



**National Accreditation Authority For  
Translators And Interpreters**

**ELEVENTH REPORT**

**1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990**

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY  
FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS  
(NAATI)

ELEVENTH REPORT

Covering the Period

1 July 1989 to 30 June 1990

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(Incorporated in the A.C.T.)

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(Chairman)



Mr Peter Davidson



Mr John Kiosoglous  
M.B.E., K.S.A., A.E.



Ms Sybille Kovacs



Mrs Luciana Nicholls



(Information correct as at 30 June 1990)

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY  
FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

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

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National Australia Bank

ACCOUNTANTS

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(Information correct as at 30 June 1990)

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NAATI Board at reception. The Board hosted a number of receptions for relevant organizations and authorities in 1989/90.

## **PART A: OVERVIEW**

### **A.1 Introduction**

The National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATTI) is a government sponsored and partially subsidised company which has the basic responsibility of setting and monitoring standards for interpreting and translating in Australia.

During the year 1989/90 NAATTI carried out a wide range of activities to fulfill its charter and to meet the particular objectives set down in Year 4 of the Five Year Plan. These activities included administration of nearly 2250 tests in some thirty languages, substantial progress in the reduction of the backlog of applicants waiting for tests, the regular production of a newsletter ("NAATTI News"), the publication of training aids, the inspection and approval of courses of study leading to interpreter and translator qualifications, the provision of submissions to government enquiries, continuing financial support to the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators (which the Authority had helped to establish in 1987), the drafting of a Model Bill for the registration of interpreters and translators, and numerous consultations with members of the profession and service providing organisations.

Careful financial management has resulted in a small surplus of income over expenditure for the year, and this, together with the small surplus from the previous year, has allowed the Authority to make substantial progress towards the goal of a small capital fund to cover contingencies and to provide for modest but necessary research and development.

This report contains detailed information on the operations and financial affairs of NAATTI and includes the audited statements presented to the Annual General Meeting of the company in December, 1990.

### **A.2 Major Decisions and Recommendations**

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

- the uniform national standardisation of interpreting test presentation (all tests to be presented by high-quality audio tapes);
- the development of new guidelines for the appointment and management of Language Panel members and examiners to help improve the efficiency of test setting and marking;
- the disbandment of the Advisory Committee on Testing with the functions being assumed by the Authority's Central Office professional staff together with assistance from consultants as necessary;

- the finalisation of the Interpreting and Translation definitions together with the production of a career information package;
- the publication of two important brochures: "Professional Interpreters and Translators Help You Break the Language Barrier" (SA SAPTI) and "Interpreting and Translation: an Employers' Guide";
- the increased participation/representation of NAATI at national conferences and seminars;
- the interim reappointment of all SAPTI members to 30 December 1990 to enable adequate time for a review of the role and function of the SAPTIs;
- the determination of criteria for Level 5 accreditation in translation;
- the decision to include a provision for Level 4 accreditation in Interpreting in language combinations not including English to be based on overseas qualifications;
- the provision for NAATI "Recognition" for certain court interpreters in New South Wales who met a very strict set of criteria;
- the decision to reinstate the level of service in Hobart and Darwin to pre 1989/90 levels in accordance with demand and an improved financial situation; and
- an increase in test fees of approximately 7% in response to the CPI increase.

#### A.3 Other Events

- A new Board of Directors was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in consultation with the State /Territory Governments, effective from 1 July 1989 for a term of three years. The new Board consists of Dr Peter Martin (Chairman), Mr Peter Davidson, Mr John Kiosoglous, Ms Sybille Kovacs and Mrs Luciana Nicholls.
- In July 1989, NAATI obtained the distribution rights from the Leo Cussen Institute for the sale of a video entitled "Interpreting for Lawyers". With the permission of the Institute, NAATI added an introduction to the video, altered the title to "Walking a Tightrope" and produced a supplementary handbook to accompany the video.
- In September 1989 NAATI reached an agreement with the Melbourne Olympic Committee to assume responsibility for the provision of a translation of its submission for the 1996 Olympics. The Committee engaged NAATI as a principal consultant rather than private practitioners due to the national importance of the project and the requirement for the strictest confidentiality. NAATI in turn

contracted a principal translator with Level 4 accreditation and extensive international experience and two Level 3 translators with known Australian experience to carry out the work.

- In September 1989, NAATI made a submission in response to the "Review and Evaluation of the Role and Use of Interpreters within the NSW Justice System" by the NSW Attorney General's Department and the NSW Ethnic Affairs Commission.
- In December 1989 NAATI conducted its first collegial marking sessions for the examiners of the translation tests. Sessions were held in Sydney and Melbourne where the majority of Language Panel members reside.
- During January and February 1990, NAATI conducted its first Level 3 preparatory course for interpreters working with the Telephone Interpreter Service (TIS) and the Ethnic Affairs Commission in NSW. The program was initiated at the request of the TIS.
- In February 1990, the Ad Hoc Working Party, established by the Officials' Meeting in October 1989, met to discuss the proposed second Five Year Plan for NAATI. The Working Party, after making various amendments, supported the document which was put before the Conference of Ministers in June 1990. The Conference of Ministers approved the proposed on-going activities of NAATI and the required funding to support them, but requested a review of new and additional activities which would require additional funding. The review was to be carried out by the end of the calendar year.
- In March 1990, NAATI made a submission in response to the "National Inquiry on Access to Interpreters in the Legal System" by the Commonwealth Attorney General's Department.
- In April 1990, NAATI, through Dr Peter Martin, was engaged by the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs to undertake the preliminary preparation of the draft legislation for the registration of interpreters and translators agreed by the March 1989 Ministers' Conference. The consultancy extended beyond the period under review.
- In May 1990, NAATI reviewed and reconstituted the Language Panels. Appointments were made for a three year period, effective from 1 July 1990.
- Throughout the year under review, the NAATI Board of Directors, together with the Executive Director and certain Regional Officers, conducted consultative meetings and public receptions normally in conjunction with the scheduled Board meetings. Meetings were convened in Brisbane and Melbourne to provide direct interaction between NAATI and the various groups with an interest in the interpreting and translating profession.

In addition to these activities, one special Advisory Committee Meeting and three Board meetings were held during the year under review. The special Advisory Committee Meeting was convened during the period between the expiry of the terms of office of the previous Board of Directors and the official appointment of the new Board of Directors. The meeting was convened to provide advice on matters of considerable urgency and was attended by the previous Board of Directors. The three Board meetings were held in Sydney, Brisbane and Canberra.

#### A.4 Testing Objectives

The testing program in 1989/90 included approximately 2,240 tests in 30 languages from Level 2 through to Level 4. In this testing program efforts were concentrated at Level 3. Tests at Level 2 were offered in only nine languages while at Level 3 tests in twenty-nine languages were offered. Consequently, approximately eleven percent of tests were conducted at Level 2, seventy-six percent at Level 3, 1 percent at Level 4 and eleven percent were special on-demand tests at varying levels. Some of the languages of lower client demand were included in the program; namely, Bulgarian, Czech, Finnish, Haaka, Indonesian, Khmer, Lao, Maltese, Persian, Romanian and Thai.

In relation to the elimination of the backlog, the Authority continued to implement the policy on invitations to tests as established in 1986/87. This policy provides each candidate with three opportunities to sit for a particular test, after which his/her name is withdrawn from the list of eligible candidates. This policy was first implemented in 1987/88 and has had a growing significance over the three year period. By 30 June 1990 approximately 10,700 requests for tests had been removed from the lists which almost cleared the long standing backlog of requests which had accumulated over the previous five year period.

#### A.5 Advisory Bodies

##### A.5.1 State Advisory Panels on Translating and Interpreting (SAPTI)

In accordance with the policies made in 1986-87, the State Advisory Panels on Translating and Interpreting continued to perform their functions; namely,

- . promotion of NAATI and the profession in the region;
- . provision of a communication channel between NAATI and interested parties;
- . provision of advice to NAATI on the needs of the region;
- . conduct of professional development activities; and
- . assistance to the Regional Officer in the conduct of tests

The SAPTIs pursued their role with varying degrees of enthusiasm during the year. Most SAPTIs responded to the NAATI request for feedback related to the development of formal definitions of "interpreter" and "translator" and the career information package; to the request for input on a national submission to the National Inquiry Into the Access to Interpreters in the Legal System and to the request for assistance in the conduct of seminars and workshops to assist candidates in their preparation for NAATI tests. In addition, the Western Australian SAPTI assisted with a short Level 3 Preparatory course for interpreters and commenced work on the production of a book to assist professionals working with interpreters. The Queensland SAPTI did much to further the promotion of NAATI by organising a promotional display at the Community Information Exposition and by representing NAATI at several conferences, seminars and meetings. This SAPTI also undertook a survey of interpreting test preparation practices in Queensland. The South Australian SAPTI formed a sub-committee structure during the year to investigate and promote the use of Interpreters and Translators in specific fields. It also produced a brochure entitled "Professional Interpreters and Translators Help You Break the Language Barrier" for general distribution. The Victorian SAPTI devoted considerable time in responding to specific State inquiries or projects such as the Language Services Review, the Language Support in Multi-lingual Classrooms project, and the Category Review of Interpreters and Translators employed by the EAC. The ACT SAPTI made considerable progress in its liaison work with the Australian Federal Police and the Canberra Visitor and Convention Bureau while the New South Wales, Northern Territory and Tasmanian SAPTIs either assisted with the NAATI seminars/workshops and testing programs or endeavoured to encourage the development of local training courses in interpreting and translation.

#### A.5.2 Examiners and Language Panels

In order to conduct tests in particular languages, NAATI must first appoint people 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 the above tasks. These people play a central role in the operations of NAATI, and therefore are expected to possess NAATI accreditation (at least at Level 3 and preferably in both interpreting and translation), tertiary qualifications and extensive experience in translating and interpreting. During the period of review, the membership of the various Language Panels terminated in accordance with the three year appointments made in 1986. Prior to re-constituting the Panels, NAATI reviewed the selection criteria and management procedures with a view to improving the overall efficiency

of the operations of the Language Panels. NAATI advertised all positions as being vacant in December 1989 and received in excess of 225 new applications in response. In addition, all existing Language Panel members were considered for re-appointment. In making the new appointments and re-appointments, NAATI was particularly strict in requiring that the new selection criteria be met. In May 1990, 189 appointments were made to thirty-three Language Panels for a period of three years, effective from 1 July 1990. The terms and conditions of Language Panel appointments are provided in Appendix IV of this report.

Interpreting Test Examiners perform the assessment of "live" interpreting tests only, and therefore the criteria for selection are basically dependent upon the possession 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 the intervening period. The register of examiners will come under review in 1991.

A complete list of Language Panel members and interpreting test examiners is provided in Appendix III.

#### A.5.3 Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee (QAAC)

The Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee, under the chairmanship of Mr Peter Davidson, met three 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 covered a range of issues including:

- the completion of the official NAATI interpreter/translator definitions for general publication;
- the development of a career information package;
- the development of guidelines for Level 5 accreditation in translation;
- the provision of accreditation in language combinations not including English;
- the approval and re-approval of courses in I/T in Australian tertiary institutions leading to NAATI accreditation; and
- the commencement of a thorough review of the guidelines for course approval.

## 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 in 1989/90 a smaller testing program which provided tests in a wide range of languages, but mostly at NAATI Level 3. Since the previous program provided adequate opportunities for most NAATI applicants to qualify themselves for entry to the profession and had a significant impact on substantially reducing the long-term backlog of candidates waiting for tests, it was not viewed as critical to maintain testing at the high levels of the previous two years.

In the year under review, NAATI conducted tests in thirty languages of which only nine were offered at Level 2 and two at Level 4. The languages offered at Level 2 (Bulgarian, Finnish, Hakka, Japanese, Khmer, Korean, Lao, Portuguese and Thai) were languages in which there are very few speakers who would qualify for direct entry to NAATI Level 3 testing. Consequently, NAATI decided to offer tests at Level 2 only in these languages in 1989/90 with a view to increasing the eligible candidacy for Level 3 in the following year. At Level 4, NAATI offered translation tests in Greek and Spanish (into English only) as tests carried over from the previous program. Tests in twenty-nine languages were offered at Level 3.

In addition to the tests conducted in the major capital cities of Australia, NAATI conducted one Level 2 interpreting test and one Level 2 translation in Japanese in Cairns. Although NAATI had the capacity to test a much larger candidature in Cairns and Townsville, only one candidate presented for the test. In addition, twenty one-way Level 3 translation tests in six major languages (French, German, Italian, Mandarin, Persian and Spanish) were conducted in Auckland, New Zealand, with the co-operation of the University of Auckland. Sixteen one-way Level 3 translation tests in five languages (Arabic, Cantonese, French, German and Japanese) were conducted in Wellington, New Zealand. The tests were set and marked in Australia but conducted in New Zealand.

In accordance with the policy established in 1987/88, all passages for translation from English into the other language, and the English consecutive passage for the Level 3 Interpreting test were selected by the NAATI professional staff and approved by English language consultants for use across all languages tested. Consequently, it was possible to achieve a greater level of standardisation across all languages in the testing program. Further, for those Language Panels which did not have a native English speaker, English language specialists were recruited to participate in the marking by assessing the grammar, spelling, and style of passages translated from the other language into English.

For many years, NAATI has received requests to test with greater frequency. However, its resources were such that the annual program could

not be extended beyond one round of tests per year. In order to partially meet the demand for more frequent testing, NAATI made available special on-demand tests for individuals or small groups of candidates. Such tests are provided on a cost-recovery basis and are therefore priced well above the normal test fees. In 1989/90, 262 special "on-demand" tests were conducted in comparison with sixty-three in the previous period. One hundred and eighty one special tests were conducted at Level 2 (70 translation, 111 interpreting), 79 tests at Level 3 (70 translation, 9 interpreting), one test at Level 4 and one test at Level 1.

