**National Accreditation Authority for
Translators and Interpreters**

FOURTEENTH REPORT

1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY

FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

(NAATI)

FOURTEENTH REPORT

Covering the Period

1 July 1992 to 30 June 1993

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NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY

FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

(Incorporated in the A.C.T.)

The Board of Directors

Mr John A Kiosoglous MBE, KSA, AE
(Chairman)

Mr Peter Davidson

Ms Grace Dawson

Ms Sybille Kovacs

Mrs Luciana Nicholls

(Information correct as at 30 June 1993)

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY

FOR TRANSLATORS AND INTERPRETERS

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

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Sherrill J. Bell

SOLICITORS

Macphillamy, Cummins and Gibson

AUDITORS

Hardwick's Chartered Accountants

BANKERS

National Australia Bank

ACCOUNTANTS

Hardwick, Whigham and Driver Pty Ltd

REGISTERED OFFICE

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(Information correct as at 30 June 1993)

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PART A: OVERVIEW

A.1 Introduction

The National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters (NAATI) is a public company, subsidised by the federal, state and territory governments, which has the basic responsibility of setting and monitoring standards for interpreting and translating in Australia.

During the year 1992/93 NAATI carried out a wide range of activities to fulfil its charter. The Authority was somewhat hampered in its activities throughout the year by the anticipation and implementation of the government review. Between December 1992 and June 1993, when the consultants were conducting their research, NAATI was required to redirect some of its staff resources to provide the necessary information.

In addition to the work associated with the Review, NAATI activities for the financial year included administration of 3398 tests in some twenty-eight languages, the further reduction (by 614) of the backlog of applicants waiting for tests, the completion of the review of the NAATI Levels System and the introduction of a new system of designations, the completion of the Sang/Giguere research project which reviewed NAATI Tests in relation to employer requirements and the subsequent formation of specialist committees to review the outcomes and to formulate new policy, the commencement of a new research project on the reliability of NAATI tests, the regular production of a newsletter ("NAATI News"), the continuation of the production of NAATI ID cards showing the accreditations of its holder, the commencement of research into the development of a translators stamp for professionally qualified translators, the development to provide additional information in the Directory of Accredited and Recognised Practitioners of Interpreting and Translation, the continuation of the monitoring procedures for NAATI-approved courses of interpreting and translation, the initiation of procedures for the development of interpreter training courses for Aboriginal languages in Western Australia, continuing financial support to the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators (which the Authority had helped to establish in 1987), the renaming and reconstitution of the Language Panels, the provision of specialist training sessions for members of these Panels, the organisation and coordination of several functions to promote the profession particularly the Interpreter Awareness Days and participation in Language Expo 92 and numerous consultations with members of the profession and service providing organisations.

Financially, the expenditures marginally exceeded the income for the year which resulted in a deficit of $14,107. However, the accumulated surplus remains substantial at $406,527 and allows the Authority to retain 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 NAATI and includes the audited statements presented to the Annual General Meeting of the company in November 1992.

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A.2   Major Decisions and Recommendations

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

* The adoption of the new levels system and definitions to include four levels of competency, namely, Paraprofessional Interpreter and Translator, Interpreter and Translator, Conference Interpreter and Advanced Translator, Conference Interpreter (Senior) and Advanced Translator (Senior).

* The provision of the first I/T Examiners Training Days, one in Sydney and one in Melbourne which were attended by 56 examiners;

* The moderation of final exam results of graduates from tertiary institutions who would normally be eligible for NAATI accreditation;

* The engagement of the services of the Australian Council for Educational Research to provide research into the reliability of NAATI tests.

* The reconstitution of the Regional Advisory Committees from 1 March 1993 through 48 new appointments or reappointments following the completion of an equal number of previous appointments;

* The warning of, or pressing charges upon, candidates of NAATI who misrepresent their qualifications;

* The decision to develop a translators stamp for accredited translators as a means to verify their qualifications and give credibility to their work.

* The affirmation of the use of the terms Filipino, Malaysian and Persian to describe the languages spoken in the Philipines, Malaysia and Iran;

* The decision to modify the NAATI Practitioners Directory to include a wider range of information.

* The decision to form specialist consultative committees to deal with three aspects of the Sang/Giguere report, namely Test Formats and Procedures, AUSLAN, and Legal Interpreting.

* The decision to publish the Employers Guide within the next year.

* The decision to have NAATI Level 3 Accreditation qualification undergo an assessment by the ACT Accreditation Agency with a view to establishing equivalence of competency between successful NAATI test candidates and graduates of tertiary I/T courses.

* The decision to re-name the Language Panels to I/T Examiners Panels to more accurately reflect the tasks of the members.

* The tightening of the eligibility criteria and contract conditions for I/T Examiners.

* The reconstitution of the I/T Examiners Panels, effective from 1 July 1993 following the appointment of 243 experts to 43 panels covering 46 languages.

* The formation of five new I/T Examiners Panels, namely Albanian, Dari, Hindi, Samoan and Tongan, to become effective on 1 July 1993.

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* The decision to discontinue Level 1 Accreditation from 31 December 1993 on the proviso that an alternative test be developed to provide a measure of competence in relation to government language allowances. The new Language Aide Test will be made available to government departments upon request, but will not be available to the general NAATI candidature.

* The decision to convene a preliminary meeting on court interpreting in July in 1993 conjunction with the IJET Conference so that Prof. Roseann Gonzalez, Director of the U.S Court Certification Examinations, could be included.

* The decision to consider methods of implementing testing and training programs in country areas.

* The review and amendment of the Level 4 Interpreting Test Guidelines.

* The decision to work with the Australian National University European Languages Department with a view to having minor research projects conducted by senior students under the supervision of an academic and the Executive Director of NAATI

A.3   Other Events

* On 1 July a new board of directors was appointed including the reappointment of Mr John Kiosoglous who was promoted from Director to Chairman, Mr Peter Davidson, Ms Sybille Kovacs and Ms Luciana Nicholls. Ms Grace Dawson was newly appointed to the Board.

* On 17 July 1992, the Chairman met with Prof. Timoti Karetu, the Commissioner of the Maori Language Commission to discuss ways in which the two organisations may work together.

