
German	German	German		German	German (4)	German (5)	German (7)(5)
Greek	Greek	Greek	Greek	Greek	Greek (4)	Greek	Greek (6)
				Hungarian Indonesian	Hungarian	Indonesian	Hungarian (7)
Italian	Italian Japanese (3) Khmer (2)	Italian Japanese	Italian	Italian Japenses Khmer (1)	Italian Khmer	Italian (5)	Italian (6)(5) Japanese (7) Khmer (7) Korean
		Lao Macedonian	Macedonian(2)	Lao	Lao		Lao (7) Macedonian (7)
				Malay Maltese		Malay	Maltese (7)
	Polish (2)	Polish Portuguese	Polish Portuguese(1)	Polish Portuguese	Portuguese Romanian	Polish	Polish (7) Portuguese (7) Romanian (7)
Russian	Russian (2)	Russian	Russian			Russian	Russian (6)(5)
Serbian	Serbian (2)	Serbian	Serbian	Serbian	Serbian (4)	Serbian	Serbian (7) Slovak
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish	Spanish (5)	Spanish (6)(5) Tagalog
				Thai	Thai		Thai (7)
Turkish (1)	Turkish (2)	Turkish	Turkish	Turkish	Turkish		Turkish (6) Ukrainian
Vietnamese		Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese	Vietnamese (6)

(1) Level 2 only	(3) Interpreting only	(5) Includes Level 4 Translation	(7) Excluding Level 1
(2) Translation only	(4) Admission only	(6) Level 3 only	(8) Level 2 Interpreting only

B.1.2.2 - Acceptance Rates and Pass Rates

An analysis of the rates of acceptance of invitations to tests and rates of passes, as demonstrated by Table 4 below, shows that:-

. the overall candidature (2769) was approximately 60% of that of the previous program;

. the decrease can be directly attributed to the general unavailability of tests at Level 1 together with a limited range of tests at Level 2, these being the levels at which there is the largest candidature;

. the rate of acceptance to test invitations remains relatively low at 22.82% across all levels, with the exception of Level 4 translation where 39.11% of candidates accepted invitations to sit for tests; and

. the overall pass rate across all tests remained consistent with that of the previous program, at about 40%. Specifically, the pass rates by level varied, from 10.81% in the Level 4 translation test (into English) to a high of 66.67% in the Level 1 language aide tests.

Table 4:   1987/88 Testing Program: Rates of Acceptance of Invitations and Rates of Passes

Test	Number of Invitations Issued	Acceptances		Passes	
		Number	% of Invitations	Number	% of Acceptances
Level 1	35	6	17.14	4	66.67
Level 2 Adm					
Paper 1	746	177	23.73	103	58.19
Paper 2	865	186	21.50	98	52.69
Level 2 Trans	1244	364	29.26	165	45.32
Level 2 Int	1210	304	25.12	174	57.24
Level 3 Trans					
Paper 1	2711	664	24.49	209	31.48
Paper 2	2556	625	24.45	236	37.76
Level 3 Int	2580	368	14.26	85	23.10
Level 4 Trans					
Paper 1	81	38	46.91	5	13.16
Paper 2	101	37	36.63	4	10.81
TOTAL	12129	2769	22.82% (avg)	1083	39.11% (avg)

A comparison of the pass rates for the various Levels of tests in 1986-87 and the 1987/88 testing programs highlights several variations (Refer to Table 5 below). The increase in the pass rate at Level 1 is not statistically significant, since the candidature in 1987/88 was extremely small (only 6 candidates). The pass rate in the Level 2 Admission test remained similar to that in 1986/87, while that in the Level 2 tests rose by about 5%. The pass rate in the Level 3 translation tests dropped marginally in Paper 1 (into the other language) and rose by a similar amount in Paper 2 (into English). The pass rate for the Level 3 interpreting test dropped by about 5% to 23.1%. This relatively low pass rate can be attributed to the absence of an admission test to screen out those candidates who did not have sufficient skills to succeed at Level 3, and to the need for proficient skills in consecutive interpreting. Many Level 3 candidates are able to demonstrate adequate skills in dialogue interpreting but are unable to cope with the consecutive interpreting. The pass rate at Level 4 dropped dramatically in 1987/88. This may be related to two factors: first, that the best Level 4 candidates sat for the initial Level 4 tests in 1986/87, having waited for some years for such an opportunity. Secondly, the change of format of the test, which now requires candidates to translate texts in three different subject areas, may have made the test more demanding. Both factors may have influenced the pass rate in 1987/88.

Table 5 : A Comparison of Average Pass Rates: 1986/87 and 1987/88

Test	Pass Rate 1986/87	Pass Rate 1987/88
Level 1	52.6	66.7
Level 2 Adm.	53.5	55.4
Level 2 Trans.	40.2	45.3
Level 2 Int.	50.3	57.2
Level 3 Trans		
Paper 1:	34.9	31.5
Paper 2:	33.6	37.8
Level 3 Int.	27.8	23.1
Level 4 Trans.		
Paper 1:	64.5	13.2
Paper 2:	35.9	10.8

A comparison of pass rates on a State basis, is shown by Table 6 which reveals the following trends:-

. Where wide variations from the average occur, (note statistics for NT, TAS) there has been a very small candidature (usually less than 5) which renders the statistics insignificant.

. The pass rate in the ACT is similar to, or slightly higher than the
national average for all tests except for Level 3 interpreting. This
may be a result of a generally higher educational level of candidates,
as per Canberra's population and/or a greater proportion of practising
translators sitting for the tests.

. the pass rates for NSW and VIC are relatively close to the national
average for all tests. Since the largest candidature comes from these
States, this result is expected. Note, however, that the pass rate in
Victoria for Level 3 interpreting is about 5% below the average, and
for Level 4 translation, about 4% above the average. The lower result
in the interpreting test may have been related to the unavailability
of preparatory workshops for candidates sitting for the tests in
Victoria.

. WA showed an outstanding performance by its candidates for Level 4
translation work, with pass rates well above the national average,
although this statistical result has been influenced by the small
candidature. The results for tests at other levels for this state
were similar to the national average.

. QLD and SA showed considerable variation from the national average.
Queensland results were considerably lower than the average except
for Level 3 interpreting where the opposite trend occurred. In SA the
pass rate was consistently lower than the national average for all
tests and by a larger margin.

Table 6: Pass Rates for NAATI Tests by State: 1987/88 Program

Test	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	National Average
Level 1	N/A	50.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	100.0	100.0	N/A	66.6
Lev.2 Adm	64.3	52.9	100.0	36.5	39.5	58.3	68.1	54.6	55.4
Lev.2 Trans	55.6	45.8	90.0	43.9	42.9	100.0	41.5	40.7	45.4
Lev.2 Int	56.3	59.1	75.0	50.0	53.4	100.0	52.2	62.5	57.2
Lev.3 Trans									
Paper 1	41.5	34.8	40.0	21.6	16.7	28.6	28.1	34.6	31.5
Paper 2	53.5	40.4	50.0	32.5	26.5	0.0	36.1	37.0	37.7
Lev.3 Int	19.1	26.8	0.0	52.4	17.5	0.0	16.2	22.7	23.1
Lev.4 Trans									
Paper 1	20.0	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	13.2
Paper 2	0.0	11.8	0.0	N/A	0.0	0.0	14.3	25.0	10.8

In terms of variations in pass rates according to language, there is reasonable comparability except in cases where the numbers sitting for tests were not sufficient to ensure statistical validity. It was noted however, that the pass rates for languages offered for the first time in the 1987/88 program were somewhat higher than for those in the more frequently tested languages. This may be attributable to the number of experienced interpreters and translators who have been waiting for tests to be offered in these languages.

B.1.2.3 Persons Awaiting Testing

In recent years there has been concern about the "backlog" of candidates waiting to be tested. In 1986/87, the Authority redefined the "backlog" as being comprised of those who have sought accreditation in a language never likely to be tested, and those who are awaiting their first invitation to be tested in a language likely to be tested.

(NAATI has three categories of languages: those in which it plans to conduct tests with at least reasonable frequency, those in which it plans to conduct tests on fairly rare occasions, and those in which it does not plan to conduct tests.)

More recently, the Authority considered that candidates who have sought accreditation by testing in a language never likely to be tested should not be considered as part of the "backlog" since they are eligible for NAATI Recognition and can be dealt with by this means. The number of candidates in this category is relatively small (see Table 7), but it will continue to increase slightly each year.

Table 7: Number of Language Entries Seeking Accreditation in Languages Never Likely to be Tested

Test Type	30.6.1987	30.6.1988
Level 1 Accreditation	79	92
Level 2 Admission	278	284
Level 2 Translation	72	78
Level 2 Interpreting	49	53
Level 3 Translation	111	112
Level 3 Interpreting	38	49
Level 4 Translation	1	2
Total	628	670

In terms of the number of candidates awaiting their first invitation to be tested in a language that is tested on a frequent or occasional basis, (the "backlog") Table 8 below, demonstrates that relatively little change has occurred over the year. In past years, the computer programs used to extract the data to calculate the "backlog" have produced relatively unreliable results. In 1988, modifications to the program were made in order to produce more accurate statistics. Consequently, the data related to periods prior to 1987 are statistically unreliable and the corresponding data published in previous official documents may show some discrepancies with the current report.

Table 8 shows that the "backlog" of language entries has been reduced from 5878 (or 2401 persons) in 1987 to 5371 (or 2538 persons) in 1988. This small decrease in the backlog of tests is attributable to two factors: first, that new requests for specific tests (language entries) are received at the rate of about 4,200 per year; secondly, that Level 1 accreditation and Level 2 admission tests, for which there is the largest demand, were strictly limited by the nature of the testing program in the year under review. However, the "backlog" has been substantially reduced at Level 3; from 987 to 498 in translation, and from 849 to 428 in interpreting. This again reflects the nature of the 1987/88 testing program. It is important to note from Table 8 that the numbers of second and third invitations are increasing and that the number of language entries removed from the list has increased by 1212 during the year from 3371 in 1987 to 4583 in 1988. This number will continue to increase in future years, as candidates receive their third invitation to particular tests.

It should also be noted that the statistics presented in Table 8 include a significant number of candidates who have lost contact with NAATI due to changes of address which have not been notified to the Authority. This group represented 2321 language entries of the backlog (39%) in 1987 and 1711 language entries of the backlog (32%) in 1988. As this group receives its second invitation, the "backlog" will be reduced accordingly. More recent candidates tend to ensure that the registered addresses are correct.

In summary, the "backlog" has been correctly defined; the computer program for analysing the language entry statistics has been modified to give greater accuracy; and the policy of automatic removal from the waiting list after three invitations is now in progress. There is every expectation that the true "backlog" will be significantly reduced in the next year to a number not much in excess of the annual number of new testing requests.

Table 8: Status of Language Entries in Relation to Invitations to Tests:
at 30 June 1987 and 30 June 1988

(a) 30 June 1987

Test Type	Not Yet Invited *1	Invited Once	Invited Twice	Invited Thrice	Removed *2
Level 1 Accreditation	1009	1717	33	0	0
Level 2 Admission	2054	2170	1916	17	3107
Level 2 Translating	436	1287	564	203	59
Level 2 Interpreting	404	999	560	264	64
Level 3 Translating	987	1742	422	181	89
Level 3 Interpreting	849	1264	461	221	52
Level 4 Translating	139	76	1	0	0
Total	5878	9255	3957	886	3371

(b) 30 June 1988

Test Type	Not Yet Invited *1	Invited Once	Invited Twice	Invited Thrice	Removed *2
Level 1 Accreditation	1219	1748	33	0	0
Level 2 Admission	2102	2117	2036	12	3427
Level 2 Translating	468	1299	800	165	267
Level 2 Interpreting	505	992	737	232	321
Level 3 Translating	498	1320	1318	356	282
Level 3 Interpreting	428	1058	1141	393	282
Level 4 Translating	113	102	75	1	0
Total	5371	8650	6163	1151	4583

Footnote:

*1. Entries which have not been invited to sit for a test constitute the "backlog".

*2. Persons who have been invited three times to a particular test but have not achieved accreditation, either by failure of the test and/or by not sitting for the test, are removed from the waiting list. Unlike the other figures in the table, these are cumulative figures, since the inception of the policy. In addition to these figures, a small number of removals arise from other causes, e.g. death of an applicant, withdrawal of application for testing, or permanent relocation overseas.

B.1.2.4 - Testing Activities: Summary

Table 9 below summarises the statistics on applicants and language entries
for the 1987/88 period. During the period, 1003 candidates received their
first accreditation (an additional 378 candidates received a second, third
etc. accreditation), giving a total of 4807 accredited persons at the end
of the period under review. The total number of accreditations at 30 June
1988 was 7543, while the total number of recognitions was 1078.