The financial aspect of the annual testing program for 1989/90 was positive in that the direct testing revenue exceeded the direct testing expenditure by \$31,532. The margin of direct profit was considerably less than in the previous year (\$99,012) as a result of the nature of the testing program. It should be noted, however, that the direct expenditures related to the testing program represent only a proportion of the total cost since there are many indirect costs which are difficult to separate from the general operational expenditures. Indirect testing costs such as the salaries of the Registrar, Regional Officers, computer operator, accounts personnel, and associated costs such as postage/courier and telephone, cost considerably more than the balance of the direct "profits". In order to contain the costs of testing, the Authority did not increase the remuneration fees for examiners who set, mark or supervise the tests. As in the previous period, the Authority reduced the work required of Language Panels in setting the tests by requiring them to provide only the "other" language texts and by NAATI assuming a large proportion of the technical preparation of the tests. The use of English passages common across all languages also represents considerable cost savings.

#### B.1.2 The 1989/90 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, geographic variations etc. 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

The main features of the 1989/90 testing program included:

- a) the large range of languages offered (thirty);
- b) the concentration of testing at Level 3 (twenty-nine languages);
- c) the limited range of tests at Level 2 and Level 4 (nine and two languages respectively);
- d) the inclusion of languages at Level 2 which are in demand, and for which there are few candidates, and where there are relatively few eligible candidates for Level 3 testing;
- e) the introduction of tests in Finnish at Levels 2 and 3; and
- f) the temporary suspension of testing at Level 1.

In the previous program, provision was made to test at Level 1 and Level 2 Admission prior to the Level 2 testing program later in the year. A review of the results of these tests later in the year revealed that the Level 2 Admission test did not necessarily serve the purposes for which it was devised. Further, it was not clear whether the Level 1 accreditation test was accurately measuring the skills which would be required of Language Aides in the workplace. Consequently in April 1989 the Board decided to discontinue the Level 2 Admission test and to temporarily suspend the Level 1 accreditation test until such time that a proper review of its function and format could be conducted. Consequently no tests at these Levels were conducted in the 1989/90 program.

The 1989/90 testing program was one of moderate size in terms of the number of languages tested and the total number of tests conducted. In summary, NAATI conducted a total of 1,982 tests over thirty languages within the annual testing program and 262 special on-demand tests in the period under review. This resulted in 1,198 accreditations. For the purpose of comparability in Table 2, the 1,294 one direction Level 3 translation tests conducted in the annual program and the 70 one-direction Level 3 special translation tests have been amalgamated into 682 two-direction tests.

The program was announced in June 1989. It was conducted in three sessions, viz; Level 4 Translation tests from 13 to 17 November, Level 2 and 3 translation tests on 24-25 November and Level 2 and 3 interpreting tests between March and July 1990. In order to achieve a better balance in the overall testing program, the translation tests were brought forward from the normal testing month of March to November. Although this meant that it had been only eight months since the previous round of translation tests, this had little effect on the overall acceptance rate for translation tests. The change in timing of the translation tests at Levels 2 and 3 was very successful and helped to spread the total workload in relation to testing for both the Central Office, the Regional Offices and the Language

Panels over a longer period of the year. As a result, it is anticipated that the annual testing programs in future will schedule translation tests in November and interpreting tests between March and June. However, it was found that the programming of translation tests for both Levels 2 and 3 and for Level 4 within the same month created some problems for Language Panels. Consequently, in future, the Level 4 tests will be scheduled in the month of June or July.

The details of the 1989/90 testing program and its relationship to previous programs, are provided by the following series of statistical tables and graphs.

In 1989/90 there was one national testing program as follows:

Table 1: THE NATIONAL TESTING PROGRAM: 1989/90

Language	Level			
	2 Trans	2 Int	3 Trans	3 Int
				4 Trans
Arabic			X	X
Bulgarian	X	X		
Cantonese			X	X
Croatian			X	X
Czech			X	X
Deaf Sign				X
Farsi			X	X
Finnish	X	X	X	X
French			X	X
German			X	X
Greek			X	X
Haaka		X		X
Indonesian			X	X
Italian			X	X
Japanese	X	X	X	X
Khmer	X	X	X	X
Korean	X	X	X	X
Lao	X	X	X	X
Macedonian			X	X
Maltese			X	X
Mandarin			X	X
Polish			X	X
Portuguese	X	X	X	X
Romanian			X	X
Russian			X	X
Serbian			X	X
Spanish			X	X
Thai	X	X	X	X
Turkish			X	X
Vietnamese			X	X

Table 2: Number of Tests Conducted 1985-1990 \*

Test	1985/6	1986/7	1987/8	1988/9	1989/90
Level 1	0	304	6	318	1
Level 2 Adm.	965	481	181	397	N/A
Level 2 Trans	281	706	364	714	190
Level 2 Int.	390	640	304	764	239
Level 3 Adm	185	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Level 3 Trans (2 direction)	190	533	644	512	682
Level 3 Int	130	313	368	346	425
Level 4 Trans					
Into Other Lang	0	31	38	18	14
Into English	0	39	37	21	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2141</b>	<b>3047</b>	<b>1942</b>	<b>3090</b>	<b>1562</b>
No. Languages	18	17	33	27	30

\* Table includes tests conducted within the annual program AND as special on-demand tests.

This table shows that:

- the 1989/90 testing program was large in terms of the range of languages offered, moderate in terms of the number of tests conducted and narrow in terms of the range of levels offered.
- the number of tests at Level 2 was very limited due to the narrow range of languages offered and due to the fact that those languages selected have a very limited candidature.
- the demand for Level 3 testing continues to be very strong, possibly in response to the increasing requirement by employers for practitioners to hold NAATTI Level 3 accreditation.
- the demand for testing at Level 4 was quite high considering the fact that tests in only two languages (Greek and Spanish into English) were offered.

Table 3: Languages and Levels Tested: 1980-1989

Language	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985/6	1986/7	1987/8	1988/9	1989/90
Arabic	2T	2T	2,3	2,3	2,3		1,2,3	3,4	1,2,3	3
Bulgarian								1,2,3		2
Cantonese			2		2,3	2,3	1,2,3		1,2,3	3
Croatian	2,3	2T	2,3	2,3	2,3	2A,3A	2,3	2,3	1,2,3	3
Czech					2,3			2,3		3
Deaf Oral							3I	1,2I,3I		-
Deaf Sign				2I	2I	2I	3I	1,2I,3I	1,2I,3I	3
Dutch					2,3			2,3		-
Finnish										2,3
French	2,3	2,3	2,3		2,3	2A,3A	1,2,3,4	2,3,4	1,2,3,4	3
German	2,3	2,3	2,3		2,3	2A,3A	1,2,3	2,3,4	1,2,3,4	3
Greek	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2A,3A	1,2,3		1,2,3	3,4
Hakka								2A,2I		2,3
Hungarian					2,3	2,3	2,3		1,2,3	-
Indonesian					2,3		1,2,3		1,2,3	3
Italian	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3,4	3,4	1,2,3,4	3
Japanese	2I,3I		2,3		2,3			2,3	1,2,3,4	2,3
Khmer	2T,3T				2	2,3		2,3	1,2,3	2,3
Korean									1,2,3	2,3
Lao			2,3		2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3	2,3
Macedonian			2,3	2T,3T				2,3	1,2,3	3
Malay					2,3		1,2,3	2,3	1,2,3	-
Maltese					2,3			2,3		3
Mandarin	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3	3,4	1,2,3,4	3
Pilipino									1,2,3	-
Persian									1,2,3	3
Polish		2T	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3	2,3	1,2,3	3
Portuguese			2,3	2	2,3	2,3		2,3	1,2,3	2,3
Romanian						2,3		2,3	1,2,3	3
Russian	2,3	2T,3T	2,3	2,3	2,3		1,2,3	3,4	1,2,3,4	3
Serbian	2,3	2T,3T	2,3	2,3	2,3	2A,3A	1,2,3	2,3	1,2,3	3
Slovak								2,3	1,2,3	-
Spanish	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3,4	3,4	1,2,3,4	3
Thai					2,3	2,3		2,3		2,3
Turkish	2	2T	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3		2,3	1,2,3	3
Ukrainian								3		-
Vietnamese	2,3		2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3	3	1,2,3	3
Total Number of Languages	11	14	17	15	25	18	17	33	27	30

Notes:

1 = Level 1; 2 = Level 2; 3 = Level 3; 4 = Level 4.

A = Admission Test only; T = Translation Test only; I = Interpreting Test only.

Table 3 shows:

- a third consecutive year (1988,89,90) with an extensive range of languages tested;
- the concentration of testing at Level 3 in the 1989/90 testing program;
- the availability of testing at Level 2 in a limited range of languages of high need but low demand in 1989/90;
- the introduction of testing in Finnish in 1989/90; and
- the very limited availability of tests at Level 4 in 1989/90.

It should be noted that programs which contain a large number of languages but at restricted levels such as the one in this financial year, have a number of beneficial effects, namely:

- (a) Language Panels are better able to meet required time schedules to design and mark a narrower range of tests;
- (b) Smaller Language Panels are more able to meet the NAATI requirements in terms of specifications and time lines since the fewer members with narrower ranges of expertise are less pressured;
- (c) The Central Office carries a heavy load in relation to the wide range of languages offered due to the preparation of the test materials, but is compensated by the lower volume of test scripts and tapes to process for results; and
- (d) The Regional Office staff can better manage a smaller volume of tests.

In summary, the smaller volume of tests has had the effect of enabling greater efficiency among both NAATI staff and the Language Panels and has enabled a better service to be offered to the candidates.

#### 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 was approximately 50% of that of the previous program (1,996 tests vs 3,999 tests) and can be attributed to the non-availability of tests at Level 1 and only very limited availability at Level 2, the Levels at which there is the largest candidature;

Table 4: 1989-90 Testing Program: Rates of Acceptance of Invitations and Rates of Passes

Test	Annual Testing Program						Special Tests				
	No. of Inv	No. Sat	Acceptances		Passes		No. Inv	No. Sat	% Inv	Pass	% of Pass
			% of Inv	Accept	No. Inv	% of Accept					
Level 2 Translation	457	119	26.03	54	45.38	71	71	100	22	30.98	
Level 2 Interpreting	655	157	23.97	57	36.30	111	111	100	39	35.14	
Level 3 Translation Paper 1	2290	690	30.13	211	30.58	39	39	100	14	35.90	
Paper 2	2039	506	29.23	203	34.06	31	31	100	11	35.48	
Level 3 Interpreting	2267	413	18.21	86	20.82	9	9	100	4	44.44	
Level 4 Translation Paper 1	23	11	47.83	1	9.09	1	1	100	0	0.00	
Paper 2	27	10	37.04	1	10.00						
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7758</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>30.35% (Aug)</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>26.60 (Aug)</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>36.39</b>	

- the overall acceptance rate was 30.35%, an increase of 11.05% from the previous program, most notably for the Level 3 translation tests. This may reflect the increasing level of qualification demanded by major employers;
- the overall pass rate across all tests was 26.60%, a decrease of 7.82% from that of the previous program. Specifically, the pass rates by level varied from 9.1% at Level 4 to 45.4% for the Level 2 Translation tests.
- the acceptance rate for special on-demand tests was 100%.
- the pass rate for special on-demand tests was 36.39%, approximately 10% higher than for the tests in the annual program (26.60%). This may reflect the greater confidence and competence of candidates seeking accreditation by this type of test which has a fee at full cost recovery.

A comparison of the pass rates for the various levels of tests in the period 1986/87 to 1989/90 highlights several variations (Refer to Table 5 below). The pass rate at Level 1 decreased very significantly from 1986/87 to 1988/89 (from 52.6% to 22.6%). In 1987/88 the small candidature (6 candidates) rendered the pass rate (66.7%) as statistically insignificant. However, the number of candidates in 1986/87 (304) and in 1988/89 (318) is comparable although the pass rate differential is substantial. The test format and marking guidelines remained the same over the period suggesting that the competence of the candidature in the latter year was significantly less than that of the earlier period.

The variation between the Level 1 pass rate and the Level 2 Admission test pass rate between 1986/87 and 1988/89, may be explained by the fact that candidates must pass both parts of the Level 1 test for a "pass" to be recorded, while candidates may be awarded a "pass" for one of the two parts of the Level 2 Admission test. The pass rate for the Admission test in 1988/89 (60.8% for Part 1 and 49.8% for Part 2) are comparable for the pass rates for the previous two years.

The pass rates for the Level 2 translation tests are comparable throughout the period ranging from 38.2% in 1988/89 to 45.38% in 1989/90 while the pass rates for the Level 2 interpreting tests have been consistently declining from 50.3% in 1986/87 to 36.30% in 1989/90. Given the fact that test formats and marking guidelines have remained unchanged, this would suggest that the competency of the recent candidates for interpreting tests is below that of earlier groups.

The pass rates for the Level 3 translation tests over the four year period are comparable, ranging from 34.9% in 1986/87 to 30.58% in 1989/90 while the rate for the interpreting test at Level 3 has fluctuated between 32.1% in 1988/89 and 20.02% in 1989/90 with other years falling between these values.

The pass rate for Level 4 translation tests in both language directions has varied considerably from year to year. The statistics which range from 0.0% to 64.5% have little validity due to the small number of candidates participating in tests at this level.

Overall, the average pass rates for all Levels have fallen consistently over the four year period and especially in the 1889/90 testing program. A number of factors may have contributed to this trend including the declining quality of candidates presenting themselves for testing, the tightening of NAATI standards in the interpreting tests and the continuing lack of suitable training programs to precede the testing process.