* On 10 August 1992, AUSIT launched its policy statement in Melbourne. The NAATI Registrar represented the Authority at this function.

* Between July and December 1992 the Executive Director participated as a member of the Review Committee for the ACT Migrant Health Unit Review. The review included an analysis of the health care interpreter service for the ACT.

* Between 31 August and 2 September 1992 NAATI was represented at the New Zealand National Conference: Living Languages, Living Cultures, by Dr Peter Martin. The current Chairman of NAATI was unable to attend due to a conflict of commitments.

* On 3 September 1992 a public reception was held in Darwin in conjunction with the NAATI Board meeting.

* On 24-26 September 1992 NAATI was represented at the annual Conference of Interpreter/Translator Educators Association of Australia (CITEAA) by two Regional Officers, the Assistant Registrar and the Executive Director. The Executive Director presented a paper.

* On 4-7 November 1992 NAATI participated in the Language Expo '92 as sponsored by the NLLIA. NAATI also participated in the seminar on interpreting and translating at the Expo.

* On 7 November 1992 NAATI Directors attended the first Jill Blewett Memorial Lecture which was sponsored by AUSIT.

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* Between July 1992 and March 1993 NAATI participated as a member of the working party for the NLLIA's National Training Strategy for Interpreting and Translation. The final report of the working party was submitted to the Minister for Employment, Education and Training in March 1993.

* On 1 December 1992 the NAATI office in Western Australia was relocated due to the sale of the previous premises.

* On 28 January 1993, a workshop was convened with the shareholders of NAATI to develop new directions for the Authority.

* On 4 February 1993 the NAATI Brochure was launched in Sydney by the Minister of Ethnic Affairs, the Hon. George Souris. Ms Grace Dawson and Ms Sybille Kovacs, NAATI Directors and the Executive Director represented NAATI.

* On 26 February 1993 the NSW Regional Officer attended a meeting of the North Coast Migrant Workers Support Network to discuss the possibilities of testing and training in these areas.

* On 15 March 1993 Ms Grace Dawson (Director) and Ms Sherrill Bell (Executive Director) met with the members of the NSW Health Care Interpreter Service Co-Ordinators to discuss the implications of the Levels Review, testing in low demand languages and testing and training in specific subject areas (e.g. health) and locations (e.g. regional NSW).

* On 22 March 1993 NAATI attended the first meeting of the I/T educators in the TAFE system to commence the development of the national curriculum for paraprofessional courses.

* Between 18 April and 3 May 1993 NAATI hosted a visiting researcher, Dr Eva Hung from the Research Centre for Translation at the Chinese University of Hong Kong. Dr Hung was researching the NAATI system and its operations in Australia with a view to exploring its adaptation to the situation in Hong Kong.

* On 20 April 1993, the Executive Director presented the first Con Kiriloff Memorial Prize for best student in Chinese at the University of Canberra. Mr Kiriloff was a founding director of NAATI and chairman of the Chinese Language Panel for some years.

* On the 18 June 1993, the NT participated in the Interpreter Awareness Day events and used the occasion to launch the NAATI brochure.

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. Consultative meetings were convened in Darwin, Melbourne and Canberra to provide direct interaction between NAATI and various groups with an interest in the interpreting and translating profession.

In addition to these activities, there were four Board meetings held during the year under review. They were convened in Darwin, Melbourne Sydney and Canberra.

A.4 Testing Objectives

In 1992/93 3,398 tests were conducted including 2,960 in the annual program and 438 as on-demand tests. Tests were conducted in 28 languages from Level 2 through to Level 4. In the annual testing program emphasis was given to Level 3 by offering tests in all 28 languages while tests in only 17 languages were offered at Level 2. At Level 4, translation tests were provided in

three languages only, namely French, German and Mandarin. The determining factors for excluding tests at Level 2 in French German and Italian included the high frequency of test availability over the previous fifteen years and the decreasing demand for services in these languages at Level 2, especially in translation. Approximately 45% of all tests were conducted at Level 2, 54% at Level 3, and 1% at Level 4. Special on-demand tests at varying levels made up 13% of all tests conducted. Some of the languages of lower client demand included in the program were Bulgarian, Filipino, Indonesian, Khmer, Lao, Malaysian, Maltese 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 five year period. By 30 June 1993, 17,919 requests for tests had been removed from the lists which cleared the long standing backlog of requests which had accumulated over the previous years. The backlog has now stabilised at a number in relation to the continuation of new requests which are received between testing programs. A small backlog also occurs because tests in all languages are not offered in each year which necessitates the carry-over of the opportunities to sit for them. The backlog for 1992/93 has been reduced slightly from 4,477 at 30 June 1992 to 3,863 at 30 June 1993.

A.5 Advisory Bodies

A.5.1 NAATI Regional Advisory Committees (RAC)

The Regional Advisory Committees came into existence on 1 March 1991 to replace the former State Advisory Panels for Translating and Interpreting (SAPTI). Appointments to the Regional Advisory Committees were made on 1 March 1991 for two or three year terms. The two-year appointments of members expired on 28 February 1993. Some were reappointed while many new members were also appointed, effective from 1 March 1993. The roles and functions of the Regional Advisory Committees are set out in Appendix III.

The main function of the Regional Advisory Committees is to provide a two-way channel of communication between NAATI and the I/T profession within each State. The Committees advise NAATI regularly on the needs of local employers and the local communities for accredited translators and interpreters, and on other I/T issues relevant to their state or territory. The Committee is also expected to promote an understanding of the profession of interpreting and translating and of NAATI's role in relation to this profession.

Accordingly, up to sixteen members are appointed to each Regional Advisory Committee with representation from the major service providers, the professional association (AUSIT), business , commerce, tourism, and the health and legal professions. Members are appointed for a two or three year term.