Table 9: Applicant Statistics: Persons and Language Entries

a) Persons

Number of applicants, up to 30.6.1987	12,847
Number of new applicants, 1.7.1987-30.6.1988	1,575
Total number of applicants, as at 30.6.1988	**14,422**

Number of persons accredited, up to 30.6.1987	3,804
Number of applicants accredited, 1.7.1987-30.6.1988	
without previous accreditations	1,003
Total number of persons accredited as at 30.6.1988	**4,807**

Number of persons recognised, up to 30.6.1987	621
Number of persons recognised 1.7.1987-30.6.1988	6
Total number of persons recognised as at 30.6.1988	**627**

Total persons accredited and/or recognised at 30.6.1987	4,425
Total persons accredited and/or recognised at 30.6.1988	**5,434**

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b) Language Entries

Number of language entries, up to 30.6. 1987	36,010
Number of new language entries, 1.7.1987 – 30.6.1988	4,141
Total Number of language entries as at 30.6.1988	**40,151**

Number of language entries accredited up to 30.6.1987	5,736
Number of language entries accredited 1.7.1987 – 30.6.1988	1,807
Total number of language entries accredited as at 30.6.1988	7,543

Number of language entries recognised up to 30.6.1987	1,067
Number of language entries recognised 1.7.1987 – 30.6.1988	11
Total number of language entries recognised as at 30.6.1988	1,078

Total number of language entries accredited/recognised as at 30.6.1987	6,807
Total number of language entries accredited/recognised as at 30.6.1988	8,621

An examination of the general trends in the accreditation process are demonstrated by Graphs 1 to 5. Graph 1 illustrates the level of activity in the period under review on a State basis. It can be seen that although NAATI undertook a large testing program, with the largest number of tests conducted in New South Wales and Victoria, the number of accreditations gained by testing represented only one third of tests taken (results). It should be noted that the number of new requests for testing significantly exceeded the number of accreditations.

Graphs 2 and 3 illustrate the pattern of NAATI testing in the period 1984/5 to 1987/88. It can be seen that over the period the level of testing has increased, especially in 1986/87. It is also significant to note that there has been a decrease in emphasis on admission tests at Level 2 and 3. This change is further illustrated by Graph 3 which also demonstrates the trend toward a concentration on testing at Level 3, the first professional level of translating and interpreting. Graph 4 demonstrates that NAATI has been expanding its testing capacity by the provision of tests in additional languages. This was a significant development in the 1987/88 testing program.

In summary, Graph 5 shows the situation at the end of the period under review. It is clear that there is still a large number of applicants waiting to be tested. It is also clear that a significant number of persons have been accredited by NAATI to 30 June 1988. This includes more than 1500 persons in New South Wales, 1100 in Victoria and proportionately fewer in the smaller States. The graph does not include applicants who have applied for accreditation by course or by overseas qualifications.

Graph 1

TESTS : 1.7.87 to 30.6.88
Results,Accreditations,New Requests
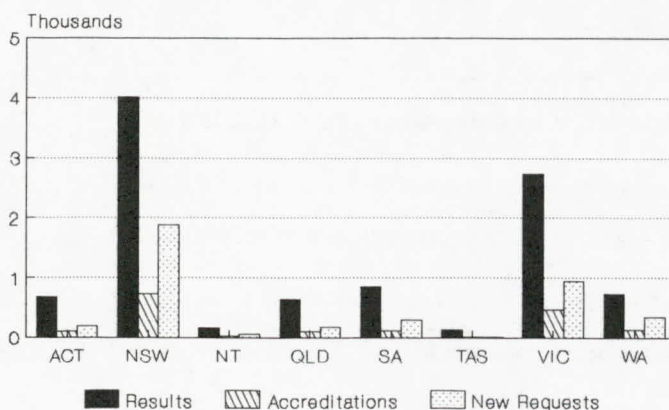
Based on Language Entries

Graph 2

Number of Tests 1984-1988
Accreditation and Admission Tests
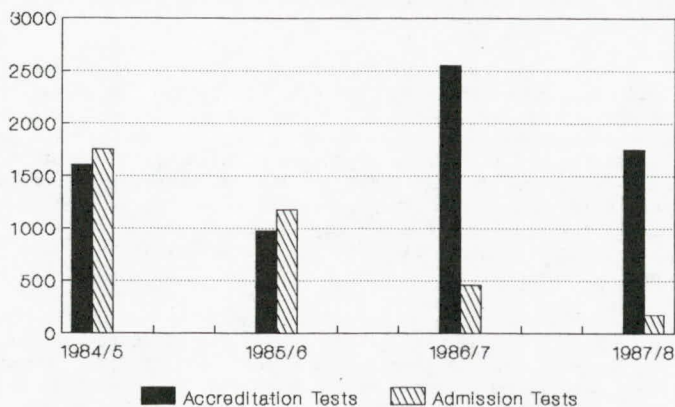
Based on Language Entries

LEVELS OF TESTING
1984/5

Level 2 admission
1485

Level 2 trans.
443

Level 1
58
Level 3 interp.
298

Level 2 interp.
669

Level 3 trans.
250

Level 3 admission
377
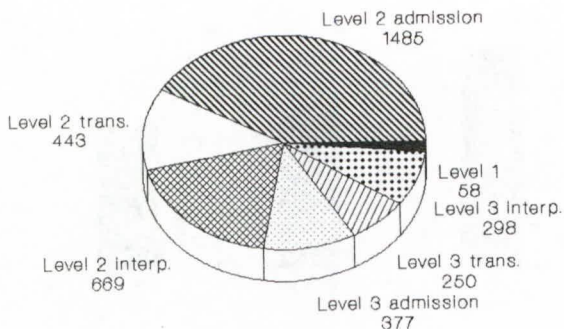
Numbers refer to tests conducted

LEVELS OF TESTING
1987/8

Level 2 trans.
364

Level 2 interp.
304

Level 2 admission
181

Level 4 trans.
75

Level 3 trans.
644

Level 3 interp.
368
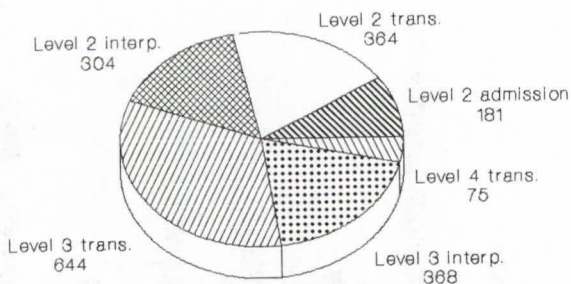
Level 1 (6 tests) not included
Numbers refer to tests conducted

Graph 4

LANGUAGES TESTED
Number per year
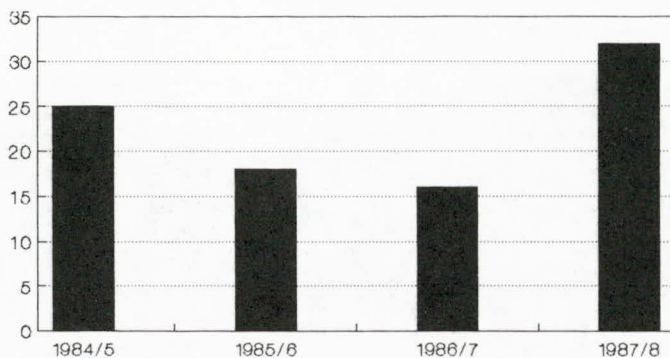
Graph 5

PERSON STATISTICS: 30.6.88
Applicants, Accredited, Awaiting Tests
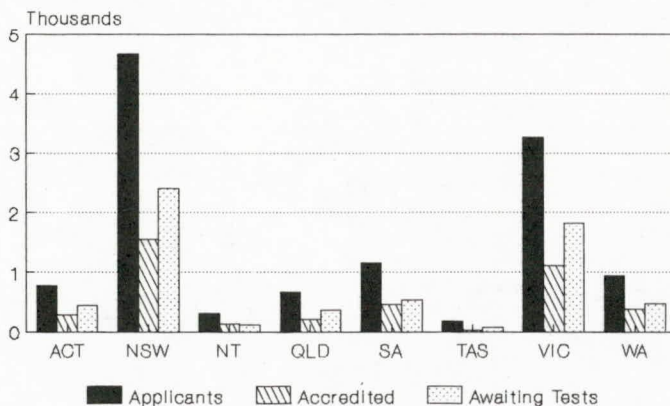
B.2: Courses of Study

Submissions for approval/re-approval of I/T or language aide (Level 1) courses from the institutions listed below were assessed.

Results of assessments made

A - approved
R - re-approved
C - conditional approval

as at 30 June 1988

R	Adelaide TAFE	Level 2 Interpreter course (1988-1992)
A	Adelaide TAFE	Level 2 Interpreter course New language stream: Farsi (1988)
A	Canberra TAFE	Associate Diploma in Interpreting and Translating (Level 2)
A	Darwin Institute of Technology	Certificate in Interpreting/Translation (Level 2) New language stream: Portuguese
A	Petersham TAFE	Level 1 Language Aide course
A	Perth Technical College	Level 2 Interpreter course New language streams: Farsi, Khmer (1987) Hungarian, Macedonian (1988)
R	RMIT Technical College	Level 2 Interpreter/Translator course (1988-1992)
A	RMIT Technical College	New language streams: Lao, Mandarin (1988)
C	Victoria College	Testing Program in Rarer Languages (Level 3)
C	Victoria College	Graduate Diploma of Arts in Interpreting/Translating (Level 3)

A list of NAATI-approved courses as at June 1988 can be found on page 76 (Appendix 7).

Visits to Educational Institutions

Members of the Board of Directors visited educational institutions offering
NAATI-approved courses at the time of Board Meetings held in Perth
(September) and Melbourne (November).   (Refer to Appendix XI for names of
institutions.)

Other   Course Submissions considered by the Qualifications   and   Assessment
   Advisory Committee

1.   Victorian TAFE Board
     Certificate of Interpreting for the Deaf/Hearing Impaired

     The course did not conform to NAATI guidelines. No further action was
     considered necessary until a revised submission was received.

2.   Sydney TAFE
     Proposal for a non-accredited Level 2 preparatory course

     Further consideration of the proposal took place subsequent to
     discussions between QAAC and College representatives.   It was
     considered that QAAC should take a consultative role if required and
     that no other action was necessary.

3.   Broadmeadows College of TAFE
     Proposal for a Bi-lingual Communication Studies course

     Further consideration of the proposal took place subsequent to
     discussions between the Course Co-ordinator and the NAATI Board
     (Melbourne, November 1987).   No further action was considered
     necessary until a formal proposal was received.

4.   Migrant Resource Centre of South Australia
     Training Course for Bi-lingual Assistants (Level 1)

     The course did not meet NAATI requirements (of above) and the Centre
     did not proceed with its submission for NAATI approval.

5.   Canberra College of Advanced Education

     The College's submission for approval of a Level 3
     Interpreter/Translator course was withdrawn.

The number of persons accredited and total accreditations granted on the
basis of course completion are shown in Tables 10 and 11 below.

Table 10: Number of Persons accredited by Course - 1/7/87 - 30/6/88

State	Level 4	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1	Total
New South Wales					
Burwood Girls' High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	16
Macarthur Institute of					
Higher Education	N/A	9	6	N/A	15
Petersham TAFE)	N/A	N/A		N/A	
Sydney TAFE)	N/A	N/A	16		16
University of Wollongong	N/A	N/A	1	N/A	1
					48
Australian Capital Territory					
Canberra CAE	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1
					1
Northern Territory					
Darwin Institute of Technology	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	3
					3
Queensland					
University of Queensland	7	N/A	N/A	N/A	7
					7
South Australia					
Adelaide TAFE	N/A	N/A	13	N/A	13
					13
Victoria					
RMIT CAE	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1
RMIT Technical College	N/A	N/A	81	N/A	81
Victoria College	N/A	7	N/A	N/A	7
					89
Western Australia					
Perth Technical College	N/A	N/A	16	N/A	16
WACAE	N/A	2	N/A	N/A	2
					18
TOTAL PERSONS ACCREDITED	7	29	136	16	179
TOTAL ACCREDITATIONS	9	52	169	16	246

* N/A - Not available

There were no accreditations awarded to students from NAATI-approved courses other than those listed above.