Table 5: A comparison of Average Pass Rates by Level and Test: 1986/87, 1987/88, 1988/89 and 1989/90

Test	Pass Rate 1986/87	Pass Rate 1987/88	Pass Rate 1988/89	Pass Rate 1989/90
Level 1	52.6	66.7	22.6	n.a.
Level 2 Adm.	53.5	55.4	55.3	n.a.
Level 2 Trans.	40.2	45.3	38.2	45.38
Level 2 Int.	50.3	57.2	49.3	36.30
Level 3 Trans				
Paper 1:	34.9	31.5	31.4	30.58
Paper 2:	33.6	37.8	37.6	34.06
Level 3 Int.	27.8	23.1	32.1	20.82
Level 4 Trans.				
Paper 1:	64.5	13.2	22.2	9.09
Paper 2:	35.9	10.8	0.0	10.00
Average of all Levels	----	----	----	----
	43.7	37.89	36.08	26.60

A comparison of pass rates on a State basis as shown by Table 6 (below) reveals the following patterns: -

- Where wide variations from the average occur, (note statistics for NT, TAS) there has been a very small candidature (usually less than 10) which renders the statistics insignificant.
- Due to the small candidature in the Northern Territory and Tasmania, comparisons with the national average cannot be made with any reliability.
- At Level 2 Translation, the ACT candidates performed well above the national average. However, the ACT statistic has been distorted by the fact that only one or two candidates sat for tests in each of four languages and all passed, giving a pass rate of 100% in these four languages. This raised the overall pass rate for the Territory to a level well above the national average. In Queensland and Western Australia, candidates performed considerably below the national average. However the small number of candidates sitting in each State (seven and twelve respectively) renders the statistic insignificant. In all other States, the pass rates approximated the national average or were slightly above.
- At Level 2 Interpreting, the pass rates for different States were highly variable. Only New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria had twenty or more candidates. The small candidature overall contributes to the highly variable statistics.
- At Level 3 Translation (into the other language), the ACT performed well above the average and QLD performed well below the average. On tests into English, candidates from the ACT performed well above the national average while those from NSW performed slightly below it. All other States (excluding the NT and TAS) were close to the national average.
- In the Level 3 Interpreting test, South Australian candidates performed well above the national average while those from Western Australia performed well below it. All other States (excluding the NT and TAS) had pass rates similar to the national average.
- At Level 4 the comparison to the national average has little meaning since very few candidates sat in any particular State.

The State variations in pass rates are often influenced by the regional pattern of languages in demand. The pass rates for languages vary considerably depending on the educational backgrounds of the candidates and the length of time they have been resident in Australia. As an example, the pass rates for various languages tested at Level 3 (translation into English) with a candidature in excess of 20 ranged from 12.82% for Arabic to 60.00% for Mandarin.

Table 6: Percentage Pass Rates for NAATI Tests by State:  
1989/90 Program

TEST	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	National Average
Level 2 Trans	71.37	42.45	0.00	20.84	50.20	0.00	56.08	35.06	45.38
Level 2 Int	28.57	28.99	0.00	35.00	64.29	0.00	54.17	41.67	36.30
Level 3 Trans									
Paper 1	45.95	31.42	7.69	20.75	28.21	50.00	28.29	30.00	30.58
Paper 2	53.13	29.19	6.25	34.78	30.43	50.00	36.67	34.09	34.06
Level 3 Int	26.67	20.56	50.00	16.67	37.04	0.00	18.97	12.50	20.82
Level 4 Trans									
Paper 1	N/A	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	50.00	N/A	9.09
Paper 2	0.00	0.00	N/A	N/A	0.00	N/A	33.33	N/A	10.00

#### B.1.2.3 Persons Awaiting Testing

Since 1986 NAATI has made a conscious effort to reduce the "backlog" of candidates waiting to sit for tests. In 1987/88 NAATI redefined the "backlog" as the number of candidates who are waiting for their first invitation to be tested in a language that is tested on a frequent or occasional basis. This definition excluded those candidates who have applied for accreditation in a language never likely to be tested since candidates in this category are eligible for Recognition. The number of candidates in this category is relatively small, (see Table 7 below). In the period under review (1.7.89 - 30.6.90) eighty Finnish entries were removed from this list since Finnish was re-categorised as a language tested on an occasional basis, commencing in the 1989/90 testing program. The sixty six new language entries added to the list brought the end-of-year total to 706, slightly below that of the previous year.

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

Test	30.6.1987	30.6.1988	30.6.1989	30.6.1990
Level 1 Accreditation	79	92	102	93
Level 2 Admission	278	284	288	-
Level 2 Translation	72	78	108	212
Level 2 Interpreting	49	53	55	247
Level 3 Translation	111	112	130	79
Level 3 Interpreting	38	49	48	73
Level 4 Translation	1	2	9	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>628</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>706</b>

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 very significant progress was been made between 1987/8 and 1988/89 but that in the twelve month period to 30 June 1990, the backlog appears to have increased significantly from 2,484 language entries to 6,455. This anomaly has been brought about by the discontinuation of the Level 2 Admission test which had 4,517 language entries registered under zero to two invitations in the previous year the redistribution of these entries to the zero invitation category for Level 2 translation or interpreting. Without this redistribution, the backlog for 30 June 1990 would have been 1,938 which would have represented even further progress on the previous year. The lack of testing at Level 2 in the year under review exacerbated the statistical backlog at this Level.

Each year NAATI receives approximately 1600 new applicants who make requests for approximately 4,480 tests. Many of these requests are fulfilled during the year of application within the annual testing program. The requests associated with languages not tested within the program, or those which have been received after the closing date for testing are included in the backlog statistics. The backlog as so defined is expected to stabilise at approximately 2,000 language entries, which is an acceptable figure given the number of languages covered and the impracticability of testing all levels and languages every year.

Table 8: Status of Language Entries in Relation to Invitations to Tests:  
at 30 June 1988, 30 June 1989 and 30 June 1990

(a) 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

(b) 30 June 1989

Test Type	Not yet Invited (1)	Invited Once	Invited Twice	Invited Thrice	Removed (2)
Level 1 Accreditation	417	1274	1567	1	29
Level 2 Admission	589	2095	1833	14	5165
Level 2 Translating	343	1293	1108	652	457
Level 2 Interpreting	364	1394	864	581	560
Level 3 Translating	340	851	1300	1060	690
Level 3 Interpreting	288	751	1090	916	684
Level 4 Translating	143	44	95	55	15
Total	2484	7702	7857	3279	7600

(c) 30 June 1990

Test Type	Not yet Invited (1)	Invited Once	Invited Twice	Invited Thrice	Removed (2)
Level 1 Accreditation	355	1235	1550	1	29
Level 2 Admission	0	0	0	0	4874
Level 2 Translating	2523	1287	1008	74	1112
Level 2 Interpreting	2841	1388	798	78	1143
Level 3 Translating	392	763	611	989	1846
Level 3 Interpreting	190	725	516	894	1596
Level 4 Translating	154	72	89	9	63
Total	6455	5470	4572	2045	10663

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, eg. 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 1989/90 period. During the period, 810 candidates received their first accreditation and an additional 377 candidates received a second, third or more accreditation, giving a total of 6,512 accredited persons at the end of the period under review. The total number of accreditations at 30 June 1990 was 10,664 (or approximately 1.63 per person), while 673 persons held 1199 recognitions. Of the 10,664 accreditations 3,684 are at Level 3, 165 at Level 4 and 8 at Level 5.

Table 9: Applicant Statistics: Persons and Language 1 Entries: 1989/90

a) PERSONS

Number of applicants, up to 30.6.1989	16,027
Number of new applicants 1.7.1988-30.6.1989	1,544
<b>Total number of applicants, as at 30.6.1989</b>	<b>17,571</b>
Number of persons accredited, up to 30.6.1989	5,702
Number of applicants accredited, 1.7.89-30.6.1990 without previous accreditations	810
<b>Total number of persons accredited as at 30.6.1990</b>	<b>6,512</b>
Number of persons recognised, up to 30.6.89	644
Number of persons recognised 1.7.89-30.6.90	29
<b>Total number of persons recognised as at 30.6.90</b>	<b>673</b>
Total persons accredited and/or recognised at 30.6.89	6,346
<b>Total persons accredited and/or recognised at 30.6.90</b>	<b>7,185</b>

b) LANGUAGE ENTRIES

Number of language entries, up to 30.6.1989	45,023
Number of new language entries 1.7.89-30.6.90	4,053
<b>Total number of language entries as at 30.6.1990</b>	<b>49,076</b>
Number of language entries accredited up to 30.6.89	9,091
Number of language entries accredited 1.7.89-30.6.90	1,573
<b>Total number of language entries accredited as at 30.6.90</b>	<b>10,664</b>
Number of language entries recognised up to 30.6.1989	1,117
Number of language entries recognised 1.7.89-30.6.90	82
<b>Total number of language entries recognised as at 30.6.90</b>	<b>1,199</b>
Total number of language entries accredited/recognised as at 30.6.90	10,208
<b>Total number of language entries accredited/recognised as at 30.6.90</b>	<b>11,863</b>

The general trends in the testing process are demonstrated by Graphs 1 to 3. Graph 1 illustrates the size of the various testing programs between 1985 and 1990. It can be seen that the 1989/90 program was comparative to that of 1987/88, and that both represent a moderate-size program. A pattern of alternatively larger and smaller programs is beginning to emerge which permits NAATI to better manage the candidate demand for tests and the market demand for interpreters and translators. Admission tests decreased in importance from 1984/85 and were discontinued according to the policy introduced in 1988/89. Consequently no admission tests were conducted in the period under review.

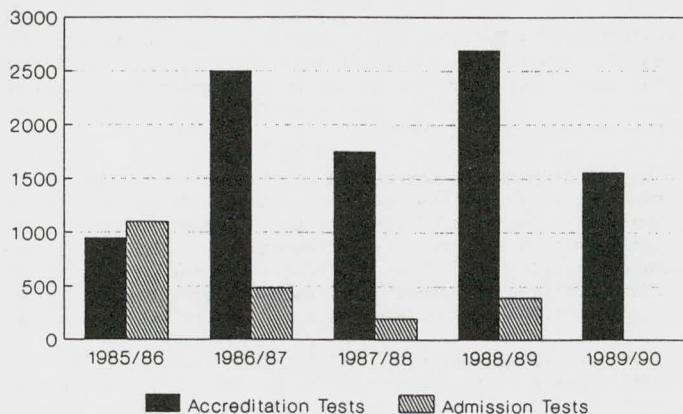
Graph 2 illustrates the person statistics at 30 June 1990. As expected, it can be seen that New South Wales and Victoria have the largest number of applicants and accredited persons. In most States between 35% and 45% of applicants are accredited, the only exception being Tasmania which has approximately 24% of its applicants accredited. It is interesting to note that of the overseas applicants, approximately 66% have achieved accreditation, most of whom have done so by the testing method.

Graph 3 shows the level activity associated with the testing program for 1989/90 on a State basis. It can be seen that New South Wales and Victoria dominate the activities with a large number of new requests for testing, the majority of test results being issued and the largest number of accreditations awarded. It can also be seen that the ACT, South Australia, Queensland and Western Australia are comparative in the level of activity at approximately 15% to 20% of that of New South Wales. Activity in the Northern Territory and Tasmania is well below that of other States and indicates that additional encouragement is needed in these States to promote professional interpreting and translation. Overall, the number of accreditations awarded represents only about 9% of the results given. This may be explained by the fact that the component designated as "results" includes a result of "did not sit" in addition to "pass" and "fail". Thus, the proportion of results which are shown as accreditations should not be considered as an indication of the pass rate for tests.

In summary, it is clear from the graphs that there is a continuing demand for NAATI tests from new applicants. In the period under review NAATI received an additional 3,777 requests for tests. To date, 7,587 accreditations have been awarded on the basis of testing with 1,145 being awarded in the period under review. Approximately 70% of all accreditations (by testing) made during the period under review were awarded to persons resident in New South Wales and Victoria. Additional accreditations have been made on the basis of NAATI-approved courses or by overseas qualifications.

Graph 1

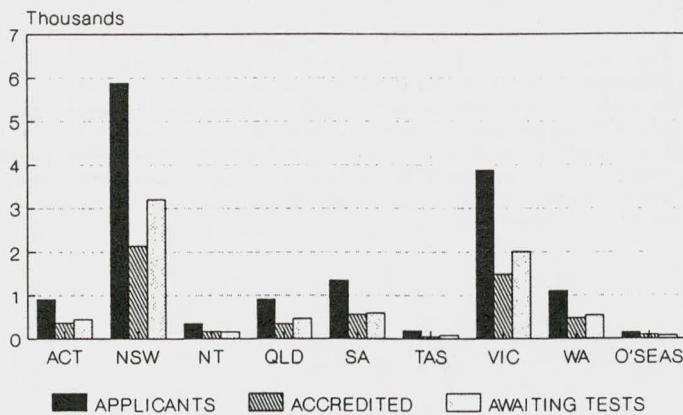
## Number of Tests 1985-1990 Accreditation and Admission Tests



Based on Language Entries

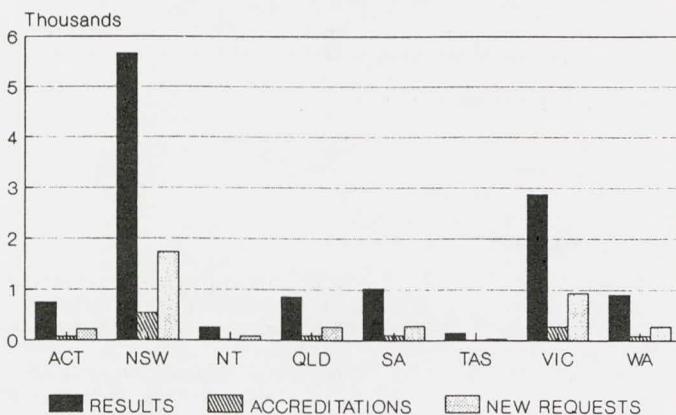
Graph 2

## PERSON STATISTICS: 30.6.90 Applicants, Accredited, Awaiting Tests



# TESTS: 1.7.89 TO 30.6.90

## Results, Accreditations, New Requests



Based on Language Entries

### B.1.2.5 Testing Policy Issues

In November 1989 the NAATI Board of Directors approved new selection procedures for Language Panel Membership, and for Interpreting Test Examiners. (See Appendix IV) During the period January-May 1990, all Language Panels were reviewed, new applications sought and existing members' re-applications considered. In May 1990 the Board approved the appointment of 189 members to thirty-three Language Panels to be effective from 1 July 1990.