During the period under review, the RACs were involved in a range of activities, the most significant of which was the initiation of a government sponsored interpreter training program for a variety of Aboriginal languages in rural W.A. and the development of an international symbol to indicate "Interpreter" (both W.A. RAC initiatives). Other RACs became involved in Interpreter Awareness Day projects (VIC and NT) and projects which included the advocacy of better training and testing facilities in rural areas and the use of distance mode education techniques, the participation in the Information Expo in Brisbane by the Queensland RAC, and the provision of various workshops for professionals, employers and test candidates. Two committees were involved in planning the public launches of the NAATI Brochure during the year (NSW and NT). All committees were concerned with issues related to the employment conditions for practitioners, the testing program and the need to educate professional users of I/Ts. In order to achieve their goals, several committees formed sub-committees to address specific problems related to

areas such as education, health, Aboriginal languages, and legal issues. Some committees had specialist articles published in leading professional journals or magazines.

The members of the Regional Advisory Committees at 30 June 1993 are listed in Appendix II.

A.5.2 Language Panels (to be known as I/T Examiners Panels from 1 July 1993)

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 marking 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 experts 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. Since the Panels were reconstituted in the 1990/91 financial year, and were appointed for a three year term, all appointments were due for completion on 30 June 1993. Consequently all panels were reviewed in May 1993 in anticipation of the termination of appointments. Many changes were made to the composition of the panels and five new panels were formed, namely Albanian, Dari, Hindi, Samoan and Tongan. All changes will become effective on 1 July 1993. In addition the eligibility criteria for membership and contract conditions were strengthened to foster improved performance of the panels.

At 30 June 1993, there were thirty-six Language Panels covering thirty-eight languages. Three Language Panels cover two languages each namely, Cantonese/Hakka, Indonesian/Malaysian and Czech/Slovak. At 30 June 1993 there were 184 members of NAATI Language Panels as listed in Appendix IV. The terms and conditions of Language Panel appointments, as applied in the current financial year are provided in Appendix V of this report.

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 approval and re-approval of courses in I/T in Australian tertiary institutions leading to NAATI accreditation;

*   continuing development of procedures for monitoring final examination standards on NAATI-approved courses, including Guidelines for Moderators;

*   the NAATI Levels Review (referred to elsewhere in the Annual Report), including the consultations;

*   assessment of applications for accreditation on the basis of overseas qualifications;

* commencement of the review of test eligibility criteria (referred to a specialist sub-committee which met in October 1993);

* amendments to Level 4 Interpreting test guidelines;

* the review of guidelines for the award of Recognition;

* training requirements for court interpreters (this matter became the main issue for the sub-committee which met in July 1993);

* ACTRAC National Curriculum for Level 2 courses;

* the review of test requirements for AUSLAN (this was referred to a specialist sub-committee which met in July 1993);

* appointment of additional Committee member, Mr R Pintos-Lopez, as employer representative.

PART B   PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS

B.1   Testing Related Activities

B.1.1   General Background

In the year 1992/93, NAATI conducted tests in twenty-eight languages of which sixteen were offered at Level 2, twenty-eight at Level 3 and four at Level 4. The program included several of the low demand languages such as Indonesian, Khmer, Filipino, Malaysian, Maltese and Portuguese. It also included Level 4 translation tests in French, German, Mandarin and Spanish. A heavier emphasis was placed on testing at Level 3 with almost twice as many tests for Level 3 compared to Level 2.

In addition to the tests conducted in the major capital cities of Australia, NAATI conducted 59 tests in non-capital cities. These cities included Cairns, Townsville, Alice Springs, Christmas and Cocos Islands, Geraldton, Bunbury, Auckland and Wellington New Zealand. Eight tests were conducted on Christmas Island, sponsored by DEET in WA. The number of tests in New Zealand increased marginally from thirty-two in 1991/92 to thirty-four in 1992/93. Testing in New Zealand has been made possible with the co-operation of the University of Auckland and Victoria University in Wellington. 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 above the normal test fees. The demand for special on-demand tests has increased remarkably in the last few years, as is indicated in the Table 1 below. Of the 438 special tests in 1992/93, 301 were conducted at Level 2 (73 translation, 228 interpreting) and 125 at Level 3 (82 translation, 43 interpreting). Three special tests were conducted at Level 4 (translation). Nine tests were conducted at Level 1.

Table 1:   Growth of On-Demand Tests: 1988 - 1993

Year	No of Tests
1988-89	63
1989-90	262
1990-91	317
1991-92	380
1992-93	438

The financial aspect of the annual testing program for 1992/93 was very positive in that the **direct** testing revenue exceeded the **direct** testing expenditure by $219,485. The margin of direct profit was slightly less than that in the previous year ($247,118) 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". NAATI continued to assume a large proportion of the technical preparation of the tests and the provision of English passages common across all languages.

B.1.2 The 1992/93 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.**

Languages and Levels Tested

Table 2: The National Testing Program for 1992/93

Language	Level and Category					
	2T	2I	3T	3I	4T	4I
Arabic			X	X		
Bulgarian	X	X	X	X		
Cantonese		X		X		
Croatian			X	X		
Filipino	X	X	X	X		
French	X	X	X	X	X	X
German	X	X	X	X	X	
Greek			X	X		
Indonesian	X	X	X	X		
Italian	X	X	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	X	X		
Malaysian	X	X	X	X		
Maltese	X	X	X	X		
Mandarin	X	X	X	X	X	
Persian	X	X	X	X		
Polish			X	X		
Portuguese			X	X		
Romanian			X	X		
Russian			X	X		
Serbian			X	X		
Spanish			X	X	X	
Thai	X	X	X	X		
Turkish			X	X		
Vietnamese			X	X		

The main features of the program included:

a) the moderate range of languages offered (twenty-eight);

b) testing at Levels 2 and 3 in seventeen and twenty-eight languages respectively and at Level 4 in three languages;

c) the inclusion of languages of low candidate demand but of significant community need;

d) the commissioning of two level 4 interpreting tests in French and Spanish. No candidates presented for these tests.

In accordance with the policy decision of April 1989 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. Sufficient employer interest warranted NAATI conducting 9 tests at Level 1. This statistic appears in the Special Test category Table 6. Notification of the phasing out of Level 1 accreditation on 31 December 1993 contributed to this interest.

The 1992/93 testing program was one of moderate size in terms of the number of languages tested and reasonably large in terms of the total number of tests conducted. In summary, NAATI conducted a total of 2960 tests over twenty-eight languages within the annual testing program and 438 special on-demand tests totalling 3398 tests in the period under review. This resulted in 1119 accreditations by tests conducted within the period.