Table 11: No of Persons Accredited by Course

State	1984/85 Level 4	3	2	1	Total	1985/86 Level 4	3	2	1	Total	1986/87 Level 4	3	2	1	Total	1987/88 Level 4	3	2	1	Total
Australian Capital Territory																				
Canberra CAE	–	4	–	–	4	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Total	–	4	–	–	4	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
New South Wales																				
Macarthur Inst Higher Education	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	8	–	8	–	1	16	–	17	–	9	6	–	15
Sydney TAFE	–	–	78	–	78	–	–	}42	–	}42	–	–	22	–	22	–	–	1	–	1
Petersham TAFE	–	–	13	–	13	–	–		–		–	–	14	–	14	–	–	15	–	15
Newcastle TAFE	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
University of Wollongong	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Burwood Girls High School	–	–	–	–	N/A	–	–	–	–	N/A	–	–	–	–	N/A	–	–	–	16	16
Total	–	–	103	–	103	–	–	63	–	63	–	1	52	–	53	–	9	23	16	48
Northern Territory																				
Darwin Inst Technology						–	–	1	1	2	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	3	–	3
School of Aust Linguistics	–	–	11	–	11	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Inst Aboriginal Development	–	–	4	2	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Casuarina Secondary College	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Total	–	–	15	2	17	–	–	7	1	8	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	3	–	3
Queensland																				
University of Queensland	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	7	3	–	–	–	3	7	–	–	–	7
Total	N/A	–	–	–	–	N/A	7	–	–	7	3	–	–	–	3	7	–	–	–	7
South Australia																				
SA CAE	–	12	12	–	24	–	9	9	–	18	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
Adelaide TAFE	–	–	68	–	68	–	–	86	–	86	–	–	19	–	19	–	–	13	–	13
Total	–	12	80	–	92	–	9	95	–	104	–	3	19	–	22	–	–	13	–	13
Victoria																				
Victoria College	–	3	–	–	3	–	11	–	–	11	–	10	–	–	10	–	7	–	–	7
RMIT CAE	–	20	–	–	20	–	16	–	–	16	–	2	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	1
RMIT TAFE	–	–	87	–	87	–	–	123	–	123	–	–	88	–	88	–	–	81	–	81
Total	–	23	87	–	110	–	27	123	–	150	–	12	88	–	100	–	8	81	–	89
Western Australia																				
WA CAE	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	6	–	1	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	2
Perth Technical College	–	–	30	–	30	–	–	65	–	65	–	–	36	–	36	–	–	16	–	16
Total	–	–	30	–	30	–	6	65	–	71	–	1	36	–	37	–	2	16	–	18
Totals (Overall)	N/A	39	315	2	356	N/A	54	353	1	408	3	17	201	2	223	7	20	136	16	179

B.3: Overseas Qualifications

17 applications were assessed, of which 13 resulted in accreditation.

Details of accreditations awarded on the basis of overseas qualifications during the period are as follows:-

Table 12: Accreditations by Overseas Qualifications: 1/7/87 - 30/6/88

	No. of Accreditations Awarded	Languages covered
Level 5 Accreditations		
Interpreter	4	French, German, Spanish
Interpreter into English	4	French, German, Spanish
Level 4 Accreditations		
Translator from English	3	Spanish
Translator into English	3	French, German
Interpreter	3	Spanish, Russian, Mandarin Cantonese
Interpreter into English	3	French
Interpreter from English	4	French, German, Spanish
Level 3 Accreditations		
Interpreter and Translator	2	German, Russian
Translator	1	Polish
Translator into English	1	Cantonese
Interpreter	1	German
Level 2 Accreditations		
Translator	2	German, French
Interpreter	1	French
Translator into English	1	Cantonese

Total number of applications assessed by the Committee:	17
Total number of accreditations awarded:	25
Total number of persons accredited:	13

Table 13:   Accreditations by Overseas Qualifications: 1984/5 - 1987/88

	1987/88	1986/87	1985/86	1984/85 [*]
Number of applications assessed	17	25	22	32
Number of persons accredited	13	18	17	18
Number of accreditations awarded				
Level 4	16	6	9	7
Level 3	5	14	9	11
Level 2	4	4	6	13
Total:	25	24	24	31

*   First meeting of the new Overseas Qualifications Committee (3/8/84).
    The previous Committee last met in May 1983 so a larger number of
    applications were assessed.

B.4: Recognition

Policy on the Award of NAATI Recognition at Level 2:

Recognition may now be granted only in special circumstances to applicants who have applied since 31 March 1983. An application for recognition will now be considered only if the eligibility criteria are met and if a NAATI credential is required for the purpose of retaining or obtaining employment as an interpreter/translator. In these circumstances, recognition is available for a five-year term if the language concerned is likely to be included in a future accreditation testing program. In the case of a language which is unlikely to be included in a testing program at any time, recognition is awarded on an indefinite basis.

During the period under review, Recognition was awarded in the following languages:

Table 14: Number of Recognitions 1/7/87 - 30/6/88

Albanian	1
Tagalog (Philipino)	1
Tamil	3
	—
Total	5

Recognitions:

	1987/88	1986/87	1985/86
Total	5	19	16

The five recognitions granted in 1987/88 represented a sharp decrease from the 19 in the previous year and 16 in 1985/86.

B.5: Patterns of Accreditation

Over the past four years, the pattern of accreditations has shown some
interesting trends.   Graph 6 illustrates that the rate of accreditation by
the testing method fell slightly between 1984/5 and 1986/7, but increased a
dramatically in the 1987/88 period.   It should be noted, however, that at
least one third of the accreditations granted in the period 1987/88 were,
in fact, as a result of tests conducted in the previous testing program
(1986/87). Nevertheless, accreditation by the testing method has increased
significantly over the longer term.   There is concern that accreditations
by course appear to be falling slightly (from a total of 392 in 1984/85 to
254 in 1987/88).   This may be a result of the changes in course
availability, languages offered, student numbers, etc. However, it should
be noted that the earlier statistics include graduates of courses from more
than one year whereas the more recent statistics relate more directly to
graduates of that particular year.   Hence, the accreditations by course in
1984/85 and 1985/86 may be slightly inflated.   The trend in accreditation
by overseas qualifications has remained constant throughout the period at
approximately 30 per year, although this is expected to decline with the
anticipated policy of assessing only qualifications which relate to   NAATI
Levels 4 and 5 .   The pattern of recognition shows a significant   decline
from 1984/85 to 1987/88. This will continue, as NAATI gradually increases
the range of languages in which it is able to offer tests.

GRAPH 6

ACCREDITATIONS BY METHOD
By Test, Course, Overseas Qualification

Legend: ■ Test ▨ Course ☐ Overseas Quals.
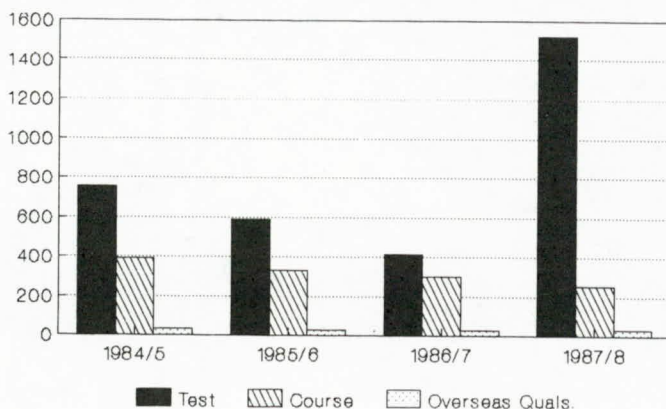
B.6: National Professional Association for Interpreters and Translators: Establishment

In order to pursue the major goal of establishing a national professional association, as required by the Five Year Plan given to the Authority by the Conference of Ethnic Affairs Ministers in 1986, NAATI planned and convened a Conference on 4/5 September 1987 for invited participants from all Australian States, representing a wide range of interests related to interpreting and translation. The Conference, chaired by Mr Anthony Restuccia and addressed by Dr Peter Martin, included a public forum on the first day to ensure input from all interested parties. The Conference was conducted primarily in plenary format, but included a substantial workshop session at which specific issues were addressed and at which unanimous support for a national professional association was expressed.

The Conference was an outstanding success. Its culmination was the creation of a national professional association, The Australian Association of Interpreters and Translators (AUSIT), with an interim Constitution (including a Code of Ethics, which had been prepared and presented by NAATI) and the election of a five-member Interim Executive Committee, consisting of:

Chairman:	Mr. L. Ginori (NSW)
Secretary	Ms B. Ulmer (NSW)
Treasurer:	Ms. C. Johnson (NSW)
Member:	Mr. S. Filipovich (Victoria)
Member:	Mr. J. Wikstrom (NSW)

Persons who participated in the Conference were the following:-

Dr Peter Martin (Chairman of NAATI)
Mr Anthony Restuccia (Member of NAATI Board)

Ms Jill Blewett	Mrs Lorna Kempner
Ms Adriana Daniels	Dr Buu Khai
Mr Peter Davidson	Mr Luigi Mastellone
Mr Rodolfo de Raadt	Ms Iro Melbye
Mr Bob Filipovich	Ms Esther Meszaros
Ms Barbara Flick	Mrs Amalia Milman
Mr Antonio Florez	Ms Elizabeth Myers
Mr Luciano Ginori	Mr Mahendra Pathik
Ms Heather Glass	Ms Jeni Ryde
Mrs A Gouttmann	Mr George Spyrou
Mrs Mary Gurgone	Mr H Stefanik
Mr Paul Hellander	Mr Luigi Timpano
Ms Suzanne Hovell	Mr Arman Turkay
Ms Catherine Johnson	Ms Barbara Ulmer
Mr Edward Kempner	

B.7: NAATI/OMA Project

In November 1987 the Authority undertook to convene three Conferences in
conjunction with the Office of Multicultural Affairs (OMA), although not
all were to take place within the period under review.

On 13 April, 1988, NAATI convened a half-day workshop in the "Health Policy
for a Multicultural Australia" Conference which took place in Adelaide on
12-15 April. The workshop was attended by 35-40 participants. A range of
health interpreting and translation issues were discussed with emphasis
given to the use of interpreters in the mental health area. Amongst the
outcomes of the workshop were recommendations including that:

. All pre-service education courses for health care providers include,
  as a compulsory component, training in skills required for
  communicating through interpreters.

. All health care providers undertake skills training programmes in
  communicating through interpreters.

. Legislation be enacted providing all non-English speaking persons
  with the right to accredited interpreters throughout the State,
  Territory and Federal Health systems.

Due to extreme difficulties in co-ordinating the second Conference on
"Languages for a Competitive Australia", with the Office of Multicultural
Affairs and other private sponsors, together with the recognition of an
imminent and significant financial loss on the project, NAATI and the
Office of Multicultural Affairs agreed, in April 1988, to cancel this
Conference. Planning for the third conference, "Interpreting and the Law",
to be held in Sydney on 28 July 1988, was proceeding normally at the close
of the period under review.

Part C: Financial Report

Operations in the year ended 30 June 1988 resulted in an audited loss of
$121,612, comprising $60,000 to $80,000 of anticipated income which did not
eventuate, and $40,000 to $60,000 of expenditure relating to the
Conferences and general operations. The reasons for this loss are complex
and, to a considerable extent, resulted from circumstances which will not
arise again. When these difficulties emerged late in the financial year,
the Board took prompt steps to formulate strategies for control to be
implemented in the next financial year. Such strategies included:

.   the adoption of a very stringent budget for 1988/89 which aimed to
    balance income and expenditures;

.   the instruction of the Acting Executive Director to reduce and
    monitor expenditures and to improve staff supervision;

.   the introduction of new and more detailed reporting mechanisms and
    better accounting records from 1 July 1988;

.   the increase in NAATI fees and charges to ensure better cost
    recovery in real terms for tests; and

.   progress in the development of the registration scheme, which could
    generate some revenue in 1989/90.

NAATI Income and Expenditure: 1987/88

Table 14 below is based on cash-flow accounting and indicates the actual
income and expenditure during the specified period. It also includes
information for the preceding four years, that is, since NAATI became an
independent Authority.

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Table 14: NAATI Income and Expenditure (a)

	1983/84(b)	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88
A. INCOME					
1. Government					
Commonwealth	93,693	200,000	172,000	255,000	304,695
New South Wales	33,142	70,773	60,900	90,273	107,865
Northern Territory	796	1,773	2,002	2,254	2,694
Queensland	15,124	25,000	25,000	41,624	49,735
South Australia	4,009	17,755	15,237	22,590	27,357
Tasmania	1,072	4,927	4,914	7,285	8,705
Victoria	24,995	45,992	45,864	67,996	81,250
Western Australia	8,332	18,015	15,499	22,978	27,455
Total	181,123 (87.0)	384,235 (78.8)	341,416 (68.6)	510,000 (62.4)	609,756 (65.2)
2. Non-Government					
Testing-Related (c)	18,398 (8.8)	88,112 (18.1)	109,393 (22.0)	244,141 (29.9)	240,960 (26.21)
Other	8,550 (4.1)	15,092 (3.1)	46,853 (9.4)	63,445 (7.8)	70,526 (22.6)
OMA*					14,126 (1.5)
Total	26,948 (13.0)	103,204 (21.2)	156,246 (31.4)	307,586 (37.6)	325,612 (34.8)
3. Total	208,071 (100)	487,439 (100)	497,662 (100)	817,586 (100)	935,368 (100)
B. EXPENDITURE					
Testing-Related (c)	37,117 (14.9)	111,700 (20.8)	66,460 (13.0)	129,497 (17.3)	206,489 (20.4)
Other	211,266 (85.1)	425,965 (79.2)	443,303 (87.0)	617,956 (82.7)	774,896 (76.7)
OMA					28,502 (2.8)
Total	248,383 (100)	537,665 (100)	509,763 (100)	747,453 (100)	1,009,867 (100)
C. BALANCE	(40,312)	(50,226)	(12,101)	70,133	(74,499)

(a) These figures are related to actual cash-flow and, therefore, do not coincide exactly with those appearing in the annual audited financial statements, published elsewhere in the annual reports. They relate to the period since NAATI's physical separation from DIEA.