Although the need for a review of the test formats and eligibility criteria for entry to Level 2 and Level 3 by testing was recognised by the Board, NAATI did not have the resources to conduct it during the period under review. The issue will be taken up at the earliest possible opportunity.

## 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 1990

R	WACAE	B.A. Interpreting/Translating course (Level 3) (1989-1993) New language stream: Indonesian/Malay (1988)
A	WACAE	Graduate Diploma of Arts in Interpreting and Translating (Level 3) Mandarin (1988-1990) New language stream: French (1988-1990) (Translation only)
R	Petersham TAFE	Level 2 Interpreter course (1990-1994)
R	Perth Technical College	Level 2 Interpreter course (1989-1993) New language stream: Australian Deaf Sign (1987-1993)
A	RMIT Technical College (Geelong)	Level 2 Interpreter/Translator course (1990-1992)
A	ACT Institute of TAFE	New language stream: Mandarin (1990-1992)
R	Victoria College	B.A. (Interpreting and Translating) (Level 3) (1990-1994) New language streams: Arabic, Spanish, Vietnamese
A	Victoria College	Graduate Diploma of Arts in Interpreting/Translating (Level 3) (1989-1993)
A	Liverpool College of TAFE	Level 1 Language Aide course (1990-1992)
R	University of Western Sydney, Macarthur	B.A. (Interpreting/Translating) (Level 3) (1990-1992)
A	South Brisbane TAFE	New language stream: Cantonese

A list of NAATI-approved courses as at 30 June 1990 can be found on page 74 (Appendix VI).

Other Course Submissions considered by the Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee

1. Monash University

Proposal for a Level 3 Graduate Diploma/M.A. Degree in Japanese Interpreting

It was considered that QAAC should take a consultative role if required but the submission should be revised to bring it into line with NAATTI guidelines.

2. Fremantle College of TAFE

Proposal for a Level 1 Language Aide course

The proposal was incomplete at the end of the period under review. Consideration will continue into the next financial year.

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 Accreditations by Course - 1.7.89 to 30.6.90

State	Level 4	Level 3	Level 2	Level 1	Total
<b>New South Wales</b>					
Macarthur Institute of Higher Education	N/A	41	20	N/A	61
Petersham TAFE	N/A	N/A	13	19	32
Sydney TAFE	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	4
Newcastle TAFE	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	2
					99
<b>Australian Capital Territory</b>					
ACT TAFE	N/A	N/A	16	N/A	16
					16
<b>Northern Territory</b>					
Northern Territory University	N/A	N/A	10	N/A	10
Casuarina Secondary College	N/A	N/A	N/A	9	9
					19
<b>Queensland</b>					
University of Queensland	1	N/A	N/A	N/A	1
South Brisbane TAFE	N/A	N/A	12	N/A	12
					13
<b>South Australia</b>					
SACAE	N/A	2	4	N/A	6
Adelaide TAFE	N/A	N/A	22	N/A	22
West Lakes High School	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2
					30
<b>Victoria</b>					
RMIT Technical College	N/A	N/A	92	N/A	92
Victoria College	N/A	49	N/A	N/A	99
					141
<b>Western Australia</b>					
Perth Technical College	N/A	N/A	15	N/A	15
WACAE	N/A	14	N/A	N/A	14
					29
<b>TOTAL ACCREDITATIONS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>347</b>

\* N/A - Not Available

Table 11: No. of Persons Accredited by Course

State	1986/87					1987/88					1988/89					1989/90						
	4	3	2	1	Total	4	3	2	1	Total	4	3	2	1	Total	4	3	2	1	Total		
<u>Australian Capital Territory</u>																						
ACT TAFE						N/A					N/A					8	-	8	-	16	-	16
Canberra CAE	-	-	-	-			2	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>Total</b>	-	-	-	-	N/A	-	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	-	10	-	-	16	-	16	
<u>New South Wales</u>																						
Uni. of Western Sydney, Macarthur	-	2	42	-	44	-	32	22	-	54	-	27	37	-	64	-	41	20	-	61		
Sydney TAFE	-	-	22	-	22	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	8	-	8	-	-	4	-	4		
Petersham TAFE	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	13	34	47	-	-	13	19	32		
Newcastle TAFE	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	5	-	5	-	-	2	-	2		
University of Wollongong	-	-	-	-		-	-	2	-	2	-	-	3	-	8	-	-	-	-	-		
Burwood Girls High School						N/A	-	-		16	16	-	-	-	11	11	-	-	-	-		
<b>Total</b>	-	2	78	-	80	-	32	39	16	87	-	27	71	45	143	-	41	39	19	99		
<u>Northern Territory</u>																						
Northern Territory Uni. (TAFE)	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	10	-	10		
Casuarina Secondary College	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	9		
<b>Total</b>	-	-	12	2	14	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	7	-	7	-	-	10	9	19		
<u>Queensland</u>																						
University of Queensland	3	1	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	7	4	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1		
South Brisbane TAFE						N/A					N/A	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	12	-	12	
<b>Total</b>	3	1	-	-	4	7	-	-	-	7	4	-	13	-	17	1	-	12	-	13		
<u>South Australia</u>																						
SA CAE	-	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	13*	-	4	-	13*	-	2	4	-	6	
Adelaide TAFE	-	-	19	-	19	-	-	13	-	13	-	-	33	-	33	-	-	22	-	22		
<b>Total</b>	-	6	19	-	25	-	-	13	-	13	-	13	33	-	46	-	2	26	-	28		
<u>Victoria</u>																						
Victoria College	-	16	-	-	16	-	12	-	-	12	-	12	-	-	12	-	49*	-	-	49*		
RMIT CAE	-	3	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
RMIT TAFE	-	-	116	-	116	-	-	96	-	96	-	-	163	-	163	-	-	92	-	92		
<b>Total</b>	-	19	116	-	135	-	3	96	-	99	-	12	163	-	175	-	49	92	-	141		
<u>Western Australia</u>																						
WA CAE	-	1	-	-	1	-	9*	-	-	9*	-	11*	-	-	11*	-	14*	-	-	14*		
Perth Technical College	-	-	36	-	36	-	-	16	-	16	-	-	26	-	26	-	-	15	-	15		
<b>Total</b>	-	1	36	-	37	-	9	16	-	25	-	11	26	-	37	-	14	15	-	29		
<b>Totals (Overall)</b>	3	29	261	2	295	7	46	170	16	239	4	65	321	45	435	1	106	210	28	345		

Total persons accredited: 261 Total accreditations: 345

\*Total of B.A. &amp; Post-graduate students.

## POLICY MATTERS

A number of policy matters have been under review during the year 1989/90.

1. Revision of Guidelines for obtaining NAATTI approval of a course in Interpreting/Translating (Course Co-ordinators' Handbook)

It had been agreed by the Committee at previous meetings that NAATTI guidelines required further revision in order to allow NAATTI closer control of certain aspects of course approval procedures and standards.

The Committee commenced the review by means of a consultative process. A detailed questionnaire was designed and distributed to course convenors and AUSIT (25 May 1990) in order to obtain response to the current guidelines and to seek opinion concerning the areas requiring change. The review will continue into the next financial year.

2. Guidelines for Accreditation in Translation at Level 5

The Committee established the new guidelines for accreditation in Translation at Level 5. The guidelines closely follow the Level 5 interpreting guidelines established in 1987.

3. Guidelines for Accreditation at Level 4 in Non-English Combinations

The Committee established new guidelines for the provision of accreditation at Levels 4 and 5 in Interpreting in language combinations not including English, to be based on overseas qualifications only.

4. Conceded Accreditation: Level 3 to Level 2

The NAATTI Board of Directors approved the Committee recommendation that students on I/T courses, who fail to meet Level 3 requirements in the final examinations, be eligible for conceded accreditation at Level 2, provided their final examination results fall within current marking guidelines for NAATTI tests.

B.3. Overseas Qualifications

14 applications were assessed, of which 10 resulted in accreditation.

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

Table 12: Accreditation by Overseas Qualifications: 1/7/89 - 30/6/90

NOTE: Accreditation on the basis of overseas qualifications is available at Levels 4 and 5 only (except in the case of languages unlikely to be tested by NAATTI or where other exceptional circumstances exist).

<u>Accreditations</u>	<u>No of</u>	<u>Languages Covered</u>
	<u>Awarded</u>	

Level 4 Accreditation

Translator	4	Arabic, German, French
Translator into English	3	French, German, Dutch
Interpreter	4	German, French, Mandarin

Level 3 Accreditation

Translator	1	Hebrew
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Total number of applications assessed by the Committee: 14

Total number of accreditations awarded: 12

Total number of persons accredited: 10

Table 13: Accreditations by Overseas Qualifications: 1984/5 - 1989/90

	1984/85*	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
**Number of applications assessed	32	22	25	17	20	14
Number of persons accredited	17	17	18	13	18	10
Number of accreditations awarded:-						
Level 4	7	9	6	16	17	8
Level 3	11	9	14	5	6	4
Level 2	13	6	4	4	0	0
Total number of accreditations:	31	24	24	25	23	12

\* 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.

\*\* This is not the total number of applications received: only those eligible for assessment by QAAC.

B.4: Recognition

Policy on the Award of NAATI Recognition

Recognition may be granted only in special circumstances to applicants who have applied since 31 March 1983. An application for recognition will 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. To ensure that the status of Recognition would in future be distinct from the levels scheme for Accreditation, the NAATI Board decided that as from March 1989 a level of competence should no longer be specified. 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. Recognition is available in English and one or more other languages.

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

Table 14: Number of Recognitions awarded, 1/7/89 - 30/6/90 \*

Afrikaans	...	...	...	...	1
Albanian	...	...	...	...	1
Assyrian	...	...	...	...	10
Burmese	...	...	...	...	2
Danish	...	...	...	...	2
Dari	...	...	...	...	2
Gajerrong	...	...	...	...	2
Hebrew	...	...	...	...	4
Hindi	...	...	...	...	5
Hokkien	...	...	...	...	1
Kriol	...	...	...	...	2
Latvian	...	...	...	...	5
Miriuwung	...	...	...	...	2
Norwegian	...	...	...	...	1
Punjabi	...	...	...	...	5
Pushto	...	...	...	...	4
Samoan	...	...	...	...	4
Swedish	...	...	...	...	5
Tamil	...	...	...	...	4
Teochiew	...	...	...	...	2
Tongan	...	...	...	...	2
Urdu	...	...	...	...	6
Wu (Shanghainese)	...	...	...	...	2
Yiddish	...	...	...	...	4
					--

It can be seen from the following statistics that the number of persons "Recognised" in the period under review has increased significantly. With the increasing emphasis placed on minimum qualifications for employment in the public sector, there has been an increasing demand for NAATI accreditation and recognition at Level 3 or above.

Table 15: Number of Persons Recognised: 1985/86 to 1989/90\*

Year	1985/86	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
No of Persons	16	19	5	25	35

\* Note: Some people have Recognition in more than one language and more than one skill (i.e. interpreting and translating).

#### B.5: Patterns of Accreditation

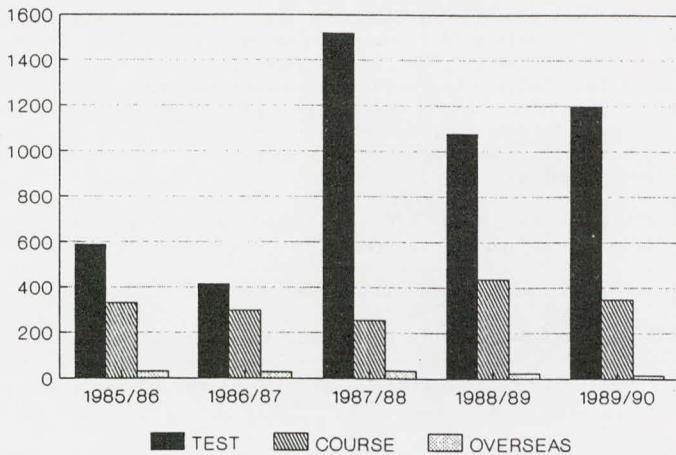
NAATI accreditation may be attained by three methods: by sitting for a NAATI test; by successfully completing a NAATI-approved course at an Australian institution; and by qualifications in I/T obtained from a recognised training institution overseas. Since the inception of NAATI in 1977, the majority of accreditations have been awarded by the testing method, although it had been expected that accreditation by testing would decrease as accreditation by course became the normal means of entry to the profession. However, Graph 4 illustrates that although accreditation by the testing method declined slightly between 1985/6 and 1986/7, it increased dramatically in 1987/88, 1988/89 and 1989/90. It should be noted, however, that at least one third of the accreditations granted in the period 1987/88 were as a result of tests conducted in the previous testing program (1986/7) while at least 85% of those shown for 1988/89 and 1989/90 are related to that particular program. Over the longer term accreditation by testing has increased significantly. It should also be noted that the dramatic increase in accreditations by testing since 1987/88, has had little impact on the number of course accreditations.

There has been concern that accreditations by course appear to have fallen between 1985/86 and 1987/88. 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. Graph 4 illustrates that the number of accreditations by course completion increased significantly in the period 1988/89 but fell back by about 20% in 1989/90. It should be noted that of the 347 course accreditations, in the period under review, only 106 were at Level 3. During 1989/90, a large number of accreditations were granted at Level 2, especially in interpreting (175, of which 92 were a result of the course at RMIT in Victoria.)