The program was announced in June 1992. It was conducted in three sessions, viz; Level 2 and 3 translation tests on 20-21 November 1992, Level 2 and 3 interpreting tests between March and July 1993 and Level 4 Translation tests from 12-23 July 1993. The Deaf Sigh Interpreting Tests were also conducted in July 1993. Although a small number of tests were conducted outside the financial year under review, they were part of the 1992/93 Testing Program and have therefore been included in this report.

Over the past few years, NAATI has established a set pattern for the timing of various types of tests which seeks 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. The established timing of the various tests has proven to be most successful. It is anticipated that the annual testing programs in future will schedule Level 2 and 3 Translation tests in November, Level 2 and 3 Interpreting tests between March and June, the Level 4 Translation tests and the Deaf Sign and Deaf Oral Interpreting tests in July.

The details of the 1992/93 testing program and its relationship to previous programs, are provided by the following series of statistical tables and graphs.

Table 3 compares the number of tests and range of languages offered by NAATI over the previous five years 1988-93. For the purpose of comparability in Table 3, the statistics of the Level 2 Admission test as shown in the Annual Report of 1988/89 have been split to reflect the separate written and oral tests that were sat individually. Further, the number of translation tests at Level 3 have been recorded to reflect the separate tests for each language direction. Table 3 in this report provides statistics which are both comparable and more detailed than in the earlier Annual Reports.

Table 3: Number of Tests Conducted 1988-1993(a)

Test	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
Level 1	318	1	0	1	9
Level 2 Adm. Paper 1(b) Paper 2	375 419	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A
Level 2 Tra.	714	194	770	770	' 701
Level 2 Int.	764	268	987	1050	830
Level 3 Tra. Into "O"(c) Into "E"	564 460	729 627	518 441	661 562	723 651
Level 3 Int.	346	422	364	489	472
Level 4 Tra. Into "O" Into "E"	18 21	12 10	18 32	14 12	5 7
Total	3999	2263	3130	3559	3398
No of Lang.	27	30	23	25	28

(a) Table includes tests conducted within the annual program AND as special on-demand tests.

(b) Paper 1 is the written test; paper 2 is the oral test.

(c) Into "O" means into the other language; into "E" means into English.

Table 3 indicates the following:

. the 1992/93 testing program was moderate in terms of the range of languages (28) and levels offered (Levels 2, 3 and 4) and relatively large in terms of the number of tests conducted (3398);

. the number of translation tests at Level 2 has decreased marginally from previous years while the number of interpreting tests at the same level has decreased more significantly;

. the number of translation tests at Level 3 has increased in comparison to previous years while the number of interpreting tests have remained constant for the past two years;

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. the demand for Level 3 testing continues to be very strong, with the number of Level 3 tests being the highest since 1989/90 (1846). The strong demand may be related to growing acceptance of Level 3 as the basic professional qualification and the increasing requirement by employers for practitioners to hold NAATI Level 3 accreditation; and

. the demand for testing at Level 4 decreased markedly from 26 in 1992/93 to 12 in 1992/93. This is a reflection of the eligible candidature of particular languages offered.

Table 4 below indicates the number of tests conducted within specified States and Territories. In 1992/1993 it can be seen that approximately 43% of tests were conducted in New South Wales, 23% in Victoria and the remainder distributed throughout the other States and Territories. In more recent years a small number of tests have been conducted for candidates with overseas addresses. These include tests conducted in New Zealand and tests conducted in Australia for residents of Hong Kong and a few other Southeast Asian cities.

Table 4: **Number of Tests Conducted by State/Territory 1988/89 - 1992/93**

STATE	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
ACT	242	112	159	137	164
NSW	1868	901	1357	1623	1476
NT	59	38	26	32	40
QLD	324	188	262	303	288
SA	330	176	235	224	255
TAS	39	8	32	51	61
VIC	765	615	788	825	781
WA	311	141	233	291	262
OTHER*	37	42	10	11	63

NZ	24	42	28	39	8
TOTAL	3999	2263	3130	3559	3398

* Includes candidates with overseas addresses or "unknown" addresses, except New Zealand.

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Table 5 below indicates the pattern of languages and levels tested over the period 1982-1993. Of particular interest are:

. the provision of tests at Levels 2, 3 and 4 in the 1992/93 testing program;

. the availability of testing at Levels 2 and 3 in a limited number of languages of community need but low candidate demand in 1992/93, including Bulgarian, Indonesian, Khmer, Filipino, Thai, Lao, Malaysian and Maltese;

. the consistency of testing in languages of major employer demand including Arabic, Cantonese, Greek, Italian, Mandarin, Polish, Spanish and Vietnamese;

. an emphasis on Level 3 testing with almost twice as many languages offered at Level 3 as compared to 2. This emphasis was in response to the acceptance of Level 3 as the basic professional qualification and the increasing requirement by employers for practitioners to hold NAATI Level 3 accreditation;

. availability of tests at Level 4 in four languages in 1992/93; and

It should be noted that programs which contain a range of languages at both Levels 2 and 3 such as the one in this financial year, have a number of effects, namely:

(a) Language Panels are extended in order to meet the time schedules for the design and marking of tests; the total number of tests for both design and marking will be much greater;

(b) Smaller Language Panels are less able to meet the NAATI requirements in terms of specifications and time lines since the small number of Panel members who collectively have a narrower range of expertise are more pressured;

(c) Both the Central Office and Regional Offices carry a very heavy load in relation to the preparation of the test materials, the conducting of tests and the overall administration.