(b) 13.12.1983 - 30.6.1984

(c) It is not practicable to attribute all testing-related items; e.g. the preparation of staff salaries is still shown under "Expenditure - Other".

NOTE: Figures in parentheses represent the proportion (in percentages) of the total income or expenditure.

* OMA - Office of Multicultural Affairs

The table is based on cash flow operations during the year and indicates a cash deficit on 30 June 1988 of $74,499. This situation caused concern for NAATI, as it necessitated overdraft facilities with the bank until the subsidies for the next financial year began to flow in. The cash-flow situation was considerably worse than for the previous year, which finished with a cash surplus of $70,133.

Financial Statements: 1987/88

The following pages provide the audited reports for the financial year ending 30 June 1988. The Balance Sheet indicates an accumulated loss for the company of $155,175, of which $ 33,563 has been carried over from a loss in the preceding year. The detailed Profit and Loss statement for the year ending 30 June 1988 shows a net operating loss for the year of $121,612. The explanation of this loss is discussed above. In particular, large expenditures were incurred in relation to Professional Development, AUSIT (the National Professional Association) and the joint conferences with the Office of Multicultural Affairs. During the year, large additional expenditure was experienced in relation to salaries, computing consultancy, testing, printing, and payroll tax, all of which are an outcome of the higher level of activity during the year.

An analysis of the financial statements for 1987/88 indicate a number of trends:

.   a continuing increase in government revenue in accordance with the Five Year Plan

.   a small increase (1%) in non-government income over the previous year

.   a very substantial increase (31%) in expenditure over the previous year

Before the end of the 1987/88 financial year, arrangements were made with the Accountants to use a cash-flow accounting system for the day-to-day management of the financial resources. This would permit a better system for controlling the revenue and expenditures on a monthly basis and would permit forecasting techniques to be used with greater accuracy. The end-of-year financial statements, however, would continue to be based on accrual accounting procedures. Members of the Board would continue to be supplied with monthly financial statements incorporating the improvements recommended by the Accountant.

HARDWICKE'
Chartered Accountants

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)

AUDIT REPORT

We have audited the accompanying accounts, being the Balance Sheet,
Profit and Loss Statement and Statement by Directors, in accordance with
Australian Auditing Standards.

In our opinion:
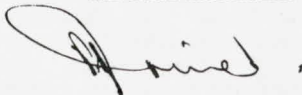
a)   the accounts are properly drawn up in accordance with the
      provisions of the Companies Act 1981 and so as to give a true
      and fair view of:

      i)   the state of affairs of the Company at 30th June,
             1988 and of the loss of the Company for the year
             ended on that date;

      ii)   the other matters required by Section 269 of the Act
             to be dealt with in the accounts;

      and are in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards
      and applicable approved accounting standards.

b)   the accounting records and other records, and the registers
      required by that Act to be kept by the Company have been
      properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

HARDWICKE'S
Chartered Accountants

P.G. DRIVER, B. Comm., F.C.A.
Registered Company Auditor

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NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)

STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

1.   In the opinion of the Directors of the National Accreditation
Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd.:

a)   The accompanying Profit and Loss Account is drawn up so as to
give a true and fair view of the loss of the Company for the
financial year ended 30th June, 1988.

b)   The accompanying Balance Sheet is drawn up so as to give a
true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company as
at the end of the financial year and,

c)   At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds
to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debts as
and when they fall due.

2.   The accompanying accounts, being the Profit and Loss Account and
Balance Sheet, have been made out in accordance with applicable
approved accounting standards.

Signed in accordance with a
resolution of Directors

Date: *18 November, 1988*

....
                    Director

....
                    Director

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1988

1987		NOTE	1988
$	CURRENT ASSETS		$
64,231	Cash	2	(42,189)
218	Receivables	3	4,237
1,086	Other	4	992
65,535	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		(36,960)
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
64,305	Property, Plant and Equipment	5	71,518
64,305	TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		71,518
129,840	TOTAL ASSETS		34,558
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
81,601	Creditors and Borrowings	6	55,106
20,241	Provisions	7	42,414
46,671	Other	8	82,508
148,513	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		180,028
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
14,890	Provisions	9	9,705
14,890	TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		9,705
163,403	TOTAL LIABILITIES		189,733
$ 33,563)	NET ASSETS		($155,175)
	EQUITY		
(33,563)	Accumulated Losses		(155,175)
$ 33,563)	TOTAL EQUITY		($155,175)

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1988

NOTE 1 - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

a)   Commercial Accounting

      The accounts have been prepared on a commercial basis with the
capitalising of assets, recognition of liabilities accruing and incurred and
matching of income and expenditure on time basis rather than on a cash paid
basis. The financial statements have been prepared to comply with the
accounting requirements of the Companies Code and with the applicable
approved accounting standards.

b)   Historical Cost

      The financial statements adopt the convention of historical cost which
does not allow for adjustment to the general purchasing power of the dollar
or the specific price of assets.

c)   Depreciation of Fixed Assets

      Furniture, fittings and equipment are depreciated on the reducing
balance method at rates that reflect their estimated economic life.

d)   Employee Leave Entitlements

      Liabilities to employees are accounted for in relation to annual leave
accrued and due. Long service leave is provided for all staff with more
than 5 years' service with either the Authority or any other Commonwealth
Public Service Department and who are expected to qualify for their
entitlements.

1987	NOTE 2 - CASH	1988
838	Cash on Hand	637
(45,389)	Australian Capital Territory	(46,296)
1,708	New South Wales	1,218
2,950	Victoria	(1,125)
(201)	South Australia	515
362	Western Australia	377
96	Northern Territory	144
306	Queensland	239
-	Tasmania	129
103,561	C.P.S. Investment Account	10
-	O.M.A. Bank Account	1,963
$ 64,231		$(42,189)

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS (CONT'D)

1987		1988
	NOTE 3 - RECEIVABLES CURRENT	
218	Interest Receivable	-
-	N.S.W. Rental Bond	737
-	Refund Due - A.C.T. Workers' Compensation	3,500
$ 218		$ 4,237
	NOTE 4 - OTHER	
1,086	Prepayments	992
$ 1,086		$ 992
	NOTE 5 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	
18,230	Furniture and Fittings	24,464
3,440	Less Accumulated Depreciation	5,265
14,790		19,199
78,363	Office Equipment	95,877
28,848	Less Accumulated Depreciation	43,558
49,515		52,319
$ 64,305	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	$ 71,518
	NOTE 6 - CREDITORS AND BORROWINGS	
$ 81,601	Trade Creditors	$ 55,106
	NOTE 7 - PROVISIONS CURRENT	
20,241	Provision for Annual Leave	27,642
-	Provision for Termination Payment	14,772
$ 20,241		$ 42,414

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS (CONT'D)

1987		1988
	NOTE 8 - OTHER	
20,941	Accruals : General	68,013
25,730	Exam Fees in Advance	14,495
-------		-------
$ 46,671		$ 82,508
=======		=======
	NOTE 9 - PROVISIONS	
$ 14,890	Provision for Long Service Leave	$ 9,705
=======		=======

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.
(A Company Limited By Guarantee

NOTE 10 - OFFICE OF MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS

Grants   14,126

Less Expenses:

General Costs - Salaries	14,261	
- Other	1,397	
Canberra Conference Costs	5,104	
Sydney Conference Costs	5,056	
Adelaide Conference Costs	2,684	28,502

Net Loss $ (14,376)

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1988

1987			NOTE	1988	
$	$			$	$
		GOVERNMENT GRANT INCOME			
255,000		Commonwealth Government		304,695	
90,273		New South Wales State Government		107,865	
67,996		Victorian State Government		81,250	
7,285		Tasmanian State Government		8,705	
22,590		South Australian State Government		27,357	
22,978		Western Australian State Government		27,455	
2,254		Northern Territory		2,694	
41,624	510,000	Queensland State Government		49,735	609,756
		NON-GOVERNMENT INCOME			
		TEST-RELATED INCOME			
16,689		Level 1		180	
17,635		Level 2 - Admission		8,160	
41,210		Translation		25,960	
34,788		Interpreting		50,864	
36,609		Level 3 - Translation		59,291	
36,745		Interpreting		48,458	
10,200		Level 4 - Translation		11,100	
6,070		"On Demand" Tests		6,075	
17,597		Sale of Sample Tests		14,227	
735	218,278	Counselling and Review		2,151	226,466
		OTHER INCOME			
14,390		Application Fees		15,600	
2,700		Late Application Fee		2,592	
-		Cancellation Fee		60	
1,120		Overseas Qualifications		1,210	
452		Recognition Fees		405	
3,855		Certificate Renewal		3,930	
4,875		Sale of Initial Certificates		18,714	
6,970		Accreditation by Local Course		6,583	
5,400		Sale of Directory		7,980	
16		Sale of Annual Report		216	
-		Sale of Publications		6,490	
-		S.A.P.T.I. Workshops		1,591	
-		Government Trainee Subsidy		1,600	
23,757		Interest		3,498	
203	63,738	Sundry		7	70,476
	$792,016	TOTAL INCOME			$906,698

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT (CONT'D)

1987				1988	
$	$			$	$
		LESS TESTING RELATED EXPENSES			
1,948		Setting – Admission		3,651	
8,064		– Translation		13,663	
7,684		– Interpreting		15,830	
8,516		Tape Purchase/Recording/Duplication/ Erasure/Typing		12,300	
1,591		Hire of Test Venues/Equipment		3,386	
33,669		Supervision/Invigilation/Live Examiners/Readers/Actors		63,635	
24,624		Marking – Admission		5,472	
02,575		– Translation		86,220	
16,672		– Interpreting		29,567	
3,855	209,198	Miscellaneous		7,559	241,283
------				-------	
		LESS OPERATING EXPENSES AUSTRALIA			
51,451		Travel		55,353	
6,868		Board and Lodging		10,758	
1,919		Hire of Meeting Venues		4,047	
		Auditor's Remuneration			
6,250		– Audit		4,200	
11,537		– Other Services		12,860	
14,988		Computer Consultant		27,476	
1,421		Legal Fees		402	
27,480		Printing		38,713	
10,000		Agency Fees		5,152	
84,366		Salaries – Permanent/Contract		346,682	
44,457		– Casual		27,321	
1,916		– Overtime		12,008	
3,020		Long Service Leave	1(d)	3,012	
4,139		Superannuation		6,255	
17,067		Payroll Tax		26,323	
4,237		Bank Charges		4,173	
33,444		Office – Rental		40,972	
4,170		Office – Upkeep		3,568	
2,870		– Other		2,578	
4,039		Electricity		5,169	
16,286		Telephone		19,225	
25,480		Postage		33,276	
7,239		Typing – External		7,343	
11,624		Depreciation	1(c)	16,535	
4,509		Equipment – Maintenance		8,609	
637		– Hire		1,539	
219		Books Purchased		173	
3,270		Advertising		7,027	
–		Chairman's Fees		1,325	
4,993		Insurance		8,579	
234		Interest		496	
–		Professional Development		11,473	
–		AUSIT Costs		16,936	

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT (CONT'd)

1987			NOTE	1988	
$	$			$	$
–		Workshops		1,244	
–	610,130	Penalties		1,849	772,651
		Loss from Office of Multicultural Affairs			
	–	Operations	10		14,376
	819,328	Total Expenses			1,028,310
	($ 27,312)	Loss for the Year			($121,612)
		Accumulated Losses at the Beginning			
	($6,251)	of the Financial Year			($33,563)
		Accumulated Loss at the End of the			
	($33,563)	of the Financial Year			($155,175)

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NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD..
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)

SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1988

1987 $		Note	1988 $	$
	SOURCES OF FUNDS			
	Funds from Operations	(1)		
792,016	Inflows of Funds From Operations		920,824	
804,697	Less Outflow of Funds from Operations		1,016,315	(95,491)
(12,681)				
	Decrease In Assets			
–	Cash		106,420	
–	Other Current Assets		94	106,514
	Increase In Liabilities			
6,846	Provision for Annual Leave		7,401	
5,284	Accruals		47,072	
65,889	Trade Creditors		–	54,473
78,019				65,496
65,338	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			
	APPLICATION OF FUNDS			
	Increase In Assets			
410	Receivables		4,019	
13,846	Cash		–	
30,858	Assets Purchased		23,747	27,766
45,114				
	Decrease In Liabilities			
–	Trade Creditors		26,495	
20,224	Exam Fees in Advance		11,235	37,730
$65,338	TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED			$65,496