The trend in accreditation by overseas qualifications shows that it remained reasonably constant between 1985/86 and 1987/88 at approximately 30 per year. The number of accreditations granted in 1988/89 and 1989/90 has declined to 23 and 15 respectively, as the policy of granting such accreditations at Levels 4 and 5 only has been implemented.

Graph 4

## ACCREDITATIONS BY METHOD



B.6: Development of the Second Five Year Plan:

At the Officials' Meeting in October 1989 it was decided to establish an ad hoc Working Party to develop the second Five Year Plan for the Authority. Although all States/Territories and the Commonwealth had the right of participation, four States and the Commonwealth agreed to nominate active participants while one State (Victoria) sought observer status after the Working Party had been established. The Working Party consisted of:

Mr L Westcott	Commonwealth
Mr L Goodstone	New South Wales
Mr A Marshman	Queensland
Mr R Sankaran	Western Australia
Mr M Schulz	South Australia
Ms A Fratta	Victoria (observer)
Dr P Martin	NAATI (Chairman)
Mr J Kiosoglous	NAATI (Director)
Ms S Bell	NAATI (Executive Director)
Ms A Looker	Minutes Secretary

A draft document was prepared by NAATI and presented to the Working Party. The document aimed to determine the continuing need for NAATI; to clarify its role in a rapidly changing language service provision environment and to establish a satisfactory basis for continued Government contributions. Over the period of implementation of the first Five Year Plan, many changes occurred in the interpreting/translation profession and in national language service provision. Against this background the Working Party considered the following:

- the continuing need for a national body to set and monitor national standards of interpreting and translating in Australia;
- the means by which this can be adequately met;
- the national benefits to be derived from such a body; and
- the most cost-effective means by which it can be supported.

Following lengthy discussion and debate the Working Party recommended that:

- NAATI, within the current structure of a public company, be maintained as the national body to set and monitor the standards of interpreting and translation in Australia;
- the activities of NAATI be expanded, particularly at the Regional Office Level, to include a more active role in raising its profile and in promoting the I/T profession in relation to the

new requirements emerging in language service provision in Australia;

sufficient additional financial contributions be made by Governments to enable NAATI to increase the range of its activities, particularly with a view to promoting the profession in order to maximise the contribution of I/T services to the development of the Australian economy;

the Conference of Ministers make a statement to clarify the roles of NAATI and the Languages Institute of Australia (NLIA) in regard to testing vis-a-vis NAATI maintaining the sole testing and consultancy function for interpreting and translation and that they make a recommendation that NAATI be included on the Steering Committee of the Language Testing Unit of the NLIA.

The report of the Working Party was received by the Ministers at their Conference in June 1990. It was agreed that the functions of NAATI as carried out in the first Five Year Plan, 1986-1991, be continued in the second Five Year Plan, 1991-96 and that Government funding should be provided on the basis of that contributed in 1990/91, indexed each year by the Consumer Price Index. However, the Governments declined to make additional contributions to fund the new initiatives until a review had taken place to consider the role of NAATI in conjunction with the proposed new Language Services Bureau.

#### B.7 Model Registration Bill

At the Conference of Ministers in March 1989, the Ministers agreed that a system of regulation for the profession was required and that the most appropriate system would be a non-exclusionary system of registration. It was also agreed that the system would be national, uniform and legislatively based. Accordingly, the development and drafting of the legislation would become the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government through the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs (DILGEA).

During the period 1 July 1989 and 1 March 1990 no action was taken by the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs in relation to the development and drafting of the legislation. As a result, NAATI proposed to DILGEA that it develop a Model Bill for the Interpreters and Translators Registration Act, 1991 which could then be used to expedite the drafting of the legislation. It was agreed in April, that Dr Martin would prepare the Model Bill on a consultancy basis. The Model Bill was completed by 30 June 1990 in readiness for circulation among those involved in the profession for comment. The project continued into the next financial year.

#### B.8 NAATI Level 3 Preparatory Course

During the period under review, NAATI received an increasing number of requests for preparatory courses and workshops to assist candidates to prepare for NAATI tests. Over the period, NAATI organised at least one translation workshop and one interpreting workshop in each State capital city immediately prior to the national tests. Most workshops were conducted over a half-day period and covered issues related specifically to NAATI testing (formats, standards, etc.). They did not instruct in the skills of interpreting and translation nor were they language specific.

In July 1990, NAATI received a special request from the Telephone Interpreter Service in New South Wales to provide a longer and more specific preparatory course which would prepare its interpreters for the testing process. The program was to include interpreting practice in various subject areas, practice in note-taking, dialogue interpreting and consecutive interpreting. The course was to be followed immediately by NAATI testing at Level 3.

NAATI developed a preparatory course with the assistance of local educators in I/T and language panel members. The course was twenty-one hours in length and extended over seven weeks between 17 January 1990 and 28 February 1990. It covered a range of topics to assist candidates in the preparation for the Level 3 test. The program included a series of mock tests in each of the relevant languages to provide candidates with an indication of their level of performance. The course was administered by the New South Wales Regional Officer; it was co-ordinated by a Language Panel member; it was tutored by eight other Language Panel members and it was assisted by two guest speakers.

This preparatory course was the first of its kind conducted by NAATI. It was relatively successful, although problems occurred in the co-ordination. Other problems occurred as a result of the diversity among the participants. Although all candidates, met the NAATI eligibility criteria for testing at Level 3 the range of abilities was pronounced. This made it extremely difficult to design a program which would meet all the needs of the group. The mock tests were only moderately successful, since at times neither the candidate nor the examiner kept the appointment. However, it was felt that when the mock test was conducted, it provided excellent feedback to the candidate.

Despite the problems experienced in the preparatory course, it was extremely beneficial, both to the candidates and to NAATI. With some modifications, NAATI is confident that future preparatory courses can be provided with success.

## B.9 NAATI Submissions to National/State Inquiries

### B.9.1. A Review and Evaluation of the Role and Use of Interpreters within the NSW Justice System

The New South Wales Attorney-General's Department and the New South Wales Ethnic Affairs Commission established in 1989 a Working Party to review and evaluate the role and use of interpreters within the NSW Justice System. The review and evaluation was established to examine a range of issues relating to the use of interpreters within the NSW justice system and in particular, in the courts. NAATI presented a formal submission in September 1989.

In its response NAATI made a number of recommendations including the fundamental need for individuals not familiar with the language of the court to have access to an interpreter; the need for the right to an independent and impartial interpreter to be provided for by statute; the right to a properly qualified interpreter; the need for the establishment of formal guidelines for interaction between the legal practitioners and the interpreters; the need for legal interpreters to hold a minimum of NAATI accreditation at Level 3 (interpreting); the need for further training beyond NAATI Level 3 to enable interpreters to work effectively in the legally specialised area; and the need for a registration system or a method of court certification to assist quality control of interpreters working in this area.

### B.9.2 An Inquiry into the Access to Interpreters in the Legal System

The Commonwealth Attorney-General's Department, in conjunction with the Law Council of Australia undertook a project to review the existing and proposed legislative and administrative arrangements for the provision of interpreters in the Australian legal system. The review was to report on:

- . the availability of competent interpreters in the legal system;
- . the adequacy of existing and proposed arrangements for the provision of interpreters;
- . the level of awareness by the public service providers and the legal profession of the role and use of interpreters;
- . the means by which professional standards of interpreters in the legal system can be maintained or improved;
- . how interpreter services can be provided in the most cost effective manner;
- . who should be responsible for the cost of interpreters.

NAATI presented a submission to the Attorney General's Department in March 1990. In its submission, NAATI stressed that the key issues are standards, availability, effective employment and training of legal interpreters. NAATI recommended that:

- . to have a fair and proper hearing, access to an interpreter for people not familiar with the language of the courts, police and lawyers is fundamental;
- . the right to an independent and impartial interpreter is an issue of basic justice and should be clearly provided for by statute. If the right to an interpreter is to have real value, the interpreter must be properly qualified and must be made available free-of-charge in most proceedings;
- . to ensure a high standard of interpreting, it is necessary to use personnel who are professionally trained as interpreters and, accordingly, to give them higher status and remuneration;
- . the proper use of interpreters requires specific familiarity and expertise on the part of the legal professionals;
- . to ensure the effective use of interpreters in courts, it is imperative that all participants be well-versed in cross-cultural communication issues;
- . the criteria for the selection of legal interpreters needs clarification and should include the minimum requirement of NAATI accreditation at Level 3 (interpreting);
- . there is a need for interpreters working in the legal field to have further training, beyond NAATI Level 3, to enable them to work effectively in this specialised area. Such training could be in-service, of short duration and of an intensive nature;
- . a registration system or a method of court certification would assist the quality control of interpreters working in this area; and
- . changes in court and legal procedures need to be made to reflect the interpreting guidelines recommended.

#### B.10 Consultations

During the year under review the NAATI Board of Directors and the Executive Director commenced a policy of holding consultations with selected individuals and groups in the various capital cities when opportunities arise, such as, in conjunction with the times when the Board meets. Accordingly, the Board met with a wide variety of individuals who have an interest in interpreting and translation at a public reception in Brisbane in February 1990. In addition, the Chairman of NAATI and the Executive Director met with the Chairman of the Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission,

the executive of AUSIT, and two groups composed of service providers and educators, and members of AUSIT and the Victorian SAPTI in April 1990. The meetings conducted in Melbourne were extremely valuable in providing information to NAATI concerning the various issues of concern in that State and in giving NAATI an opportunity to clarify several misunderstandings.

## **Part C: Financial Report**

### **C.1 Overview**

Operations in the year ended 30 June 1990 resulted in an audited profit of \$148,301, down on the 1989 profit of \$175,988 by approximately \$27,700. This was due to a decrease in revenue of \$41,400 (Government \$28,000, Testing \$13,000) and an increase in operating expenses of \$63,000, giving a total reduction of \$104,400. This was not fully offset by the increase in non-government revenue of \$59,700 and the decrease in testing related expenditure of \$17,000 (total gain \$76,700) With the small accumulated profit of the preceding year, the accumulated profits at 30 June 1990 were \$169,114. This represents substantial progress towards the goal of sufficient accumulated profits to meet contingencies and to provide for research and development to ensure the continued relevance of the Authority's operations. With the sharp drop in interest rates and the general economic downturn, the surplus is seen as an important element in the company's long-term stability.

### **C.2 NAATI Income and Expenditure: 1989/90**

Table 16 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 two years, providing total coverage for Years two, three and four of the Five Year Plan: 1986-91.

The table is based on cash flow operations during the year and indicates a cash surplus of \$148,301 on 30 June 1990. This provided a short-term reserve to commence the new financial year without having to negotiate with the bank for an overdraft to cover the period prior to the receipt of the Government grants. In the period under review, six Governments paid their full subsidy in one payment during the first two months of the financial year. This permitted early investment at relatively high interest rates which helped to increase the financial security of NAATI.

Table 16: NAATI Income and Expenditure (a)

	1987/88	1988/89	1989/90
<b>A. INCOME</b>			
<b>1. Government</b>			
Commonwealth	304,695	334,572	318,500
A.C.T		1,250	5,350
New South Wales	107,865	118,442	112,850
Northern Territory	2,694	2,958	2,850
Queensland	49,735	54,612	51,800
South Australia	27,357	29,640	28,200
Tasmania	8,705	9,559	9,200
Victoria	81,250	86,000	84,963
Western Australia	27,455	30,148	28,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>609,756 (65.2%)</b>	<b>667,181 (59.9%)</b>	<b>642,413 (57.99%)</b>
<b>2. Non-Government</b>			
Testing-Related (b)	240,960 (26.21)	327,311	301,556
Other	70,526 (22.6)	102,144	163,882
OMA*	14,126 (1.5)	17,896	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>325,612 (34.8%)</b>	<b>447,351 (40.1%)</b>	<b>465,438 (42.01%)</b>
<b>3. Total Income</b>	<b>935,368 (100%)</b>	<b>1,114,532 (100%)</b>	<b>1,107,851 (100%)</b>
<b>B. EXPENDITURE</b>			
Testing-Related (b)	206,489 (20.4%)	228,299 (24.2%)	218,913 (22.8%)
Other	774,896 (76.7%)	686,424 (72.9%)	740,637 (77.2%)
OMA	28,502 (2.8%)	27,233 (2.9%)	—
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1,009,867 (100%)</b>	<b>941,956 (100%)</b>	<b>959,550 (100%)</b>
<b>C. SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)</b>	<b>(74,499)</b>	<b>172.576</b>	<b>148,301</b>

- (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 year two of the Five Year Plan.
- (b) It is not practicable to attribute all testing-related items; e.g. staff salaries, postage/courier, telephone etc. are 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

### C.3. Financial Statements: 1989/90

The following pages provide the audited reports for the financial year ending 30 June 1990. The Balance Sheet indicates an accumulated profit for the company of \$169,114 as compared to an accumulated profit of \$20,813 in the preceding year. The detailed Profit and Loss statement for the year ending 30 June 1990 shows a net operating profit for the year of \$148,301. The small profit has been a result of high interest rates on investments, the sale of sample tests and on-demand special tests, in conjunction with controlled expenditure.

An analysis of the financial statements for 1989/90 indicate a number of trends:

- a) a small decrease in Government revenue in real terms in accordance with the Five Year Plan;
- b) an increase in the significance of non-Government income from 34.8% in 1987/88 to 42.0% in 1989/90; and
- c) a 1.8% increase in expenditures in the year under review although this was well below the consumer price index rise for the same period.

In accordance with the change of policy in late 1987, the financial resources in 1989/90 were managed by using a cash-flow accounting system. This permits a better system for controlling the revenue and expenditures on a monthly basis and permits forecasting techniques to be used with greater accuracy. This accounting system is a major factor in controlling the balance between income and expenditure. Members of the Board are supplied with monthly financial statements which incorporate the cash-flow accounting system. In contrast, the end-of-year financial statements are based on accrual accounting procedures.