Table 5: Languages and Levels Tested: 1982-1993

Language	1982	1983	1984	85/86	86/87	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
Arabic	2,3	2,3	2,3		1,2,3	3,4	1,2,3	3	2,3	2,3,4	3
Bulgarian						1,2,3		2			2,3
Cantonese		2	2,3	2,3	1,2,3		1,2,3	3	2,3	2,3	2I,3I
Croatian	2,3	2,3	2,3	2A,3A	2,3	2,3	1.2,3	3	2,3	2,3	3
Czech			2,3					3	2,3		
Deaf Oral		1,2I,3I	2A,2I	2A,2I	2A,2I,3I	2I,3I					
Deaf Sign		2I	2I	2I	3I	1,2I,3I	1,2I,3I	3	2,3	2,3	
Dutch			2,3			2,3			2,3		
Filipino							1,2,3		2	2,3	2,3
Finnish								2,3			
French	2,3		2,3	2A,3A	1,2,3,4	2,3,4	1,2,3,4	3	4	3	2,3,4
German	2,3		2,3	2A,3A	1,2,3	2,3,4	1,2,3,4	3	4	3	2,3,4
Greek	2,3	2,3	2,3	2A,3A	1,2,3		1,2,3	3,4	2,3	2,3,4	3
Hakka						2A,2I		2,3			
Hungarian			2,3	2,3		2,3	1,2,3		2,3		
Indonesian			2,3		1,2,3		1,2,3	3	2,3	3	2,3
Italian	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3,4	3,4	1,2,3,4	3	2,3	3,4	2,3
Japanese	2,3		2,3			2,3	1,2,3,4	2,3	2,3,4	2,3	2,3
Khmer			2	2,3		2,3	1,2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3
Korean						1,2,3	1,2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3
Lao	2,3		2,3	2,3		2,3	1,2,3	2,3		2,3	2,3
Macedonian	2,3	2T,3T				2,3	1,2,3	3	2,3	2,3	2,3
Malay			2,3		1,2,3		1,2,3			2	2,3
Maltese			2,3			2,3		3			2,3
Mandarin	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3	3,4	1,2,3,4	3	2,3,4	2,3	2,3,4
Persian						1,2,3	1,2,3	3	2,3		2,3
Polish	2,3	2,3	2,3		1,2,3	2,3	1,2,3	3	2,3	2,3	3
Portuguese	2,3	2	2,3	2,3		2,3	1,2,3	2,3		2,3	3
Romanian				2,3		2,3	1,2,3	3	2,3		3
Russian	2,3	2,3			1,2,3	3,4	1,2,3,4	3	2,3,4	2,3	3
Serbian	2,3	2,3	2,3	2A,3A	1,2,3	2,3	1,2,3	3		2,3	3
Slovak						1,2,3					
Spanish	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3,4	3,4	1,2,3,4	3	2,3	2,3,4	3
Thai			2,3	2,3		2,3		2,3		2,3	2,3
Turkish	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3		3	1,2,3	3		2,3	3
Ukrainian						1,2,3					
Vietnamese	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	1,2,3	3	1,2,3	3	2,3	2,3	3
Total No of Languages	17	15	25	18	17	33	27	30	23	25	28

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

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 6 below shows that:

.   the overall candidature was approximately 4.5% less than the previous program (3398 tests vs 3559 tests) and can be attributed to the reduction of tests at Level 2 in a narrower range of languages, although there was a higher acceptance rate at Level 3 Translation.

.   the overall acceptance rate in the annual program was 27.7%, slightly lower than for the previous program (30.04%);

.   a higher acceptance rate for Level 2 (21.3%) compared to 19.40% in 1992/93. The advertised cessation of accreditation after December 1994 may have encouraged greater acceptances for Level 2 Translation in 1992/93 (24% compared to 19.6% in 1991/92);

.   for the fourth consecutive year, an increase in the acceptance rate for tests at Level 3 from 25.9% in 1989/90 to 32.7% in 1990/91 to 34.67% in 1992/93 and 36.4% for this year. This may reflect the increasing level of qualification demanded by major employers;

.   the average of pass rates across all tests was 21.0%, lower than for the previous program (24.9%). Specifically, the pass rates by level varied from 40.7% at Level 2 to 21.9% for the Level 3;

.   a significantly higher pass rate for translation (39.6%) and interpreting (41.8%) at Level 2 compared with the previous year (32.3%) and (30.3%) respectively;

.   the significant variation in the pass rate between the language direction of translation at Level 3, namely 18.2% from English into the other language and 30.9% from the other language into English.

.   the acceptance rate for special on-demand tests was 98.9%.

.   the average pass rate for special on-demand tests was 41.2%, approximately 13.5% higher than for the tests in the annual program (27.7%). 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 more meaningful interpretation of acceptance and pass rates should exclude values where only a small number of candidates sat for test, such as for Level 4.

Table 6: 1992/93 Testing Program: Rates of Acceptance of Invitations and Rates of Passes

Test	Annual Testing Program					Special Tests				
	No of Inv	No Sat	% of Accept	No Pass	% of Pass	No Inv	No Sat	% of Accept	No Pass	% ofp Pass
Level 1	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	100	3	33.3
Level 2 Translation	2616	628	24.0	249	39.6	74	73	98.6	31	42.5
Level 2 Interpreting	3233	602	18.6	252	41.8	235	228	97.0	91	39.9
Level 3 Translation										
Paper 1	1675	679	40.5	124	18.2	44	44	100	13	29.5
Paper 2	1528	613	40.1	190	30.9	38	38	100	24	63.1
Level 3 Interpreting	1498	429	28.6	71	16.5	45	43	95.5	9	20.9
Level 4 Translation										
Paper 1	23	4	17.3	0	0.0	1	1	100	0	0.0
Paper 2	20	5	25.0	0	0.0	2	2	100	2	100.0
Total	10593	2960	27.7 (Avg)	886	21.0 (Avg)	448	438	98.9 (Avg)	173	41.2 (Avg)

A comparison of the pass rates for the various levels of tests in the period 1988/89 to 1992/93 as presented in Table 7 below, highlights several variations.

Comments relating to a comparison of level 1 and level 2 Admission Tests can be found in previous Annual Reports. Both level 1 and level 2 Admission Tests have been discontinued since 88/89.

The pass rates for the Level 2 translation tests fluctuated between 29.3% in 1990/91 and 45.4% in 1989/90 with a rate of 39.6% for the current year. The pass rate for Level 2 Interpreting has also fluctuated between 30.3% in 1991/92 and 49.3% in 1988/89 with a rate of 41.8% in the current year.

The average pass rates for Level 3 translation (English into LOTE) has consistently from 31.4% 1988/89 to 18.2% in 1992/93. By comparison the pass rate for papers from LOTE into English has fluctuated between 30.9% in 92/93 and 44.8% in 1990/91.