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NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.
(A Company Limited By Guarantee)

NOTE 1 TO SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS
Reconciliation of operating result with funds
from operations is as follows:

	(27,312)	Operating Result		(121,612)
11,611		Add: Depreciation	16,535	
3,020		Provision for Long Service Leave	3,012	
–	14,631	Provision for Termination Payment	6,574	26,121
	$ 12,681	Funds From Operations		$(95,491)

ATTACHMENT 1: DIRECTORS' PARTICULARS

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES	SHARES IN THE COMPANY	CONTRACTS/ PROPOSED CONTRACTS WITH COMPANY
Lorna Kempner	Freelance Interpreter	Director	Nil	Nil
Peter Martin	Statutory Officer	Chairman	Nil	Nil
Anthony Restuccia	Solicitor	Director	Nil	Nil
Jill Blewett	Lecturer	Director	Nil	Nil

TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LIMITED

(A Company Limited by Guarantee)

SCHEDULE OF OPERATING EXPENSES BY STATES

	ACT 1987 $	ACT 1988 $	NSW 1987 $	NSW 1988 $	VIC 1987 $	VIC 1988 $	TAS 1987 $	TAS 1988 $	SA 1987 $	SA 1988 $	WA 1987 $	WA 1988 $	NT 1987 $	NT 1988 $	QLD 1987 $	QLD 1988 $	AUSTRALIA 1987 $	AUSTRALIA 1988 $
Travel	51,451	55,353															51,451	55,353
Board and Lodging	6,868	10,758															6,868	10,758
Hire of Meeting Venues	1,919	4,047															1,919	4,047
Auditors' Remuneration																		
Audit	6,250	4,200															6,250	4,200
Other Services	11,537	12,860															11,537	12,860
Computer Consultants	14,988	27,476															14,988	27,476
Legal	1,421	402															1,421	402
Printing	22,793	28,901	2,115	2,650	1,531	4,920		972	340	5	289	717	86	90	326	458	27,480	38,713
Agency Fees													10,000	5,152			10,000	5,152
Salaries - Permanent	183,461	202,579	32,271	46,635	26,492	36,336		6,820	17,405	14,312	14,433	16,681		5,350	10,304	17,969	284,366	346,682
- Casual	26,326	21,704	10,470	1,467	3,488	2,059			4,123	2,091	50						44,457	27,321
- Overtime	1,078	3,780	838	3,413		1,109				1,204		1,417				1,085	1,916	12,008
Long Service Leave	3,020	3,012															3,020	3,012
Superannuation	3,069	5,556	391								679	699					4,139	6,255
Payroll Tax	9,628	12,137	3,546	5,682	2,404	4,932		258	617	1,162	386	743	6	293	480	1,116	17,067	26,323
Bank Charges	3,623	3,204	133	424	253	197		45	44	66	60	75	44	39	80	123	4,237	4,173
Office - Rental	18,345	20,985	6,504	9,574	7,967	8,347		206			628	1,860					33,444	40,972
- Upkeep	4,107	2,867		393	63	308											4,170	3,568
- Other	2,018	849	288	949	390	458		26	13	187	112	27	15	14	34	68	2,870	2,578
Electricity	3,276	3,562	226	1,077	537	530											4,039	5,169
Telephone	10,241	10,734	2,615	3,326	1,716	1,513		612			767	1,496		58	947	1,486	16,286	19,225
Postage	20,309	25,658	1,459	2,623	1,588	2,768		87	636	48	327	1,158	325	267	836	667	25,480	33,276
Typing - External	7,239	7,343															7,239	7,343
Depreciation	10,693	12,793	394	1,633	274	1,813		27	79	80	63	63	23	20	98	106	11,624	16,535
Equipment - Maintenance	3,448	7,657	164	732	495	215				5	82		87		233		4,509	8,609
- Hire	637	172				835								294		238	637	1,539
Books Purchased	219	173															219	173
Advertising	2,997	4,683		658	273	682						701				303	3,270	7,027
Chairman's Fees		1,325															0	1,325
Interest	234	496															234	496
Insurance	4,993	8,579															4,993	8,579
Professional Development	.	11,473															0	11,473
Workshops		1,109								135							0	1,244
AUSIT Costs		16,936															0	16,936
Penalties		1,849															0	1,849
Total	436,188	535,212	61,414	81,236	47,471	67,022	0	9,053	23,257	19,295	17,876	25,931	10,586	11,283	13,338	23,619	610,130	772,651

PART D: CONCLUSION

From the above commentary it can be seen that the year 1987/88 was a year of great achievement, especially in the area of professional development and in the area of testing. In a single year, NAATI fostered the emergence of the National Professional Association, convened a Joint Committees meeting, a national staff workshop, a series of seminars for Language Panel members, and a workshop at a national conference on Health Policy. In addition, NAATI celebrated its Tenth Anniversary. In the testing area, NAATI conducted a very large program which included six additional languages and the backlog of candidates waiting to sit for tests was substantially reduced.

While the year had been one of outstanding achievements, the associated costs were high. The imbalance of revenue and expenditure associated with the joint projects with the Office of Multicultural Affairs, together with a significant increase in operating expenditure, and a large contribution to support the National Professional Association (AUSIT) in its first year of operation, caused a large financial deficit for the year. Due to strategies adopted by the Board in June 1988, the financial situation is expected to improve significantly in the next period.

By the end of 1987/88, NAATI had achieved a more visible profile in the community, and was beginning to adopt a more entrepreneurial approach in several areas. Through associations with the new Office of Multicultural Affairs, public meetings and various consultancies, NAATI was able to project an image of an organisation about to diversify its interests and to enter a more commercial field. It was expected that, in the next financial year, NAATI would further develop this image through a wider range of publications, electronic applications and improved public relations, including the important "Interpreting and the Law" Conference.

Approved for printing and distribution at the meeting of the Board of Directors on 9 June, 1989.

P.Martin	Chairman
L. Kempner	Director
A. Restuccia	Director
P. Davidson	Director
S. Bell	Executive Director

APPENDICES

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

COMPANIES ACT 1981

MEMORANDUM

and

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR

TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS LTD.

A Company Limited by Guarantee

Note: The full text of the Memorandum and Articles appeared in the
          Report for the period ended on 31 December 1984. The present
          Appendix contains the information considered to be of most
          interest to readers, and includes amendments made in mid-1986.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

OF

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR TRANSLATORS
AND INTERPRETERS Ltd.

Name

1.   The name of the Company shall be National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd. (hereinafter called "The Authority").

Objects

2.   The objects for which the Authority is established are:

2.1   to provide and maintain standards for translators and interpreters and to promote, encourage and develop competence and skill in translating and interpreting from one language into another, especially where one of those languages is the English language and to that end the Authority shall:

(a)   succeed to and assume the role performed since September 1977 by the Committee, known hitherto by the same name as the Authority, and constituted as responsible to the Commonwealth Minister for Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and;

(b)   maintain the standards of competence set out in the booklet published for the Committee and entitled "Levels of Accreditation for Translators and Interpreters" as those standards are adjusted on review;

(c)   keep those standards under review and adjust them as necessary so that they remain appropriate to Australian circumstances;

(d)   establish and maintain a register of translators and interpreters which indicates the level at which a person is accredited by the Authority;

(e)   enter in the register according to the level at which a person was accredited or recognised by the Committee the name and relevant particulars of each person whose name was prior to the incorporation of the Authority entered in the register maintained by the Committee;

(f)   determine the level of accreditation of a translator or interpreter and create a new entry in the register or add to, remove or amend an existing one accordingly;

(g)   establish a licensing scheme for accredited translators and interpreters who meet prescribed standards of professional competence and ethical behaviour;

(h) adopt existing policies and procedures established by the Committee; and

(i) introduce other policies and procedures and for that purpose discontinue or amend the existing courses, policies and procedures, whether adopted or introduced by the Authority.

2.2 provide, equip and conduct research facilities designed to assist in the pursuit of excellence in translating and interpreting.

2.3 conduct, commission or join in research designed to assist in the pursuit of excellence in translating and interpreting.

2.4 develop and disseminate, and encourage the development and dissemination of, translating and interpreting.

2.5 encourage and assist translators and interpreters in the pursuit of improvements and excellence of their skills in that respect by travel whether within Australia or overseas for the purpose of seeking training and experience.

2.6 establish, administer and seek donations to a fund or funds to be used to promote excellence among residents of Australia in relation to translating and interpreting.

2.7 act as trustee of any fund or to administer any foundation established to promote excellence or achievement in translating or interpreting.

2.8 pursue any object of the Authority in association with any educational institution or organization.

Powers

3. The Authority shall have the following powers:

(a) To admit to membership of the Authority persons and corporations upon such terms and with such privileges as may (subject to the Articles of Association) be determined by the Authority from time to time;

(b) To set, conduct and mark appropriate tests to assess the skills of persons seeking accreditation by the Authority;

(c) To recognise as courses qualifying graduates for accreditation by the Authority those courses of training already assessed and approved by the Committee, under the terms and conditions determined by the Committee;

(d) To advise on the development of further suitable courses of training for translators and interpreters, and assess, and where appropriate, approve them as course qualifying graduates. for accreditation by the Authority;

(e) To examine and assess the qualifications of translators and interpreters trained overseas who apply for accreditation on the basis of such qualifications and, where appropriate, grant accreditation on this basis;

(f) To establish State, Territory and other regional bodies for the purpose of obtaining advice and assistance;

(g) To subscribe to, participate in, co-operate or enter into any arrangement with, any company, institution, society or organization, whether incorporated or not, whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of the Authority;

Provided that the Authority shall not subscribe to or participate in or support with its funds any company, institution, society or organization which does not prohibit the distribution of its income and property among its members to an extent at least as great as that imposed on the Authority under or by virtue of Clause 4 of this Memorandum;

(h) To engage, or arrange for, persons or bodies to undertake activities in Australia or elsewhere, directed to or associated with the promotion or pursuit of translating and interpreting or the achievement of other objects of the Authority on such terms and for such consideration, including sharing of expenditure and proceeds, as the Authority deems appropriate;

(i) In any manner and by any means to solicit from members of the public and from individuals donations, gifts and bequests to the Authority or to any other institution of money, facilities, equipment or other property, real or personal, for the purpose of furthering the objects of the Authority.

(j) To purchase, take or lease or in exchange, hire and otherwise acquire any lands, buildings, easements or property, real or personal, and any rights or privileges which may be requisite for the purposes of, or capable of being conveniently used in connection with, any of the objects of the Authority;

Provided that in case the Authority shall take or hold any property which may be subject to any trusts the Authority shall only deal with the same in such manner as is allowed by law having regard to such trusts;

(k) To act as an agent or otherwise for and on behalf of any Government or authority, Federal, Territory or State, for the purpose of furthering or giving effect to the objects of the Authority;

(l) To enter and assist in the carrying out of, any arrangements with any Government or authority, supreme, municipal, local or otherwise, that may seem conducive to the Authority's objects or any of them, and to obtain from any such Government or authority any rights, privileges and concessions which the Authority may think it desirable to obtain; and to carry out, exercise and comply with any such arrangements, rights, privileges and concessions;

(m) To appoint, employ, engage, dismiss or suspend persons as may be necessary or convenient for the purposes of the Authority;

(n) To establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of associations, institutions, funds, trusts and conveniences calculated to benefit employees or past employees of the Authority or the dependants or connections of any such persons; and to grant pensions and allowances; and to make payment towards insurance;

(o) To donate, subscribe or guarantee money for charitable or benevolent objects, or for any public, general or useful object;

(p) To construct, improve, maintain, develop, work, manage, carry out, alter or control any houses, buildings, grounds, works or conveniences which may seem calculated directly or indirectly to advance the Authority's interests, and to contribute to, subsidise or otherwise assist and take part in the construction, improvement, maintenance, development, working management, carrying out, alteration or control thereof;

(q) To invest and deal with the money of the Authority not immediately required in such manner as may from time to time be thought fit;

(r) To borrow or raise or secure the payment of money in such manner as the Authority may think fit and to secure the same or the repayment or performance of any debt, liability, contract, guarantee or other engagement incurred or to be entered into by the Authority in any way and in particular by the issue of debentures perpetual or otherwise charged upon all or any of the Authority's property (both present and future) and to purchase, redeem, or pay off any such securities;

(s) To make, draw, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading and other negotiable instruments;

(t) In furtherance of the objects of the Authority to sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all or any part of the property and rights of the Authority;

(u) To take or hold mortgages, liens and charges to secure payment of the purchase price or any unpaid balance of the purchase price, of any part of the Authority's property of whatsoever kind sold by the Authority, or any money due to the Authority from purchasers and others;

(v) To print and publish any newspapers, periodicals, books, catalogues or leaflets that the Authority may think desirable for the promotion of its objects;

(w) To hire out equipment for the achievement of objects or for disposal when not required;

(x) To operate and provide computer facilities and services;

(y) In furtherance of the objects of the Authority to transfer any property, assets, liabilities and engagements of the Authority to any one or more of the companies, institutions, societies or associations to which the Authority is authorised to subscribe or otherwise associate with under paragraph (g) of this clause;

(z) In furtherance of the objects of the Authority to purchase or otherwise acquire and undertake all or any part of the property, assets, liabilities and engagements of any one or more of the companies, institutions, societies or associations to which the Authority is authorised to subscribe or otherwise associate with under paragraph (g) of this clause;

(aa) To charge fees for the assessment of applications for accreditation and for other services provided by the Authority.