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, 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, 1990 and of the profit of the company for the year ended on that date;
- ii) the other matters required by Section 269 of that Act to be dealt with in the accounts,

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

HARDWICKE'S  
Chartered Accountants

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

Canberra

Date: 11 October 1990

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 profit of the Company for the financial year ended 30th June, 1990.
  - 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: 21 September 1990



.....  
Director



.....  
Director

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

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1990

<u>1989</u>	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>1990</u>
\$		\$
<b><u>CURRENT ASSETS</u></b>		
132,601		243,439
11,277		7,236
<b>143,878</b>		<b>250,675</b>
<b><u>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</u></b>		
61,782		59,729
<b>61,782</b>		<b>59,729</b>
<b>205,660</b>		<b>310,404</b>
<b><u>CURRENT LIABILITIES</u></b>		
91,833		52,048
25,145		33,484
56,962		43,338
<b>173,940</b>		<b>128,870</b>
<b><u>NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES</u></b>		
10,907		12,420
<b>10,907</b>		<b>12,420</b>
<b>184,847</b>		<b>141,290</b>
<b>\$ 20,813</b>		<b>\$169,114</b>
<b><u>EQUITY</u></b>		
20,813		169,114
<b>\$ 20,813</b>		<b>\$169,114</b>

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, 1990

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.

<u>1989</u>	<u>NOTE 2 - CASH</u>	<u>1990</u>
586	Cash on Hand	1,351
(14,048)	Australian Capital Territory	23,637
845	New South Wales	864
1,069	Victoria	2,096
(444)	South Australia	664
2,851	Western Australia	1,429
145	Northern Territory	37
883	Queensland	548
523	Tasmania	327
70,436	C.P.S. Term Account	-
10	C.B.S. Savings Account	10
-	C.B.S. Cash Management Account	36,149
-	C.B.S. Account 325514008	176,327
68,795	C.P.S. Money Managers Account	-
950	O.M.A. Bank Account	-
-----		-----
\$132,601		\$243,439
=====		=====

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

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS (Cont'd)

1989

1990

NOTE 3 - OTHER

1,830	Prepayments	2,017
-	Melbourne Olympic Committee Trans. Fees	4,482
9,447	Other Receivables	737
<hr/> \$11,277		<hr/> \$ 7,236
<hr/> =====		<hr/> =====

NOTE 4 - PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

26,069	Furniture and Fittings	28,915
7,712	Less Accumulated Depreciation	10,036
<hr/> 18,357		<hr/> 18,879
<hr/> =====		<hr/> =====
100,807	Office Equipment	109,984
57,382	Less Accumulated Depreciation	69,134
<hr/> 43,425		<hr/> 40,850
<hr/> =====		<hr/> =====
\$ 61,782	Total Property, Plant and Equipment	\$59,729
<hr/> =====		<hr/> =====

NOTE 5 - CREDITORS AND BORROWINGS

\$ 91,833	Trade Creditors	\$52,048
<hr/> =====		<hr/> =====

NOTE 6 - PROVISIONS CURRENT

25,145	Provision for Annual Leave	33,424
<hr/> \$ 25,145		<hr/> \$33,424
<hr/> =====		<hr/> =====

NOTE 7 - OTHER

30,157	Accruals : General	32,485
26,805	Exam Fees in Advance	10,853
<hr/> \$ 56,962		<hr/> \$43,338
<hr/> =====		<hr/> =====

NOTE 8 - PROVISIONS NON-CURRENT

\$ 10,907	Provision for Long Service Leave	\$12,420
<hr/> =====		<hr/> =====

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

**PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1990**

<u>1989</u>	<u>NOTE</u>	<u>1990</u>
\$	\$	\$
<b><u>GOVERNMENT GRANT INCOME</u></b>		
334,572		318,500
118,442		112,850
89,214		84,963
9,559		9,200
29,640		28,200
30,148		28,700
2,958		2,850
54,612		51,800
1,250		5,350
670,395		642,413
<hr/>		
<b><u>NON-GOVERNMENT INCOME</u></b>		
<b><u>TEST-RELATED INCOME</u></b>		
13,224		25
20,019		199
62,989		9,615
66,910		34,638
62,900		83,330
47,395		70,862
9,360		4,680
13,288		51,105
17,161		41,755
480		600
1,095		2,560
181		400
-		1,787
315,002		301,556
<hr/>		
<b><u>OTHER INCOME</u></b>		
27,705		29,385
7,515		7,335
225		40
990		730
725		1,915
19,095		27,955
12,660		10,750
382		1,425
9,543		6,727
414		432
6,972		9,673
1,307		7,914
-		3,840
12,224		41,014

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

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (Cont'd)

<u>1989</u>		<u>NOTE</u>	<u>1990</u>	
\$	\$		\$	\$
1,489			4,160	
2,897			3,469	
-	104,143	Melbourne Olympics Committee Operations	9	7,118 163,882
-----	-----		-----	-----
\$1,089,540		TOTAL INCOME		\$1,107,851
-----	-----		-----	-----
<u>LESS TESTING RELATED EXPENSES</u>				
3,640		Setting - Admission		-
7,896		- Translation	4,747	
16,392		- Interpreting	14,563	
960		- English Panel	-	
10,365		Tape Purchase/Recording/Duplication/ Erasure/Typing	12,933	
6,280		Hire of Test Venues/Equipment	5,940	
47,323		Supervision/Invigilation/Live Examiners/ Readers/Actors	32,923	
21,105		Marking - Admission	142	
71,719		- Translation	82,994	
28,485		- Interpreting	19,502	
2,544		- Review of Tests	2,282	
867		- On Demand Tests	10,020	
6,700		Language Panel Honorarium	7,550	
3,592		Sample Tests	15,247	
2,488		Printing of Tests	2,124	
5,512	235,868	Miscellaneous	7,946	218,913
-----	-----		-----	-----
<u>LESS OPERATING EXPENSES AUSTRALIA</u>				
19,007		Travel	20,015	
1,293		Board and Lodging	4,535	
902		Hire of Meeting Venues	869	
4,500		Auditor's Remuneration		
12,695		- Audit	4,700	
21,622		- Other Services	12,977	
4,457		Computer Consultant	19,360	
40,036		Legal Fees	1,622	
315,922		Printing	27,707	
44,219		Salaries - Permanent/Contract	427,944	
10,949		- Casual	7,326	
1,202		- Overtime	6,810	
9,615		Long Service Leave	-	
14,535		Superannuation	5,598	
5,358		Payroll Tax	15,547	
		Bank Charges	3,135	

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

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT (Cont'd)

<u>1989</u>		<u>NOTE</u>	<u>1990</u>
\$	\$		\$
47,282	Office - Rental		50,039
4,471	Office - Upkeep		3,864
3,501	- Other		1,783
5,208	Electricity		3,267
20,040	Telephone		21,146
249	Facsimile		572
30,426	Postage/Courier		32,219
559	Typing - External		-
16,146	Depreciation	1(c)	14,076
7,939	Equipment - Maintenance		5,938
699	- Hire		1,389
-	- Purchase		104
436	Books Purchased		343
5,569	Advertising		4,371
-	Director's Reimbursement		12,385
11,569	Insurance		7,117
447	Interest		1
620	Professional Development		187
-	Staff Development		448
6,600	AUSIT Costs		5,000
-	Training Programmes		2,911
-	Workshops		300
84	Penalties		25
268	Workshops - S.A.P.T.I.		9,520
-	Leo Cusson Video Costs		185
-	Video Production Costs		3,294
-	Miscellaneous Expenses		2,008
-----			740,637
	Add Loss from Office of Multicultural Affairs Operations	10	-
9,259			
-----			
913,552	<b>TOTAL EXPENSES</b>		959,550
-----			
\$ 175,988	<b>Profit (Loss) for the Year</b>		148,301
-----			
(\$ 155,175)	Accumulated Profits at the Beginning of the Financial Year		20,813
=====			
\$ 20,813	Accumulated Profit (Loss) at the End of the Financial Year		\$169,114
=====			

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

NOTE 9 - MELBOURNE OLYMPICS COMMITTEE OPERATIONS

<u>1989</u>		<u>1990</u>
-	Translations	50,293
-	Reimbursements	911
-----		-----
		51,204
	Less Direct Expenses	51,204
-	Translation Fees	42,118
-	Travel	1,009
-	Telephone	407
-	Facsimile	336
-	Postage/Courier	198
-	- Miscellaneous	18
-----		-----
\$ -	Net Profit	\$7,118
=====		=====

NOTE 10 - OFFICE OF MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS

<u>1989</u>		<u>1990</u>
12,896	Conference Receipts	12,896
5,000	17,896 Human Rights Sponsorship	-
-----		-----
17,896		-
	Less Expenses	
8,162	General Costs - Salaries	-
78	- Other	-
18,915	27,155 Conference Costs	-
-----		-----
\$ ( 9,259)	Net (Loss)	\$ -
=====		=====

NOTE 11 - PROPOSED CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

N.A.A.T.I. has allocated \$15,000 for the purchase of new computer equipment. At the 30th June, 1990, this had not been paid for and had not been shown in the accounts.

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

SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS  
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1990

		<u>1989</u>			<u>1990</u>
\$	\$		NOTE	\$	\$
<u>SOURCES OF FUNDS</u>					
		<u>Funds From Operations</u>		(1)	
1,107,436	931,369	Inflows of funds From Operations		1,151,937	
	176,067	Less Outflow of funds From Operations		979,708	172,229
<hr/>					
<u>Decrease in Assets</u>					
-		Other Current Assets		4,228	4,228
<hr/>					
<u>Increase In Liabilities</u>					
12,310	-	Exam Fees in Advance		-	
36,727	49,037	Accruals		2,328	
		Trade Creditors		-	2,328
<hr/>					
	\$225,104	TOTAL FUNDS AVAILABLE			\$178,785
<hr/>					
<u>APPLICATION OF FUNDS</u>					
<u>Increase in Assets</u>					
838		Prepayments		187	
5,210		Other Receivables		-	
174,790		Cash		110,838	
6,410	187,248	Assets Purchased		12,023	123,048
<hr/>					
<u>Decrease in Liabilities</u>					
-		Trade Creditors		39,785	
-		Exam Fees in Advance		15,952	
37,856	37,856	Accruals		-	55,737
<hr/>					
	\$225,104	TOTAL FUNDS APPLIED			\$178,785
<hr/>					

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

NOTE 1 TO SOURCE AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS

Reconciliation of operating results with funds  
from operations is as follows:-

175,988	Operating Result	148,301
Add (Deduct):		
16,146	Depreciation	14,076
1,202	Provision for Long Service Leave	1,513
(14,772)	Provision for Termination Payment	-
(2,497)	Provision for Annual Leave	8,339
-----	-----	-----
\$176,067	Funds from Operations	\$172,229
=====	=====	=====

## ATTACHMENT 1: DIRECTORS' PARTICULARS

NAME	QUALIFICATIONS	SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES	SHARES IN THE COMPANY	CONTRACTS/PROPOSED CONTRACTS WITH COMPANY
Peter Martin	Agricultural & Educational Consultant	Chairman	Nil	Nil
Peter Davidson	Senior Lecturer In Japanese	Director	Nil	Nil
John Kiosoglous	Senior Member, Administrative Appeals Tribunal	Director	Nil	Nil
Sybille Kovacs	Immigration Consultant	Director	Nil	Nil
Luciana Nicholls	Interpreter/Translator	Director	Nil	Nil

## SCHEDULE OF OPERATING EXPENSES BY STATES

	ACT		NSW		VIC		TAS		SA		WA		NT		QLD		AUSTRALIA	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Travel	19,007	20,015															19,007	20,015
Board & Lodg.	1,293	4,535															1,293	4,535
Dir. Reimb.		12,385																12,385
Hire of																		
Meeting Venues	902	869															902	869
Acc. Services	12,695	12,977															12,695	12,977
Audit	4,500	4,700															4,500	4,700
Comp. Consult	21,622	19,360															21,622	19,360
Legal	4,457	1,622															4,457	1,622
Printing	32,868	20,677	2,766	3,319	1,885	2,541	122	64	350	226	1,230	78				815	802	40,036
Salaries:																		27,707
Permanent	196,662	261,003	43,675	66,565	23,300	45,204	3,443	3,010	16,192	15,791	14,845	15,276	951	4,235	18,056	16,860	317,124	427,944
Casual	24,557	4,375	4,139	2,346	15,523	330				275							44,219	7,326
Overtime	6,795	2,270	2,243	1,280	369	478				303	585	711						10,949
Faxsimile	249	572																249
Superrann.	8,719	4,637																5,598
Payroll Tax	6,839	6,768	2,408	3,495	2,772	4,323	258	(221)	121	(162)	721	631	293	(186)	1,123	899	14,535	15,547
Bank Charges	4,675	2,400	177	176	267	250	53	46	44	46	74	61				112	68	5,358
Office																		3,135
Rental	26,031	27,816	9,384	10,146	9,619	8,512	160	157										47,282
Upkeep	2,858	2,928	1,007	629	606	307												50,039
Electricity	4,132	2,445	507	587	569	235												4,471
Post/Cour.	24,929	26,661	2,653	2,704	787	1,170	57	67	190	245	1,266	548	80	252	464	572	5,208	
Telephone	11,983	10,634	2,809	3,511	1,831	3,933	305	400			778	786						32,219
Typing/WP (external)	559																	559
Equipment - Purchase		24		80														104
Maint.	7,264	4,377	435	374	240	1,052											135	7,939
Hire	874		179		400	515											60	5,936
Books Pur.	436	343							60									1,389
Advert.	2,775	1,523	2,200	1,415	474	1,433												436
Insurance	11,569	7,117																343
Deprec.	10,893	9,255	2,185	2,184	2,721	2,324	57	48	107	107	76	66	17	16	90	76	11,569	
Staff Dev.	210					238												4,371
Interest	447	1																5,569
Prof. Dev.	560	187		60														7,117
AUSIT Costs	6,600	5,000																5,569
Office Exp.	475	444	1,161	742	1,146	553	114	22					605	22				4,371
Train. Prog.	2,911																	1,783
Workshops									300									2,911
Workshops - SAPTI	268	7,520												2,000				3,501
Leo Cusson																		1,783
Video Costs		185																2,911
Video Prod.																		300
Costs		3,294																185
Penalties	84	25																25
Misc. Exp.		2,008																2,008

457,703 494,947 77,988 99,553 62,509 73,398 4,569 3,593 17,064 17,131 23,164 24,548 1,461 4,429 23,967 23,038 668,425 740,637

## **PART D: CONCLUSION**

The year 1989/90 was one of considerable achievement. During the year, NAATI was able to increase its financial stability by adding to the small profit achieved in the previous year, thereby permitting the Authority to make substantial progress towards its goal of establishing sufficient accumulated funds to meet contingencies and to provide for research and development.