The decline in the pass rate for Paper 1 (into the LOTE) may reflect a larger proportion of second generation Australians attempting the test. For this group, the LOTE would have been learned informally in the home rather than as the language of instruction or study in overseas educational systems.

The pass rate for the interpreting test at Level 3 has fallen from 32.1% in 1988/89 to 16.5% in 1992/93.

The average pass rates for Level 4 translation tests have fluctuated widely over the past five years with a peak pass rate in paper 1 for 1991/92 (28.5%). There were no accreditations in either language direction among the 11 tests administered in the 1992/93 testing program. It should be noted, however, that the statistics relating to Level 4 tests should be treated with some caution 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 five year period from 36.08% in 1988/89 to 21.0% in 1992/93,. A number of factors may have contributed to this trend including the declining quality of candidates, the lack of preparation for tests by 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 7:   A comparison of Average Pass Rates by Level and Test: 1988/89 - 1992/93

Test	Pass Rate 88/89	Pass Rate 89/90	Pass Rate 90/91	Pass Rate 91/92	Pass Rate 92/93
Level 1	22.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Level 2 Trans.	38.2	45.4	29.3	32.3	39.6
Level 2 Int.	49.3	36.3	40.9	30.3	41.8
Level 3 Trans Paper 1: Paper 2:	31.4 37.6	30.6 34.1	23.8 44.8	20.1 35.1	18.2 30.9
Level 3 Int.	32.1	20.8	21.5	19.6	16.5
Level 4 Trans. Paper 1: Paper 2:	22.2 0.0	9.1 10.0	5.8 13.4	28.5 8.3	0.0 0.0
Average of all Levels	36.08	26.6	25.6	24.9	21.0

A comparison of pass rates on a State/Territory basis as shown by Table 8 below reveals the following patterns:

. 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 - 55.6% compared to 39.6%. While the smaller number of candidates sitting in Northern Territory and Tasmania gives less reliability to the statistics, results from other states cluster close to the nation average.

. At Level 2 Interpreting most states are clustered together in the 40% ranking with the exclusion of Tasmania and Northern Territory as anomalies. Queensland's performance in this category was well below the national average.

. At Level 3 Translation paper 1 (English into LOTE), NSW, Queensland, South Australia and Victoria performed at a level close to the national average while the Northern Territory and Tasmania performed significantly higher. For paper 2 (LOTE into English) the performance of all states except Tasmania and NT clustered around the national average of 30.9%.

. At Level 3, the pass rate for Interpreting in most states was close to the national average of 16.5% except in the ACT and the Northern Territory where the pass rate reached 40.0% and 66.6% respectively. The small number of candidates in these latter states tend to distort the statistics.

. At Level 4 the comparison with the national average has little meaning since very few candidates sat in any particular State or Territory.

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 national pass rates for various languages tested at Level 3 translation with a candidature in excess of 20 ranged from 4.7% for Mandarin to 30.0% for Vietnamese (into the LOTE) and 15.7% for Japanese to 66.6% for Russian (into English).

Table 8: __Percentage Pass Rates for NAATI Tests by State/Territory: 1992/93 Program__

Test	ACT	NSW	NT	QLD	SA	TAS	VIC	WA	Nat Avg.
Level 2 Tran	55.6	41.3	40.0	43.9	36.6	30.0	36.5	31.3	39.6
Level 2 Int	47.0	41.1	57.1	23.0	41.8	77.7	49.0	42.3	41.8
Level 3 Tran Paper 1	28.9	12.5	42.8	22.0	24.1	50.0	14.6	27.5	18.2
Paper 2	30.5	29.7	25.0	30.5	32.5	83.3	30.5	27.9.	30.9
Level 3 Int	40.0	14.4	66.6	23.5	10.7	20.0	16.9	12.5	16.5
Level 4 Tra Paper 1	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0
Paper 2	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	0.0	-	0.0

Note: Table 8 includes pass rates for special tests. The National Average includes results for overseas candidates.

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, though growing (see Table 9 below). During the year under review, 197 requests for testing in these languages were added to the list bringing the total to 1111. The languages of strongest demand within this category include Hokkien (104),Urdu (76), Punjabi (69), Hindi (68), Hebrew (59), Danish (54), Swedish (54), Assyrian (41), Armenian (38), Norwegian (31), Tamil (28), Lithuanian (28), and Tetum (17).

In view of the growing demand for accreditation tests in the above languages, NAATI commenced a program to introduce at least five new languages to its next testing program in 1993/94.

Table 9:   Number of Language Entries Seeking Accreditation in Languages Never Likely to be Tested: 1989 - 1993

Test	30.6.89	30.6.90	30.6.91	30.6.92	30.6.93
Level 1 Accreditation	102	93	104	104	111
Level 2 Admission	288	0	0	0	0
Level 2 Translation	108	212	220	280	343
Level 2 Interpreting	55	247	281	351	427
Level 3 Translation	130	79	79	90	114
Level 3 Interpreting	48	73	77	89	116
Level 4 Translation	9	2	0	0	0
TOTAL	740	706	761	914	1111

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 10 below demonstrates that the backlog was reduced substantially in the period under review from 4555 at 30 June 1992 to 3,863 at 30 June 1993. During this period, the backlog was significantly reduced for the Level 2 tests in Translation and Interpreting since the testing programs offered a wide range of languages at this level. In the last twelve month period the backlog has been reduced for Level 2 from 2958 to 2332. There has been a slight increase for Level 3 from 881 to 901. There is also a strong indication that the backlog has stabilised at a number commensurate with the number of new requests for testing made each year.

During the years prior to 1990, NAATI received approximately 1600 new applicants per year who made requests for approximately 4400 accreditations (based on 2.751 entries per applicant). However, since 1990 the number of new applicants has consistently exceeded this number maintaining a new candidature of approximately 2000 per year. The 2034 new candidates in 1992/93 requested 5382 accreditations on 2.65 each. 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.