(ab) To carry out all or any of the objects of the Authority and to do all or any of the above things in any part of the world and either as principal, agent, contractor or trustee or otherwise, and either alone or in conjunction with others;

(ac) To do all such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the objects and the exercise of the powers of the Authority;

(ad) To establish such standing and other committees as it may consider appropriate or necessary for the proper transaction of its business; and

(ae) To maintain a list of persons licensed in accordance with the established procedures and to add, amend or remove entries as appropriate.

Application of Income and Property

4.   The income and property of the Authority, whencesoever derived, shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Authority as set forth in this Memorandum of Association and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise, to the members of the Authority.

Provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent the payment, in good faith, of reasonable and proper remuneration to any officer or servant of the Authority, or to any member of the Authority, in return for any services actually rendered to the Authority, nor prevent the payment of interest at a rate not exceeding interest at the rate for the time being charged by bankers in Canberra for overdrawn accounts on money lent, or reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let, by any member of the Authority; but so that no director shall continue to be a director upon being appointed Executive Director and that no remuneration or other benefit in money or money's worth shall be given by the Authority to any director except payment of an attendance fee for meetings of the Board or of a committee of the Board, repayment of out-of-pocket expenses, and interest at the rate aforesaid on money lent or reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let to the Authority.

Provided that the provision last aforesaid shall not apply to any payment to any company of which a member of the Board may be a member and in which such member shall not hold more than one-hundredth part of the capital, and such member shall not be bound to account for any share of profits he may receive in respect of such payment.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

of

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS Ltd.

Membership of the Authority

2.   The maximum number of members which the Authority proposes to register is eight (8).

3.   The subscribers of the Memorandum of Association and, if those of the subscribers who continue to be members are less in number than the maximum number of members, such other persons as the Authority in general meeting may from time to time admit to membership in accordance with Article 4 hereof shall be members of the Authority.

4.   The Authority in general meeting may from time to time appoint as members of the Authority persons who have been nominated by a member of the Authority and approved by the Authority.

5.   The appointment of a person as a member pursuant to Article 4 shall be effective upon that person delivering to the Authority a written consent to being a member and an undertaking to be bound by the Memorandum and these Articles.   The document containing the consent and undertaking shall be delivered to the Authority within 14 days after the appointment of the person as a member of the Authority.

6.   No member shall be required to pay any fees to the Authority in connection with his membership.

7.   A person shall cease to be a member of the Authority if he dies or becomes bankrupt or resigns his membership by written notice to the Authority.

Directors and Management of the Authority

29.   (1) The Authority and the operations, affairs and property thereof shall be under the direction of a Board of Directors, who shall number four (4).

(2) There shall be a Chairman and a Deputy Chairman of the Board of Directors, appointed in accordance with the provisions of Article 34 from among the Directors.

(3) The Directors shall be appointed by the Commonwealth through the Commonwealth Minister, after consultation with the State Ministers.

30.   Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Articles, no person shall be appointed as, or continue to hold the office of:

(a) a director, including a director appointed under Article 33; or

(b)   a Chairman, or Deputy Chairman, of the Board

unless
(c)   at the time of that appointment the appointor of that person has paid; and

(d)   whilst the appointee continues to hold office, the appointor of that person pays as it falls due

to the Authority any amount then payable under any agreement between Ministers relating to payments to be made to the Authority.

34.   The first and any subsequent Chairman of the Board. and the first and any subsequent Deputy Chairman of the Board shall be appointed in writing from among the directors by the Commonwealth Minister for a period of three (3) years but so that -

(a)   the appointment shall terminate automatically upon the appointee ceasing to be a director; and

(b)   the appointment may be terminated by the Commonwealth Minister at any time.

36.   A director need not be a member of the Authority.

37.   Any director may be re-appointed and any director who is the Chairman or the Deputy Chairman may be re-appointed to that office if so re-appointed as a director, but shall not hold office for more than three consecutive terms, although he may be re-appointed after at least one term's absence from the Board.

Powers and Duties of the Board

40.   The business and affairs of the Authority shall be managed by the Board who may pay all expenses incurred in promoting, incorporating and registering the Authority, and may exercise all such powers of the Authority as are not, by the Act or by the Articles, required to be exercised by the Authority in general meeting, subject, nevertheless, to the Articles, to the provisions of the Act, and to such regulations, being not inconsistent with the Articles or the aforesaid provisions, as may be prescribed by the Authority in general meeting; but no regulation made by the Authority in general meeting shall invalidate any prior act of the Board which would have been valid if that regulation had not been made.

Proceedings of the Board

48.   The Board may delegate any of its powers to committees (including, if the Board thinks fit, an Executive Committee) consisting of not less than three of their number as they think fit; any committee so formed shall in the exercise of the powers so delegated conform to any regulations that may be imposed on it by the Board.

Appendix II: NAATI Personnel

1.   Members of the Company

Peter B Eyles
(First Assistant Secretary, Ethnic Affairs Division,
Commonwealth Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs)

Arthur J L Marshman
(Director, Department of Ethnic Affairs, Queensland)

James E Moore, MLA, LLB (Syd.)
(Assistant Secretary, NSW Premier's Department)

Matthias Ngui
(Acting Deputy Commissioner,
Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission of WA)

George Papadopoulos, LLM (Melb.)
(Chairman, Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission)

Michael Z Schulz, AM
(Chairman, SA Ethnic Affairs Commission)

Karle L Underwood (observer)
(Executive Officer, Multicultural Affairs Office,
Tasmanian Department for Community Welfare)

R Norman (observer)
(Department of Health and Community Services, Darwin)

2.   Board of Directors

Peter M Martin, B.Sc.Agr.(Hons), M.Sc.Agr.,Ph.D.,Dip.Ed.,M.A.I.A.S,
Chairman (Executive Member (Academic), NSW Higher Education Board)

Jill Blewett, B.A.(Hons), M.A. (Oxon.)
(Co-ordinator, Interpreting/Translating Department,
SA College of Advanced Education)

Lorna M Kempner
(Freelance Interpreter, Melbourne)

Anthony J Restuccia, LLB Dip Crim (Syd.)
(Senior Solicitor, Prosecution and Special Litigation Branch,
NSW Crown solicitor's Office)

NAATI COMMITTEES

Professional Development Committee

Meetings: 28 July (Sydney) 13 August (Canberra) 4 September (Sydney)
             11 November (Sydney)

Membership: Mr Anthony J Restuccia*
               Dr Peter M Martin
               Mr Stuart Campbell, Senior Lecturer in Community Languages,
                   Macarthur Institute of Higher Education, Sydney
               Mr Steve Karas, Assistant Director, Queensland Department
                   of Ethnic Affairs
               Dr Jane Munro, Director, Institute of Languages,
                   University of N.S.W.
               Mrs Valerie Taylor-Bouladon, free-lance practitioner, Canberra
               Mr Jan Wikstrom, free-lance practitioner, Sydney

Special Consultant: Mr Vladimir Menart, Solicitor, Sydney

Advisory Committee on Testing

Meetings: 28-29 August, 30-31 October, 11-12 December, 5 February,
             19-20 February, 23 April, 21 May (all in Melbourne)

Membership: Mrs Lorna Kempner*
               Dr Michael Sawer, Principal Lecturer, Modern Languages,
                   Canberra CAE
               Ms Jelena Bogdanovic, Co-ordinator, Interpreter Services,
                   Victorian Department of Education, Melbourne
               Mr Adolfo Gentile, Co-ordinator for BA Interpreting and
                   Translation Courses, Victoria College, Melbourne
               Mr Klaus Hermes, Ethnic Health Advisor, Health Department of
                   Victoria, Melbourne

Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee

Meetings: 13 August (Canberra), 2 October (Sydney), 11 November (Sydney),
             21 March (Adelaide), 1 June (Canberra)

Membership: Mrs Jill Blewett*
               Mr Peter Davidson, Director, Japanese Language Proficiency
                   Unit, Department of Japanese and Chinese Studies,
                   University of Queensland, Brisbane
               Mrs Pat Guthrie, Head, School of Communication and Social
                   Science, RMIT Technical College, Melbourne
               Mrs Susanna Hovell, Free-lance Conference Interpreter,
                   Member of AIIC

* Chairperson

<u>STAFF</u>

<u>Central Office (Canberra)</u>

Executive Director: Paul Sinclair, B.A.,Dip.Ed.(Syd)
Registrar: Sherrill J Bell, B.A.(Hons)(U.W.O.),M.A.(UNE)
Project Officer: Christine M Moore, B.A. (Hons) (ANU)
Project Officer: Anne V Looker, Dip. D'Etudes Francaises (Lille/Paris)
Administrative Officer (Finance and Personnel):   Eugenia E Krikonis
Administrative Officer (Accounts):   Mirela Sharrock, (Dip.Lic.) (Bucharest)
Computer Systems Officer: Gina Rasmussen
Receptionist/Clerical Assistant: Jane L Livingstone

Casual Assistance during the period was also provided.

<u>ACT Regional Office:</u>

Regional Officer: Katherine Garnsey B.A. Dip.Ed. (Syd) (30/9/87 - 31/3/88)
                    Cynthia Haskell B.A. (ANU) (from 23/3/88)

<u>NSW Regional Office:</u>

Regional Officer: Margaret A Tresidder, B.Bus (NSWIT)
                    Casual assistance during the period was also provided.

<u>NT Regional Office:</u>

Regional Officer: Hanne Anderson (from 7/9/87 - 7/6/88)

<u>QLD Regional Office:</u>

Regional Officer: Birgit King-Martin

<u>SA Regional Office:</u>

Regional Officer: Cheryl Appelkamp, Dip. K.T.C. (Adel.)

<u>TAS Regional Office:</u>

Regional Officer: Jeffrey Scrivener

<u>VIC Regional Office:</u>

Regional Officer: Barry Turner, B.A. (WAIT)
                    Casual assistance during the period was also provided.

<u>WA Regional Office:</u>

Regional Officer: Susan Bessell-Browne, Dip. Fr. (Perugia)

TESTING

The following persons were registered to assist NAATI in the setting and marking of its tests during the period 1 July 1987 - 30 June 1988

Dr J Abela
Prof A Ackroyd
Mrs A Adams
Mr A Almatrah
Ms N Andrews-Hay
Mrs R Armstrong
Mr L Bagg
Mrs A Banyansz
Mrs G Barrett
Mr E Brazzi
Mrs M-R Bedwei
Ms J Bennett
Dr J Birnberg
Dr H Blackmore
Mr A Blasi
Dr Z Bodolai
Mr G Boffa
Mrs L Boffa
Ms J Bogdanovich
Mrs R Borthwick
Dr M Brandle
Mrs N Brereton
Ms J Brutti
Mr J Budiman
Mr J Burke
Dr K Buu
Mr A Buzo
Mr C Camilleri
Mr S Campbell
Mr J Carrascalao
Mrs A Chow
Mr J Chrystello
Mr R Chui
Mr P Coen
Dr J Collins
Mr C Colomer
Mr A Croboz
Mrs P Curmi
Mrs E Dalton
Mrs D D'Ambrosio- Matellicani
Mr J Daniel
Mr P Davidson
Mr J De Castro Lopo
Mrs J Del Mela
Dr P Denham
Ms S Dennett
Ms M Deschamps-Weary
Mr P Diaz

Mr B Doan
Mr M Doerfler
Mr V Dubossarsky
Prof R Ebied
Mr J Fanaian
Mr D Ferber
Mr J Ferris
Mr C Fifis
Mr B Filipovich
Mr J Flynn
Miss A Fratta
Mr R Frey
Mr W Frick
Mr N Galanos
Mr S Gallos
Dr S Gauntlett
Mrs L Gelbak
Mrs A Gelperowicz
Mr G Gencer
Mr A Gentile
Mrs G Gerbin
Mrs E Gibas
Mrs L Gibbon
Mr L Ginori
Mr M Giovannoni
Mrs Z Golebiowski
Mrs M Gruszka
Mr W Grynglas
Mrs M Gurgone
Mr J Hallett
Mr A Hamadeh
Ms S Hamilton-Smith
Dr M Harvey
Dr T Hegyi
Mr P Hellander
Mr K Hermes
Ms L Honan
Dr M Honari
Mrs R Hood
Mrs S Hovell
Mr V Huerta
Mr V Huynh
Mr R Ireland
Ms P Jamieson
Mr S Janda
Mr R Jeanes
Mrs S Johns
Mr M Jones