In addition, several other important achievements were made, namely:

- a) the development of the second Five Year Plan;
- b) the development of a Model Bill for the Interpreters and Translators Registration Act 1991;
- c) the conduct of a medium scale testing program;
- d) the publication of two important brochures;
- e) the updating of the annual Directory of Language Aides, Interpreters and Translators to improve the accuracy of information;
- f) the submission of responses to inquiries on the use of and access to interpreters in the legal system.

By the end of 1989/90, NAATI had secured its role and funding for the second five year period, to commence on 1 July 1991 through the acceptance of the on-going functions and the supportive funding by the State, Territory and Commonwealth Governments as outlined in the second Five Year Plan 1991-1996. The additional functions and initiatives proposed in the Five Year Plan are, however, to be subject to a review by the Governments in relation to the reorganisation of language service provision.

During the period under review, NAATI made a major contribution to the development of a registration system for interpreters and translators by drafting a Model Bill to be used to facilitate the final drafting of the legislation. Legislation is expected to be placed before the autumn session of Parliament in 1991.

NAATI increased its attention to its candidature for NAATI testing by providing an increased number of seminars and workshops immediately prior to the testing program and for the first time, by conducting a seven-week preparatory course at Level 3.

NAATI also achieved a much more visible public image during 1989/90 which was achieved through public meetings, participation at conferences and seminars, membership of Government committees and task forces, wider circulation of NAATI NEWS and by making the Regional Officers more available to local clientele.

Through these activities NAATTI has been able to provide a more extensive and efficient service to the community and the profession. In addition, through the adoption of efficient administrative systems, NAATTI has been able to achieve a position of relative financial stability, although there is still a need to establish a substantial reserve to meet unforeseen contingencies. It is expected that in the next financial year, NAATTI will continue to build on its financial resources to achieve a more secure position; to expand its work in the areas of publications and training resources; and to raise its public profile, by providing better services and increasing its representation in public arenas.

Approved for printing and distribution at the meeting of the Board of Directors on 17 May 1991.

P. Martin	Chairman
P. Davidson	Director
S. Kovacs	Director
J. Kiosoglou	Director
L. Nicholls	Director
S. Bell	Executive Director

## APPENDICES

NAATI Personnel

1. Members of the Company

Mark Lynch

(First Assistant Secretary, Department of Immigration Local Government and Ethnic Affairs)

Arthur J L Marshman

(Director, Department of Ethnic Affairs, Queensland)

Stepan Kerkyasharian

(Chairman, Ethnic Affairs Commission, NSW)

Ramdas Sankaran

(Program Manager, Multicultural and Ethnic Affairs Commission of WA)

George Papadopoulos,

(Chairman, Victorian Ethnic Affairs Commission)

Michael Z Schulz, AM

(Chairman, SA Ethnic Affairs Comission)

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., F.L.S., F.A.I.A.S.

Chairman (Private Consultant in Agricultural Science)

Peter M Davidson, B.A. (Hons)

(Department of Japanese and Chinese Studies, University of Queensland)

John Kiosoglou, M.B.E., K.S.A., A.E.

(Senior Member, Commonwealth Administrative Appeals Tribunal)

Sybille Kovacs, B.A., (ANU) Grad. Dip. (University of Canberra)

(Educator in Interpreting/Translation, Private Consultant in Immigration Settlement Issues)

Luciana Nicholls

(Freelance Interpreter/Translator)

NAATI COMMITTEES

Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee

Meetings: 7 July (Canberra), 7 February (Brisbane), 1-2 May (Canberra)

Membership: \* Mr Peter Davidson, Director, Japanese Language Proficiency Unit, Department of Japanese and Chinese Studies, University of Queensland, Brisbane  
Mr Rhys Williams, Level 2 Course Co-ordinator, School of Communication and Social Science, RMIT Technical College, Melbourne  
Mrs Susanna Hovell, Free-lance Conference Interpreter, Member of AIIC  
Mrs Angela Mauro, Co-ordinator, I/T Department, S.A.C.A.E.

\* Chairperson

## STAFF

### Central Office (Canberra)

Executive Director: Sherrill Bell, B.A. (Hons) (U.W.O.), M.A. (UNE)  
Dip. Co. Dir, (UNE)

Registrar: Christine M Moore, B.A. (Hons) (ANU) (to 28/3/90)  
Ian Sullivan, T.C. (Strathfield), B.A. (ANU)  
M. Ed. (Uni of Canberra) (from 26/3/90)

Asst.Registrar: Anne V Looker, Dip D'Etudes Francaises  
(Lille/Paris)

Publications Officer: Neil Sinclair, B.A. (ANU), B.A. (CCAE)

Administrative Officer:  
(Finance & Personnel) Eugenia Krikonis

Administrative Officer:  
(Accounts) Mirela Sharrock, (Dip.Lic) (Bucharest)

Computer System Officer: Gina Rasmussen

Receptionist/Clerical  
Assistant: Anne Kilduff (to 29/9/89)  
Pilar Varela (from 16/10/89)

Casual Assistants: Pam Floro  
Santa Jugovac

### ACT Regional Office:

Regional Officer: John McCauley

### NSW Regional Office:

Regional Officer: Miriam Zolin, B.A. (UNE) R.S.A. Prep Cert in TESOL  
(ACL) (from 4/7/89)

Testing Officer: Jean Luc Genion, B.A. (Sydney) (from 4/7/89 to  
1.6.90)

Clerical Assistant: Steven Barker, B.A. (UNE) (from 4/6/90)  
Shohreh Mansouri, B.A. (Ranchi, India), Dip. Marketing  
& Mang. (WTTI, New Delhi) (to 27/1/90)  
(Casual assistance during the period was also  
provided)

### NT Regional Office:

Regional Officer: Juan Federer, B.Sc, MSc, MEd, Dip. Theol

### QLD Regional Office:

Regional Officer: Birgit King-Martin

### SA Regional Office:

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

TAS Regional Office:

Regional Officer: Susan Gelber B.A. (New England) Teaching Dip. A.T.T.I (Melb)

VIC Regional Office:

Regional Officer: Barry Turner, B.A. (WAIT) (to 28/2/90)  
Cynthia Toffoli, B.A. in I/T (Vic College)  
(from 6/3/90)

Clerical Assistant: Elizabeth Galea  
Casual assistance during the period was also provided

WA Regional Office:

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

## APPENDIX II

SAPTI Members at 30 June 1989ACT

\* M. Sawer  
 J. Brown  
 B. Collaery  
 J. Goodwin  
 R. Ireland  
 S. Kovacs  
 E. Meszaros  
 A. Milman  
 S. Nasca  
 L. Ong  
 K. O'Sullivan  
 M. Ovington  
 H. Stefanik  
 V. Taylor-Bouladon  
 M. Watkins

NSW

\* R. Ebied  
 T. Chesher  
 J. Gibbons  
 E. Kandil  
 L. Mastellone  
 B. McGilvray  
 H. Ozcan  
 T. Samios  
 R. Stevanoni  
 E. Watt  
 R. Witton  
 E. Valverde

NT

\* R. Ruzic  
 I. Bell  
 L. Di Lembo  
 T. Findhamer  
 B. Flick  
 M. Hah  
 J. Medwell  
 I. Melbye  
 L. Nicholls  
 R. Turnbull  
 U. Vorst

QLD

\* A. Turkay  
 L. Bowyer  
 M. Brandle  
 P. Davidson  
 A. Hiller  
 Z. Kotcharian  
 A. Marshman  
 F. Mitchell  
 G. Pridannikoff  
 A. Rice  
 Y. Sayeg  
 M. Spring  
 T. Tat  
 T. Tri  
 M. Tse

SA

\* J. Kiosoglous  
M. Armiento  
W. de Veer  
D. Gibson  
P. Hellander  
C. Hedrick  
J. Mackenzie  
H. McClelland  
B. Mihalopoulos  
D. Palmer  
M. Rowan  
R. Rubichi  
L. Timpano  
T. Van Pham  
D. Vukovich

TAS

\* E. Moloney  
C. Bostock  
R. De Raadt  
K. Muller  
M. Pathik  
J. Sallis  
J. Skinner  
M. Todd

VIC

\* B. Filipovich  
S. Augoustakis  
M. Bisas  
A. Chan  
A. Crouch  
S. Dogan  
A. Gentile  
C. Heliotis  
E. Kempner  
G. Psarros  
B. Turner  
R. Wong

WA

\* L. Roberts-Smith  
K. Cieslawski  
E. De Pieri Tentori  
D. Dixon  
N. Doneo  
R. Frey  
W. Frick  
L. Gatica-Evans  
R. Hahnel  
S. Hopkins  
J. Jenkins  
P. Kannsky  
D. McCann  
J. McKechnnie  
R. Sankaran  
M. Tokarczyk  
S. Webber

NOTE: \* Indicates Chairperson

APPENDIX III

LANGUAGE PANEL MEMBERS AND INTERPRETING TEST EXAMINERS  
AT 30.6.90

TESTING

The following persons were registered to assist NAATI in the setting and marking of its tests during the period 1 July 1989 - 30 June 1990

Dr J Abela	Mr P Coen
Prof A Ackroyd	Dr J Collins
Mrs A Adams	Mr C Colomer
Ms C Adam	Mr A Corboz
Mr A Almatrah	Mrs P Curni
Ms N Andrews-Hay	Mrs E Dalton
Mrs R Armstrong	Mrs D D'Ambrosio-Matelllicani
Mr L Bagg	Mr J Daniel
Mrs A Banyansz	Mr P Davidson
Mrs M Barany	Mr J De Castro Lopo
Mr P Barker	Mrs J Del Mela
Mrs G Barrett	Ms S Dennett
Mrs L Barua	Ms M Deschamps
Mr E Bazzi	Mr P Diaz
Mrs M R Bedwei	Mr B Doan
Ms J Bennett	Mr M Doerfler
Mrs H Bergstrom	Mrs A Dolejsi
Dr J Birnberg	Mr V Dubossarsky
Dr H Blackmore	Prof R Ebied
Mr A Blasi	Mr J Fanaian
Dr Z Bodolai	Mrs E Fekete
Mr G Boffa	Mr D Ferber
Mrs L Boffa	Mr J Ferris
Ms J Bogdanovich	Mr C Fifis
Mr P Bonser	Mr B Filipovich
Mrs R Borthwick	Mr J Flynn
Dr M Brandle	Miss A Fratta
Mrs N Brereton	Dr P Freckleton
Ms J Brutti	Mr R Frey
Mrs A Bruyn	Mr W Frick
Mr L Budak	Mr N Galanos
Mr J Budiman	Mr S Gallos
Mr J Burke	Dr S Gauntlett
Dr K Buu	Mrs L Gelbak
Mr A Buzo	Mrs A Gelperowicz
Mr C Camilleri	Mr G Gencer
Mr S Campbell	Mr A Gentile
Ms A Campiao	Mrs G Gerbin
Mr J Carrascalao	Mrs E Gibas
Mr A Chan	Mrs L Gibbon
Mrs A Chow	Mr L Ginori
Mr J Chrystello	Mr M Giovannoni
Mr R Chui	Mrs E Girke

Mrs Z Golebiowski	Ms S Mayne
Mrs M Gruszka	Ms A Mauro
Miss C Gruttke	Mrs E McGilvray
Mr W Grynglas	Ms A Milman
Mrs M Gurgone	Mrs V Mitic
Mr J Hallett	Mrs E Mocnay
Mr A Hamadeh	Ms D Modesto
Ms S Hamilton-Smith	Mr M Moses
Dr M Harvey	Mr W Motyka
Dr T Hegyi	Mr A Mustafa
Mr P Hellander	Mr M Nasir
Mr K Hermes	Mr P Nguyen
Ms L Honan	Mr S Nguyen
Dr M Honari	Mr V Nguyen
Mrs R Hood	Mr P Nguyen-Hoang
Mrs S Hovell	Dr T Nicholls
Mr v Huerta	Mrs T Nikolic
Dr G Hull	Dr C Noble
Mr V Huynh	Mrs C Noonan
Mr R Ireland	Ms T Norman
Ms P Jamieson	Mrs C North-Samardzic
Mr S Janda	Mrs J O'Callaghan
Dr S Johnson	Mrs E Oakley
Mr G Kaboha	Mr V Ojala
Mr A Kalotas	Mrs H Ozcan
Mr E Kandil	Mr M Ozcan
Mr S Karakira	Mr D Padilla
Mr P Kikirekov	Mr P Pak
Dr G Klim	Mr Z Palcic
Mrs F Kontrobarsky	Mrs P Panasbodi
Mrs H Koscharsky	Mr M Pastor
Dr L Kouzmin	Mr P Patradoon
Mrs K Koyunoglu	Mr A Pavkovic
Mr S Kranjec	Miss A Pavan
Dr E Kunz	Mrs K Pazdzior
Mrs S Labib	Mr B Pelekanakis
Mrs M Lam	Mrs A Perrot
Ms A Lavotha	Mrs S Petale
Mr V Le	Mr t Phoumirath
Mr B Lewis	Dr M Piccioli
Mr P Lewis	Dr M Popova
Ms H Linnert	Mrs A Plimer
Dr J Locsei	Mrs M Potocki
Ms G Louch-Schroefel	Mrs A Radford
Mr J Lovett	Mr B Reynolds
Mrs D Lovinescu	Dr H Riazi
Dr F Lowden	Mrs M Rich
Mrs C Mahle	Mrs K Ritonиеми-Toivanen
Mr N Marovich	Mrs A Rodriguez-Orona
Dr D Marr	Mrs L Rossi Gori
Mrs E Marshall	Mr R Rubichi
Dr V Matheson	Mr G Samuel