Table 10: Status of Language Entries in Relation to Invitations to Tests: at 30 June 1991, 30 June 1992 and 30 June 1993

(a) 30 June 1991					
Test Type	Not Yet Inv (1)	Inv. Once	Inv. Twice	Inv. Thrice	Removed (2)
Level 1 Accreditation	473	1260	1549	1	29
Level 2 Admission	0	0	0	0	4836
Level 2 Translating	1575	2386	1122	3	1961
Level 2 Interpreting	1439	2884	1178	605	1269
Level 3 Translating	642	789	628	7	3316
Level 3 Interpreting	290	589	554	385	2552
Level 4 Translating	136	105	38	64	63
Total	4555	8013	5069	1065	14026

(b) 30 June 1992					
Test Type	Not Yet Inv (1)	Inv. Once	Inv. Twice	Inv. Thrice	Removed (2)
Level 1 Accreditation	497	1259	1540	1	29
Level 2 Admission	0	0	0	0	4805
Level 2 Translating	1623	1710	1896	6	2750
Level 2 Interpreting	1335	2189	2382	842	1873
Level 3 Translating	580	752	629	13	3797
Level 3 Interpreting	301	709	516	476	2921
Level 4 Translating	141	103	43	71	68
Total	4477	6722	7006	1409	16243

(c) 30 June 1993					
Test Type	Not Yet Inv (1)	Inv. Once	Inv. Twice	Inv. Thrice	Removed (2)
Level 1 Accreditation	490	1264	1540	0	32
Level 2 Admission	0	0	0	0	4803
Level 2 Translating	1315	2021	2025	503	2897
Level 2 Interpreting	1017	2363	2443	798	2827
Level 3 Translating	589	881	620	474	3867
Level 3 Interpreting	312	685	531	413	3405
Level 4 Translating	140	88	59	59	88
Total	3863	7302	7218	2247	17919

(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 11 below summarises the statistics on applicants and language entries for the 1992/93 period. During the period NAATI received 2034 new applications for accreditation. In the period under review 977 candidates received their first accreditation and an additional 307 candidates received a second, third or more accreditation, giving a total of **9280 accredited persons** at the end of the period under review. At 30 June 1993 these persons held 15,160 accreditations, while 805 persons held 1613 recognitions. Of the 15,160 accreditations 5319 are at Level 3, 206 at Level 4 and 9 at Level 5.

Table 11: Applicant Statistics: Persons and Languages Entries: 1992/93 '

a) PERSONS	
Number of applicants, up to 30.6.1992	21,731
Number of new applicants 1.7.1992-30.6.1993	2,034
Total number of applicants, as at 30.6.1993	**23,765**
Number of persons accredited, up to 30.6.1992	8,303
Number of applicants accredited, 1.7.92-30.6.1993	
without previous accreditations	977
Total number of persons accredited as at 30.6.1993	**9,280**
Number of persons recognised, up to 30.6.92	752
Number of persons recognised 1.7.92-30.6.93	53
Total number of persons recognised as at 30.6.93	**805**
Total persons accredited and/or recognised at 30.6.92	9,055
Total persons accredited and/or recognised at 30.6.93	**10,085**

b) **LANGUAGE ENTRIES**	
Number of language entries, up to 30.6.1992	60,187
Number of new language entries 1.7.91-30.6.93	5,706
Total number of language entries as at 30.6.1993	**65,893**
Number of language entries accredited up to 30.6.92	13,593
Number of language entries accredited 1.7.91-30.6.93	1,567
Total number of language entries accredited as at 30.6.93	**15,160**
Number of language entries recognised up to 30.6.1992	1,405
Number of language entries recognised 1.7.91-30.6.93	208
Total number of language entries recognised as at 30.6.93	**1,613**
Total number of language entries accredited/recognised as at 30.6.92	14,998
Total number of language entries accredited/recognised as at 30.6.93	16,773

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 1988 and 1993. It can be seen that the 1992/93 program was comparable to that of the previous years. 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 1993. As expected, it can be seen that New South Wales and Victoria have the largest number of applicants and accredited persons. In most States, approximately 40% of applicants are accredited, the only exception being Tasmania which has approximately 30% of its applicants accredited. It is interesting to note that of the overseas applicants, approximately 58% have achieved accreditation, most of whom have done so by the testing method.

Graph 3 shows the level of activity associated with the testing program for 1992/93 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 comparable in the level of activity for all three categories at approximately 15% 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. However, the total population in each of these states and the population of non-English-speaking background people is well below that of other states and hence a lower level of activity in Interpreting/Translation accreditation is to be expected. Overall, the number of accreditations awarded represents only about 24% 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.

Graph 1

Number of Tests 1988-1993
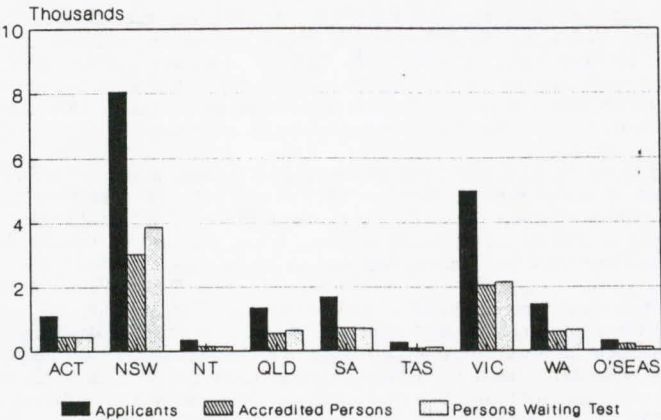## Accreditation and Admission Tests