Mr A Kalotas
Mr E Kandil
Mr S Karakira
Mr P Kikirekov
Dr G Klim
Mrs F Kontrobarsky
Mrs H Koscharsky
Dr L Kouzmin
Mrs K Koyunoglu
Mr S Kranjec
Dr E Kunz
Mrs S Labib
Ms A Lavotha
Mr V Le
Mr B Lewis
Mr P Lewis
Ms H Linnert
Ms G Louch-Schroefel
Mr J Lovett
Mrs C Mahle
Mr N Marovich
Dr D Marr
Mrs E Marshall
Dr V Matheson
Ms A Mauro
Mrs E McGilvray
Ms A Milman
Mrs E Mocnay
Ms B Modesto
Mrs M Mojic
Mr M Moses
Mr W Motyka
Ms I Moutinho
Mr A Mustafa
Mr M Nasir
Mr P Nguyen
Mr S Nguyen
Mr V Nguyen
Mr P Nguyen-Hoang
Dr T Nicholls
Mrs T Nikolic
Dr C Noble
Ms T Norman
Mrs C North-Samardzic
Mrs J O'Callaghan
Mrs E Oakley
Mr V Ojala
Mrs H Ozcan
Mr M Ozcan
Mr D Padilla
Mr Z Palcic
Mrs P Panasbodi

Mr P Patradoon
Miss A Pavan
Mrs K Pazdzior
Mr B Pelekanakis
Mrs S Petale
Mr D Peters
Mr T Phoumirath
Dr M Piccioli
Dr M Popova
Mrs A Plimer
Mrs M Potocki
Mrs A Radford
Mr B Reynolds
Dr H Riazi
Mrs A Rodriguez-Orona
Mrs L Rossi Gori
Mr R Rubichi
Mr G Samuel
Dr M Sawer
Mrs Y Sayeg-Sedgman
Mr J Seyedi-Isfahani
Mr S Shamat
Ms M Silveira
Mrs I Smit
Mr L Smith
Mrs E Soos
Mrs K Steiner
Mr R Stevanoni
Dr G Strauss
Mr J Sumaryono
Mrs B Sussex
Prof R Sussex
Mr A Tan
Mr C-P Tang
Mrs V Taylor-Bouladon
Mrs F Temur
Mr B Theam
Mr B Thei
Mr T Thong
Prof H Tisch
Mr G Toselli
Sr M Tran
Mr F Trinh
Mrs M-R Tse
Dr P Tuffin
Ms M Tung
Mr H Uchiyama
Ms B Ulmer
Ms E Valverde
Mr J Vasilakakos
Mr D Villis
Ms U Vorst

Mrs A Waldmann
Dr E Watt
Ms S Wharton
Dr R Witton
Ms P Woods
Mr R Wong
Mr Y Xu
Mrs K Young
Mrs V Zabukovec
Mrs D Zakarija
Mr N Zakarija
Ms J Zhou

State Advisory Panels on Translating and Interpreting: Role and Structure

1. Role of the State Advisory Panels

    Consistent with the change from the original title (State Assessment Panels for Translators and Interpreters), the SAPTIs now constitute a key element of the overall NAATI organisation in two ways: -

    (a) by operating as a significant two-way channel of communication by

        (i) identifying local problems and needs, and referring them to NAATI for resolution; and
        (ii) receiving information from NAATI about policies and initiatives and, in turn, distributing appropriate information within their area; and

    (b) by operating as the promotional arm of NAATI at the State level.

2. Functions of a State Advisory Panel

    (a) to promote among the general public, practitioners and the users of practitioners an understanding of the profession of interpreting and translating and of NAATI's role in relation to that profession;

    (b) to advise NAATI regularly on the needs of local employers and the local communities for qualified translators and interpreters, and on the levels and languages in which NAATI should test in the ensuing year;

    (c) to encourage employers to demand the appropriate NAATI qualifications for any position requiring language skills in those languages tested by NAATI and/or testable by NAATI on request;

    (d) to promote the development of the profession generally, including

        (i) encouraging greater communication with and among interested parties, including relevant community organisations;
        (ii) fostering the emergence of a local branch of a national professional association; and
        (iii)conducting workshops aimed at enhancing the professional skills and awareness of practitioners and aspirants to the profession;

    (e) to assist the Regional Officer, language panels and boards of examiners in the conduct of tests;

    (f) to assist the Regional Officer in the provision of counselling;

(g) to make reports or recommendations to NAATI on matters associated with the above functions or on matters specifically referred by NAATI; and

(h) to report annually to NAATI on its activities.

3. Structure and Procedure

(a) A SAPTI shall consist of no fewer than six or more than fifteen members, depending on the local situation.

(b) The members, including the Chairman and Deputy Chairman, shall be appointed by the NAATI Board of Directors, after appropriate consultation.

(c) In the interest of continuity, the terms of office shall be as follows -
(i) for a first appointment: two or three years,
(ii) for a normal appointment: three years,
(iii) for a casual vacancy: for the remainder of the relevant term of office,
with no member holding uninterrupted office for more than two consecutive terms as an appointment under (i) or (ii).

(d) The membership shall consist of people drawn from the following groups:
(i) practitioners - these shall constitute the largest single group,
(ii) people teaching NAATI-accredited courses,
(iii) employers/users of practitioners,
(iv) NAATI language panels/examining boards,
(v) professional associations,
(vi) community organisations such as the Ethnic Communities Council.

(e) Meetings shall be held at least four to six times annually, with due regard to a committee structure where applicable.

(f) Appointments to the SAPTI are made on an individual basis, and substitution or co-option to the actual State Advisory Panel is not permitted, but committees established by the Panel may include representatives and co-opted persons at the discretion of the Panel.

(g) Given the nature of NAATI, membership of a SAPTI, like membership of the Board of Directors, does not carry with it any remuneration.

4. Relationship with NAATI Regional Office

The Regional Office will facilitate the functions of the SAPTI, in particular -

(a) by servicing its meetings; and

(b) by acting as a channel of communication with NAATI,

but shall operate essentially as the local branch office of the NAATI Central Office, with the Regional Officer being directly responsible to the Executive Director.

THE NAATI LEVELS STRUCTURE

The Authority has established five levels at which interpreters and translators may be accredited, ranging from the low level and incidental use of a language (Level 1) to the high level of proficiency which would be required, for instance, at international conferences (Levels 4 and 5). The levels are described in detail in the Authority's booklet <u>Levels of Accreditation for Translators and Interpreters</u>. Briefly, the levels are as follows:

Level 1: Level 1 is an elementary level. At this level, persons are accredited <u>not</u> as interpreters and/or translators, but as "language aides". This level of accreditation is appropriate for persons who are capable of using a minimal knowledge of a language for the purpose of simple communication. This capacity may be a useful adjunct in performing their principal duties.

Level 2: Level 2 represents a level of ability for the ordinary purposes of general business, conversation, reading and writing. This level is generally suitable for those who use a second language as part of their principal duties. Applicants at this level and at all higher levels will be classed as Interpreters, Translators, or both.

Level 3: Level 3 is intended to be the first professional level for those who undertake the general purpose tasks of interpreting and translating in a wide range of subjects. In some cases, practitioners may specialise in particular areas or subjects.

Level 4: Level 4 is the Advanced Professional Level for specialist translating and interpreting. Interpreters working at this level are expected to be capable of both consecutive and simultaneous interpreting at international commercial, scientific and political meetings and conferences. Translators working at this level are expected to be capable of translation of highly complex commercial, scientific, legal and political documents. Level 4 interpreters and translators are expected to operate, under supervision, at high levels of proficiency, compatible with general international standards.

Level 5: Level 5 is the Senior Professional Level for specialist interpreting and translating. Interpreters working at this level are expected to be capable of both consecutive and simultaneous interpreting at international commercial, scientific and political meetings and conferences. Translators working at this level are expected to be capable of, and experienced in translation of high level commercial, scientific, legal and political documents. Level 5 interpreters and translators are expected to operate without supervision at high levels of proficiency, compatible with general international standards.

APPENDIX V:

Fees and Charges: 1987/88

The Authority's complete schedule of fees and charges as at 30 June 1988 was as follows:

APPLICATION FEE
    Initial application only $ 10 (non-refundable)
    Late application $ 20
    Reinstatement of application $ 40

TESTING FEES
    Level 1 $ 45
    Level 2 admission - written $ 25
                     - oral $ 25
                     - both $ 45
            translation $ 70 ($35 each way*)
            interpreting $ 90
            review $ 20
    Level 3 translation $ 90 ($45 each way)
            interpreting $115
            review $ 30 ($15 each way)
    Level 4 translation $300 ($150 each way)
            interpreting   to be determined
            review $ 50
    * Mandarin, Cantonese and Japanese only

Cancellation Fees**
    Admission and Translation $10
    Interpreting $40
** waivable in certain circumstances

Certificate of Accreditation (initial and renewal)
    Level 2 $ 25
    Level 3 $ 30
    Level 4 $ 40

ASSESSMENT FEES

NOTE: The application fee for new applicants should also be added to these
       when applicable.

    Overseas Qualifications Assessment - Level 4 $ 90 (includes cert)
                                       - Level 5 $100 (includes cert)
    Recognition $ 25 (includes cert)
    Accreditation of Course Graduates - Level 1 $ 20
                                       - Level 2 $ 30 (includes cert)
                                       - Level 3 $ 40 (includes cert)
                                       - Level 4 $ 50 (includes cert)

PUBLICATIONS
    Directory $ 40
    Annual Report (1984 onwards) $ 8

SAMPLE TESTS   (available in most languages)
    Admission tests   - Level 2 $ 4
                            - Level 3 $ 4
    Translation tests   - Level 2 $ 8
                            - Level 3 $ 12
    Interpreting (script)   - Level 2 $ 8
                            - Level 3 $ 12
                 (tapes)   - Level 2 $ 6
                            - Level 3 $ 8

LANGUAGE PANELS

TERMS OF APPOINTMENT

This section outlines the conditions governing the appointment of chairpersons and members of the Language Panels. It also indicates the areas of general responsibility implied by such appointments. Specific guidelines appropriate to each stage in the total operations are detailed separately in the following sections.

(i) Appointment of Language Panels

Appointments to Language Panels are made by NAATI. The responsibility for establishing each Panel and for providing guidance on NAATI's requirements is assumed by a NAATI Committee. In the case of some languages, a Committee member may also be a member of the Panel. The Committee will meet formally at least once a year to review the membership of Language Panels and make new appointments.

(ii) Membership of Language Panels

The minimum number of members of a Panel is two. Ideally, all Panels should have a membership of at least three.

Each Panel should consist of:

(a) at least one member who is an established expert in the language other than English; except in special circumstances this member is a native-speaker of the language concerned.

(b) at least one member who is an established expert in English and who has a competence in the other language; except in special circumstances this member is a native-speaker of English. Where no native English speakers are available, persons may be appointed as English advisers to the Panel.

Expertise in interpreting/translating is usually provided by the language experts covered by (a) and (b), but in some circumstances additional members are included on Panels to provide this indispensible expertise.

Members selected on the basis of their expertise in either English or the other language should, except in special circumstances, be native speakers of that language.

(iii) Eligibility for Appointment to Language Panels.

The following conditions govern eligibility for appointment to Language Panels.

The members will ideally have Level 3 accreditation in the language(s) concerned and be practising interpreters and/or translators, teachers of interpreting/translating or other language specific courses, or have academic or professional qualifications to the extent that they would normally be expected to have Level 3 accreditation.
Vacancies on Panels are at all times filled by persons possessing the skills left lacking on the Panel - ie. practitioners/academic/native

English speaker/native speaker of other language. Such persons may only be appointed by the Authority. The Language Panel itself does not have the right to co-opt additional members.

In addition,

(a) No near relative of a candidate for a NAATI accreditation test shall be appointed as a member of a Language Panel.

(b) It shall be the duty of a member of a Language Panel to notify NAATI without delay if he/she becomes aware that a near relative will be a candidate.

(c) Members of the Language Panels who are in doubt concerning the definition of "near relative" in their own case should notify NAATI of all the facts and seek the Authority's determination.

(iv) Period of Appointment.

Members of panels will normally be appointed for a period of three years, renewable upon review at the end of each term. However, NAATI reserves the right to review and subsequently alter, terminate or vary appointments on proper grounds within the 3 year period of appointment. The arrangement may also be terminated at any time by the appointee upon provision of sufficient notice.

(v) Leave of Absence.

It is incumbent upon all members of Language Panels to notify NAATI in the event of their expecting to take leave. Such notification should be forwarded to the Authority's Executive Director in sufficient time to enable action to be taken, if necessary, to secure a replacement.