Dr D Sang  
Ms Y Sayeg  
Mr J Seyed-i-Isfahani  
Mr S Shahat  
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 Tang  
Mrs V Taylor-Bouladon  
Mrs F Temur  
Mr B Theam  
Mr B Thei  
Mrs I Theodorakis  
Mr T Thong  
Prof H Tisch  
Mr G Toselli  
Sr M Tran  
Mrs M Treloggen  
Mr F Trinh  
Mrs M-R Tse  
Dr P Tuffin  
Mrs M Tung  
Mr H Uchiyama  
Ms B Ulmer  
Ms E Valverde  
Mr J Vasilakakos  
Mrs J Vieira  
Mr D Villis  
Ms U Vorst  
Mrs A Waldmann  
Dr E Watt  
Dr R Witton  
Ms P Woods  
Mr R Wong  
Mr A Xu  
Mr Y Xu  
Mrs K Young  
Mrs V Zabukovec  
Mrs D Zakarija  
Mr N Azkarija  
Ms J Zhou

LANGUAGE PANELS APPOINTMENTS AND INTERPRETING TESTING BOARDS

TERMS AND CONDITIONS

A. Language Panels

(i) Composition

that wherever possible, a panel should be composed of:

- . a minimum of 4 persons and a maximum of 6 persons (or 8 in exceptional circumstances)
- . a minimum of 2 native speakers of English and 2 native speakers of the other language
- . male and female members.

(ii) Qualifications

that members should possess:

- . excellent competence in the language(s) concerned
- . Level 3 or 4 accreditation in interpreting and/or translation or otherwise have eminent status as an academic in a relevant language or skill area
- . good character and ethics

and wherever possible:

- . tertiary educational qualifications, preferably in an appropriate discipline
- . substantial experience as an accredited practitioner in interpreting and/or translation
- . proven experience in setting and marking tests, if not through an interpreting/translation course then in another related academic capacity.

(iii) Other Factors

Other factors to be taken into account would be:

- . length of residence in Australia
- . continuing contact with the "other" language/culture

- pattern of language use
- access to resources
- familiarity with the interpreting/translation situation in Australia.
- satisfactory referees' reports
- willingness to make a commitment, in terms of available time, to NAATI.

(iv) Chairperson

that, in addition to the above, the Chairperson should possess:

- sound administrative and delegatory skills
- a knowledge of NAATI philosophy and procedures
- professional detachment

(v) Appointment Guidelines

that in appointing Panel members, the following be considered:

- language panels must be capable of working as a team
- the major criterion for appointment should be expertise rather than location or other factors.
- the members should ideally be drawn from around Australia
- the members should not be drawn from a single institution or group of closely related institutions
- the members should, wherever possible or appropriate, reflect or be aware of the diversities within the language as used in different countries of the world and as reflected in the Australian population; for example, French as used in France, Belgium, Algeria, New Caledonia, etc.
- members would not be appointed on an ad hoc basis, but applications for appointment will be considered once a year in a prescribed month. Casual vacancies will be filled on an interim basis from the register of approved examiners.

(vi) Selection and Appointment Procedure

that:

- applications first be vetted by the Executive Director and Registrar according to the new composition criteria, including the seeking of referees' reports, verification of claims and interviews if appropriate
- the Executive Director and Registrar make recommendations to the Board
- the Board, after consideration of the recommendations, appoint the successful applicants for a period of three years.

(vii) **Induction and Maintenance**

that, after appointment, members:

- be required to attend an initial briefing and information session in each major city, conducted by the Regional Officer, and such other persons as deemed appropriate and, ideally, also the Registrar (Sydney and Melbourne only)
- attend periodic meetings of Language Panel members
- receive a 6 monthly information circular (on testing) from the Regional Officer or Registrar
- be provided with additional information such as papers on the philosophy of interpreting
- be called on to assist as readers or to be observers in NAATI-approved course activities and SAPTI workshops so as to create a better sense of involvement in the organisation.

**B. Examiners for Interpreting Testing Boards**

that:

- new appointments and re-appointments be made on a similar basis to Language Panels
- all new examiners
- possess a minimum of Level 3 accreditation in interpreting
- have substantial experience as an accredited interpreting practitioner
- demonstrate professional detachment
- possess good character and ethics
- be appointed for three years.

THE NAATTI 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 Levels of Accreditation for Translators and Interpreters. Briefly, the levels are as follows:

Level 1 : Level 1 is an elementary level. At this level, persons are accredited not 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.

Level 3 : Level 3 is 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 first 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 economic, scientific and political meetings and conferences. Translators working at this level are expected to be capable of translation of highly complex economic, 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 pinnacle of the profession and will therefore be represented by a very small and select group of interpreters and translators. Interpreters and translators working at this level will have satisfied all the requirements for Level 4 and, in addition, will have proven, extensive experience and demonstrated leadership in the field.

INTERPRETING/TRANSLATING AND LANGUAGE AIDE COURSES  
APPROVED BY NAATI AS AT 30 JUNE 1990

Notes

1. NAATI approval is normally given for 5 years, and in the majority of cases is renewed following the due re-accreditation processes. Courses and language streams for which NAATI approval has lapsed are marked \*. In some cases approval/reapproval may be conditional. Additional language streams offered during the 5-year term must also have NAATI approval.
2. Accreditation of successful students is subject to the recommendation of the institution concerned.
3. Further current information on the courses listed, including the languages offered, may be obtained from the institutions concerned.

Institution	Category & Level	Languages	Term of NAATI Approval	
<b>1. AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY</b>				
*Canberra CAE	Int/Trans 3	Spanish Italian	1975-1980 1975-1978	
ACT Institute of TAFE	Int/Trans 2	Italian, Spanish Mandarin, Greek	1988-1992	
<b>2. NEW SOUTH WALES</b>				
Sydney TAFE	Interpreter 2	*Polish *Macedonian *Arabic, Greek, Italian, Serbian/Croatian, Spanish, Turkish	1983-1989 1983-1984 1978-1984	
Petersham TAFE	Interpreter 2	Cantonese Vietnamese Mandarin, Khmer Arabic, Deaf Sign, Farsi, Greek, Italian, Korean, Lao, Macedonian, Polish, Spanish	1985-1994 1983-1994 1989-1994 1990-1994	
	Language Aide	1	Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Arabic, Khmer, Korean, Spanish	1987-1991
Liverpool TAFE	Language Aide	1	Cantonese, Khmer, Spanish, Vietnamese	1990-1992
University of Wollongong	Int/Trans	2	Italian	1983-1992

Institution	Category & Level	Languages	Term of NAATI Approval
University of Western Sydney, Macarthur (formerly Macarthur Inst of Higher Education)	* Int/Trans (Associate Diploma) Int/Trans (B.A.)	Arabic, German, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Vietnamese Arabic, German, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese	1982-1988 1983-1988 1985-1992
*Newcastle TAFE	Interpreter	*Serbian/Croatian *Polish *Greek, Italian, Spanish. *Vietnamese *Macedonian	1980-1984 1986-1989 1983-1984 1986-1989 1980-1984 1983-1984
Burwood Girls' High School	Language Aide	Cantonese, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Vietnamese	1986-1990

### 3. NORTHERN TERRITORY

Adult Migrant Education Centre, Casuarina	Language Aide	1	Polish, Vietnamese, Hakka, Spanish, Portuguese, Malay Tagalog, German Cantonese	1986-1990 1988-1990
*Casuarina Secondary College	Language Aide	1	Greek, Italian, French Mandarin, German, Spanish, Indonesian, Vietnamese	1979-1988 1980-1988
Darwin Institute of technology (previously Darwin Community College)	Int/Trans	2	Greek Mandarin Portuguese Vietnamese	1984-1989 1986-1989 1987-1989 1985-1989
School of Aust. Linguistics, Darwin	Int/Trans.	2	Nominated Languages	1980-1990
Institute of Technology	Language Aide	1	Nominated Languages	1986-1990
Institute for Aboriginal Development	Language Aide (in 50 hours) Interpreter (in 200 hours)	1 2	Arandic, Ngarrka, Western Desert groups Waramungu Groups	1980-1991 1982-1991

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Category &amp; Level</u>	<u>Languages</u>	<u>Term of NAATI Approval</u>
<b>4. QUEENSLAND</b>			
The University of Queensland	* Translator 3 (Japanese into English only) Interpreter (both directions)	Japanese	1980-1984
	Translator 4 (Japanese into English only) Interpreter (both directions)	Japanese	1985-1990
South Brisbane College of TAFE	Interpreter/ 2 Translator	Spanish, Vietnamese Cantonese	1988-1992 1990-1992
<b>5. SOUTH AUSTRALIA</b>			
Adelaide College of TAFE	Interpreter 2	Greek, Serbian/Croatian, Italian Spanish	1980-1992 1981-1982 1986-1992
		Polish, Vietnamese	1983-1992
		Khmer	1985-1992
		Mandarin	1987-1992
		Farsi	1988-1992
S.A.C.A.E.	Int/Trans 2 (Associate Diploma) Int/Trans 3 (B.A.)	Greek, Italian, Polish, Serbian/ Croatian, Vietnamese	1979-1991
	PG1 3 (Int or Trans)	Vietnamese, Serbian/Croatian, Polish, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Cantonese/Mandarin, Indonesian/Malay, Spanish, German, French	1987-1991
*West Lakes High School	Language Aide	Serbian/Croatian Russian	1983-1985

Institution	Category & Level	Languages	Term of NAATI Approval
<b>6. VICTORIA</b>			
RMIT Technical College (TAFE)	Int/Trans 2	Turkish, Spanish, Vietnamese Polish Cantonese Khmer, Macedonian Arabic Arabic, Japanese Lao, Mandarin Nominated "Minority Languages" Country Interpreters Streams (Italian, Greek, Turkish Spanish, Serbian)	1980-1992 1983-1992 1985-1992 1986-1992 1980-1981 1987-1992 1988-1992 1987 1987-1992 1990-1992
*RMIT CAE (1978-1982)	Int/Trans 3	Greek, Serbian/Croatian	1975-1982
*RMIT Technical College (1975-1978)		Italian	1978-1982
Victoria College, Toorak	Int/Trans (B.A.) 3	Greek, Italian, Turkish, Serbian/Croatian Arabic, Spanish, Vietnamese	1981-1994 1990-1994
	Int/Trans (Post - Graduate) 3	Mandarin, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Croatian, Serbian, Vietnamese	1988-1992

## 7. WESTERN AUSTRALIA

W.A.C.A.E.	Int/Trans (B.A.) 3	Italian, German Vietnamese, Portuguese Indonesian/Malay	1982-1993 1986-1993 1990-1993
	Int or Trans (Postgraduate) 3	German (trans) Mandarin (trans/int) French (trans)	1986-1990 1988-1990 1988-1990
Perth Technical College	Interpreter 2	Polish *Vietnamese *Portuguese, Greek, German, Cantonese *French *Croatian *Spanish, Italian Australian Deaf Sign Japanese, Khmer	1982-1993 1983-1988 1984-1988 1982-1984 1983-1984 1981-1982 1986-1988 1987-1993 1989-1993
	*Translator 2	French, Polish, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese German, Portuguese Greek Japanese	1984-1988 1986-1988 1987-1988 1987

APPENDIX VII

Fees and Charges: 1989/90

The Authority's complete schedule of fees and charges as at 30 June 1990 was as follows:

APPLICATION FEE

Initial application only	\$20 (non-refundable)
Late application	\$20
Reinstatement of application	\$40

TESTING FEES

Level 1	\$ 50
Level 2 translation	\$ 95 (\$50 each direction*)
interpreting	\$115
review	\$ 30
Level 3 translation	\$130 (\$65 each direction)
interpreting	\$155
review	\$ 60 (each direction)
Level 4 translation	\$190 each direction
interpreting	to be determined
review	\$100

\* Mandarin, Cantonese and Japanese only

CANCELLATION FEES\*\*

Admission and Translation	\$15
Interpreting	\$40

\*\* waivable in certain circumstances

CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION (initial and renewal)

Level 2	\$30
Level 3	\$35
Level 4	\$40
Level 5	\$45
Recognition (renewal only)	\$25
Lost Certificate	\$20 (with Statutory Declaration)

#### ASSESSMENT FEES

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

Overseas Qualifications Assessment	Level 4	\$100 (incl 1 Certificate)
	Level 5	\$100 (incl 1 Certificate)
Recognition	.. .. .. .. .. ..	\$40 (incl Certificate)
Accreditation of Course Graduates	Level 1	\$20
	Level 2	\$40 (incl Certificate)
	Level 3	\$50 (incl Certificate)
	Level 4	\$60 (incl Certificate)

#### PUBLICATIONS

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

#### SAMPLE TESTS (Available in most languages)

Translation tests	- Level 2	\$10
	- Level 3	\$15
Interpreting script)-	Level 2	\$20
& tapes)-	Level 3	\$30