FUNCTIONS OF LANGUAGE PANELS

The Panels are responsible for:

(i) Setting all examinations in their particular language(s) i.e. Level 1 tests, Level 2 admission tests, Levels 2 and 3 Interpreting and Translation tests, and Level 4 Interpreting and Translation tests as required.

(ii) Vetting of all test papers and tapes and ensuring these are submitted to NAATI in a suitable form for final reproduction;

(iii) Marking of test papers, including supervision of the marking and formulation of recommendations concerning marks and passes to be awarded to candidates, marking of interpreting test tapes when these have not been marked by a Testing Board.

(iv) Participating in interpreting tests as Testing Board members whenever possible.

INTERPRETING/TRANSLATING AND LANGUAGE AIDE COURSES APPROVED BY NAATI

Current information on the following courses and languages offered may be obtained from the institutions concerned.

State	Institution	NAATI Level	Category	Languages approved	Term(s) of NAATI approval	Languages Offered 1988	1987
ACT	Canberra CAE	3	Int/Trans	Spanish Italian	1975-1980 1975-1978	N/A	N/A
ACT	ACT Institute of TAFE	2	Int/Trans	Italian, Spanish, Mandarin and Greek	1988-1992	Italian	N/A
NSW	Sydney TAFE	2	Interpreter	Polish Macedonian Arabic, Greek, Italian Serbian/Croatian, Spanish, Turkish	1983-1989 1983-1984 1978-1984		
	Petersham TAFE			Cantonese Vietnamese	1985-1989 1983-1989	Cantonese	Cantonese Vietnamese
		1	Language Aide	Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Spanish, Arabic, Khmer, Korean	1987-1991	Mandarin Khmer Korean Spanish Vietnamese	Cantonese Spanish Vietnamese
NSW	University of Wollongong	2	Int/Trans	Italian	1983-1992 #	Italian	Italian
NSW	Macarthur Institute of Higher Education	3 (BA) 2 (Ass.Dip)	Int/Trans	Arabic, German, Italian Spanish, Vietnamese	1985-1988	Arabic German Italian Spanish Vietnamese	Arabic German Italian Spanish Vietnamese

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State	Institution	NAATI Level	Category	Languages approved	Term(s) of NAATI approval	Languages Offered 1988	1987
NSW	Newcastle TAFE	2	Interpreter	Serbian/Croatian	1980-1984 1986-1989	N/A	N/A
				Polish	1983-1984 1986-1989		
				Greek, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese	1980-1984		
				Macedonian	1983-1984		
NSW	Burwood Girls' High School	1	Language Aide	Cantonese, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Vietnamese	1986-1990	Cantonese Greek Italian Vietnamese	Cantonese Greek Italian Turkish Vietnamese
NT	Darwin Institute of Technology	2	Int/Trans	Greek Vietnamese Mandarin Portuguese	1984-1989 1985-1989 1986-1989 1987-1989	Greek Mandarin	Greek Portuguese
NT	School of Australian Linguistics, Darwin Institute of Technology	2	Int/Trans	Nominated Aboriginal Languages	1980-1989	Aboriginal/ Island languages, according to student demand	N/A
		1	Language Aide	Nominated Aboriginal Languages	1986-1990		
NT	Institute for Aboriginal Development	1 (in 50 hours)	Language Aide	Arandic, Ngarrka, Western Desert	1980-1991	Subject to student demand	Arrernte (Arandic) Warlpiri Western Desert groups
		2 (in 200 hours)	Interpreter	Waramungu Groups	1982-1991		

State	Institution	NAATI Level	Category	Languages approved	Term(s) of NAATI approval	Languages Offered 1988	1987
NT	Casuarina Secondary College	1	Language Aide	Greek, Italian, French Mandarin, German, Spanish, Indonesian, Vietnamese	1979-1988# 1980-1988#	Greek Vietnamese	Greek French Italian
NT	Adult Migrant Education Centre, Casuarina	1	Language Aide	Polish, Vietnamese, Hakka, Spanish, Portuguese, Malay, Tagalog	1986-1987 1988-1990#	N/A	N/A
QLD	University of Queensland	3	Translation (Japanese into English) Interpreting (both directions)	Japanese	1980-1984	N/A	N/A
		4	Translation (Japanese into English) Interpreting (both directions)	Japanese	1985-1989	Japanese	Japanese
QLD	South Brisbane College of TAFE	2	Int/Trans	Spanish Vietnamese	1988-1992	Spanish Vietnamese	N/A
SA	S.A.C.A.E.	3 (BA) 2 (Ass.Dip)	Int/Trans	Greek, Italian Polish, Croatian/ Serbian, Vietnamese	1979-1991	Greek Italian	Greek Italian
		3 (PG1)	Int or Trans	Vietnamese, Croatian/Serbian, Polish, Greek, Italian, Cantonese/Mandarin, Japanese, Indonesian/ Malay, Spanish, German, French	1987-1991	Italian Japanese Vietnamese	N/A

State	Institution	NAATI Level	Category	Languages approved	Term(s) of NAATI approval	Languages Offered 1988	1987
SA	Adelaide College of TAFE	2	Interpreter	Greek, Serbian/Croatian, Italian Spanish Polish, Vietnamese Khmer Mandarin Farsi	1980-1992 1981-82, 1986-92 1983-1992 1985-1992 1987-1992 1988-1992	 Polish Vietnamese Khmer Mandarin Farsi	 Spanish Polish Vietnamese Mandarin
SA	West Lakes High School	1	Language Aide	Russian, Serbian/Croatian	1983-1985	N/A	N/A
VIC	Victoria College, Toorak	3	Int/Trans	Greek, Italian, Turkish, Serbian/Croatian	1981-1990	Italian Greek	Italian Greek Turkish
VIC	RMIT Technical College (TAFE)	2	Int/Trans	Turkish, Vietnamese Spanish Polish Cantonese Khmer, Macedonian Arabic Nominated 'Minority' languages Japanese Country Interpreters Stream (Italian, Turkish, Greek) Lao, Mandarin	1980-1992 1983-1992 1985-1992 1986-1992 1980-1981, 1987-1992 1987 1987-1992 1987-1992 1988-1992	Turkish Vietnamese Mandarin Cantonese Khmer Macedonian N/A Lao Spanish Arabic Country Interpreters (Italian, Turkish, Greek)	Vietnamese Spanish Cantonese Khmer Macedonian Arabic Japanese Country Interpreters (Italian, Turkish, Greek)

State	Institution	NAATI Level	Category	Languages approved	Term(s) of NAATI approval	Languages Offered 1988	1987
VIC	R.M.I.T. C.A.E.) (1978-82)) RMIT Tech. College) (1975-1978))	3	Int/Trans	Serbian/Croatian, Greek Italian	1975-1982 1978-1982	N/A	N/A
WA	W.A.C.A.E	3 (BA)	Int/Trans	Italian, German Vietnamese, Portuguese	1982-1988 1986-1988	German Italian Vietnamese Portuguese	German Italian Vietnamese Portuguese
	W.A.C.A.E.	3 (PG1)	Trans Trans	German Mandarin	1986-1990 1986-1990#	German (Trans. only) Mandarin# French* (Trans.only)	German (Trans. only) Mandarin# French* (Trans. only)
			Int	German, Mandarin	1986-1990#		
WA	Perth Technical College	2	Interpreter	Vietnamese Portuguese, Greek, German, Cantonese French, Polish Croatian	1983-1988 1984-1988 1982-1984 1983-1984	Hungarian Macedonian Farsi Deaf Sign*	Vietnamese Khmer Farsi Deaf Sign*
				Spanish, Italian	(1981-1982 (1986-1988	Spanish	Spanish
		2	Translator	French, Vietnamese, Spanish, Italian, Polish German, Portuguese	1984-1988 1986-1988	N/A	Greek Japanese

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course/language stream(s) conditionally approved/re-approved by NAATI
* language stream(s) not yet approved by NAATI
§ course/language stream(s) not yet re-approved by NAATI

Notes: 1. NAATI approval is normally given for 5 years, and in the majority of cases is renewed following the due re-accreditation processes.
2. Accreditation of successful students is awarded upon individual application to NAATI and is subject to the recommendation of the institution concerned.
3. While approval for some courses has now expired, graduates who passed those courses during the period shown are eligible for accreditation and may submit an application.

THE ROLE AND COMPOSITION OF NAATI VISITING PARTIES

A.   ROLE

The institution concerned lodges a submission for NAATI approval of the course. The Authority evaluates the submission to determine whether the course falls within NAATI guidelines, and, if warranted, appoints a Visiting Party to inspect the institution concerned.

The Visiting Party inspects the facilities and examines the content and structure of the course, usually for a full day. It holds discussions with staff members involved in teaching the course, evaluates the teaching resources available for the course, examines examples of students' work and, if possible, observes classes in progress. Occasionally, other specific aspects of a course may need to be examined, as directed by the Authority or its specialist sub-committee.

On the basis of its findings, the Visiting Party drafts a report and presents recommendations on the approval of the course to the Authority. In some cases, the Authority may request that certain aspects of the course be altered to improve the quality or balance of the course. In some cases, final approval is made conditional on a favourable report on the final examinations by an external moderator appointed by NAATI and on verification of compliance with conditions set by the Authority.

B.   COMPOSITION

One Visiting Party is appointed by the Authority for each Level. Each Visiting Party consists of a Chairman, who must be an Authority member, and other Authority members with expertise in the teaching and practice of interpreting and translating, and in some of the languages covered by the course. In particular circumstances, a Visiting Party can include a co-opted consultant (available locally where possible) with expertise in a language/s not represented amongst members of the Authority, e.g. a NAATI Language Panel member or NAATI Sub-committee member). The views of such a consultant must be included in the Visiting Party's report.

A NAATI Visiting Party would normally consist of: -

(a)   For Level 1 Courses - maximum of two members

> EITHER   Two local SAPTI members, one of whom with expertise in at least one of the languages offered on the course, and one with educator expertise;
>
> OR   One local SAPTI member with expertise in both areas outlined above, and either the NAATI Regional Officer or a NAATI Director.

(b) **For Courses at Level 2 and Above** - maximum of three members

One or, if appropriate, two members of the Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee, and either a NAATI Director or a co-opted consultant.

If courses are within the ambit of the Australian Council on Awards in Advanced Education, a member or members of the NAATI Visiting Party may be included within the Council's visiting team, thus obviating the need for a separate NAATI Visiting Party. In the case of institutions of Technical and Further Education and secondary schools, NAATI will conduct an independent review of the course.

Canberra 30 June 1988

APPENDIX XI: Consultations

In accordance with a policy agreed to in the previous financial year, the
Board of Directors continued to hold meetings with relevant interest groups
and individuals in conjunction with the normal Board Meetings.   The
following list identifies such meetings during the year under review.

Sydney (2 July 1987)

Commonwealth Authority:	Dept of Immigration Local Government and Ethnic Affairs
NSW Authority:	NSW Ethnic Affairs Commission
Private Organisation:	Federation of Ethnic Community Councils Assoc
Educators:	Sydney Technical College
Public Forum:	47 members of the public
SAPTI:	NSW SAPTI

Perth (21 September 1987)

Commonwealth Authority:	Dept of Immigration Local Government and Ethnic Affairs
WA Authority:	Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission Public Service Board Health Department
Educators:	Perth Technical College WA CAE
Professional Association:	Local Professional Association
Other:	Local agencies
Public Forum:	50 members of the public
SAPTI:	WA SAPTI

Melbourne (5-6 November 1987)

Commonwealth Authority:	Dept of Immigration Local Government and Ethnic Affairs
Victorian Authorities:	Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission Victorian Government Task Force on Language Services Victorian Education Department Victorian Health Department Victorian Police Victorian Adult Deaf Society
Educators:	Victoria College RMIT Broadmeadows TAFE Richmond TAFE
Public Forum:	153 members of the public
SAPTI:	VIC SAPTI

Adelaide (2-4 March 1988)

Commonwealth Authority:	Dept of Immigration Local Government and Ethnic Affairs
SA Authorities:	Commonwealth Employment Service
	Deptartment of Social Security
	SA Ethnic Affairs Commission
Educators:	Adelaide TAFE
	Senior Secondary Assessment Board of SA
Public Forum:	41 members of the public
SAPTI:	SA SAPTI

Canberra (1-3 June 1988)

Commonwealth Authorities:	AACLAME (Australian Advisory Council on Languages and Multicultural Education)
	ACT Health Authority
	Dept of Immigration Local Government and Ethnic Affairs
	Department of Social Security
	Office of Multicultural Affairs
	Public Service Commission
	AUSTRADE
	FAAT (Foreign Affairs and Trade)
Educators:	ACT Institute of TAFE
	CCAE
Public Forum:	24 members of the public
SAPTI:	ACT SAPTI

Note:

A meeting of the Board of Directors was also held in Brisbane on 5 December 1987 immediately after the 1987 Annual General Meeting of the Company, but no public meetings or consultations were held.