■ Accreditation Tests   ▨ Admission Tests

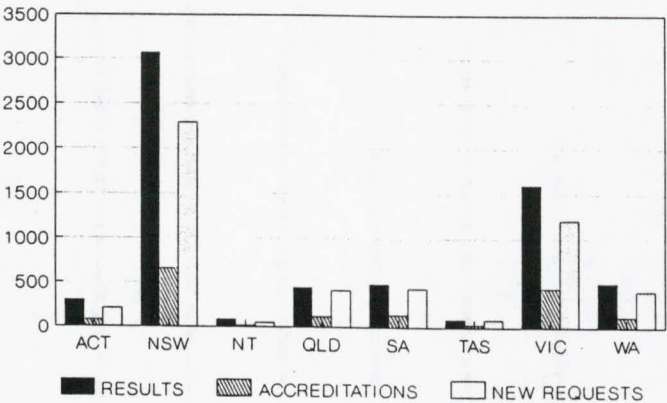Based on Language Entries

23
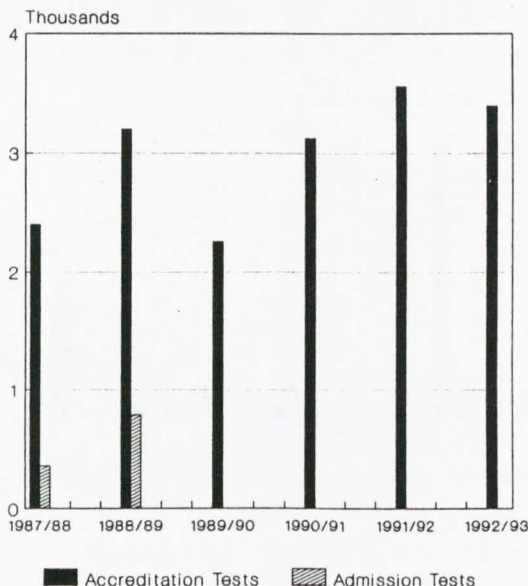
Graph 2

PERSON STATISTICS: 30.6.93
Applicants, Accredited, Awaiting Tests

Graph 3

TESTS: 1.7.92 to 30.6.93
Results, Accreditations, New Requests

Based on Language Entries

In summary, it is clear from the graphs that there is not only a continuing demand for NAATI tests from new applicants but a growing one. In the period under review NAATI received an additional 5,382 requests for accreditations of which 4763 were for tests. To date, 10,837 accreditations have been awarded on the basis of testing with 1545 being awarded in the period under review. Approximately 72% 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.

B.1.2.5 Testing Policy Issues

During the period under review, the Board gave consideration to the comparability of standards between the different modes of accreditation and between languages within each mode. In the testing area, increased attention was given to the adherence to the setting and marking guidelines among all Language Panel members and to this end, the first Language Panel Workshops were again held in Sydney and Melbourne in December 1992.

In order to reduce the time delay between the test and the release of results, the Registrar undertook extensive personal contact with Language Panel members to ensure their ability to meet deadlines and to follow-up outstanding results when they become overdue. The special bonus payment system was continued for all examiners who submitted results by the due date.

During the financial year, the research team to evaluate the NAATI test formats in relation to the I/T requirements within the workplace, completed their work and submitted the report in February 1993.   Their recommendations were considered and several specialist sub-committees of the NAATI Board were established to further investigate issues related to legal interpreting qualifications, AUSLAN and specific changes to the NAATI test formats. The outcomes of the meetings of the sub-committee are expected in the next financial year.

In addition, the Board commissioned a special research project on the reliability of NAATI tests to the Australian Council for Education Research. The project commenced in June 1993 and the results are expected in the next financial year.

B.2 COURSES OF STUDY

B.2.1 Approval/Re-Approval of Courses

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 as at 30 June 1993.

A - approved
R - re-approved

R	University of Western Sydney, Macarthur	B.A. in Interpreting/Translating (1993-1997)
R	Petersham TAFE	Level 1 Language Aide (1993 only)
A	RMIT Technical College	New Language Stream: Turkish (1993) (Flexi mode course) Portuguese, Russian (1993)
R	Deakin University	Graduate Diploma in Interpreting/ Translating (1993-1997)
R	University of Wollongong	Level 2 Interpreter (1993/97) Translator Course (1993 only)

*   A list of NAATI-approved courses as at 30 June 1993 can be found at Appendix VII.

Other Course Submissions considered by the Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee

Deakin University

Submission for approval of the M.A. in Interpreting/Translation (Level 4)).
Consideration of the proposal was subject to further revision of the submission.

B.2.2. Accreditations by Course

The number of persons accredited and total accreditations granted on the basis of course completion are shown in Tables 11 and 12 below.

Table 12 Number of Accreditations by Course - 1/7/92 to 30/6/93

	Lev 4	Lev 3	Lev 2	Lev 1	Total
Australian Capital Territory					
ACT Institute of TAFE	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	2
Canberra CAE	N/A	1	N/A	N/A	1
					--
					3
New South Wales					
University of Western					
Sydney, Macarthur	N/A	33	15	N/A	48
Petersham TAFE	N/A	N/A	20	1	21
Sydney TAFE	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	3
Liverpool TAFE	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	2
University of Wollongong	N/A	N/A	2	N/A	2
University of NSW	N/A	N/A	3	N/A	3

					79
Nothern Territory	N/A	N/A	4	N/A	4
NT University					
(Institute of TAFE)					
Queensland					
South Brisbane TAFE	N/A	N/A	21	N/A	21
University of Queensland	2				2
					--
					23
South Australia					
University of Adelaide	N/A	15	N/A	N/A	15
(formerly SACAE)					
Adelaide TAFE	N/A	N/A	38	N/A	38
					--
					53
Victoria					
RMIT Technical College	N/A	N/A	67	N/A	67
Deakin University					
(formerly Victoria College)#	N/A	99	N/A	N/A	99

					166
Western Australia					
Central Metropolitan College	N/A	N/A	24	N/A	24
Edith Cowan University #					
(formerly WACAE)	N/A	4	2	N/A	6

					30
TOTAL ACCREDITATIONS	**2**	**152**	**201**	**3**	**358**

* N/A Not Available
# Total of BA & Post-Graduate students

Table 13: Number of Persons Accredited by Course

State	Level 4	3	2	1	90/91 T	Level 4	3	2	1	91/92 T	Level 4	3	2	1	92/93 T
ACT															
ACT TAFE	-	-	9	-	9	-	-	6	-	6	-	-	2	-	2
Canberra CAE	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	-	1	-	-	1
Total	-	1	9	-	10	-	-	6	-	6	-	1	2	-	3
NSW															
Uni of Western Sydney, Macarthur	-	27	15	-	42	-	33	11	-	44	-	20	9	-	29
Sydney TAFE	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	3	-	3
Petersham TAFE	-	-	16	13	29	-	-	24	7	31	-	-	20	1	21
Liverpool TAFE	-	-	-	12	12	-	-	-	23	23	-	-	-	2	2
University of Wollongong	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
University of NSW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Total	-	27	36	25	88	-	33	36	30	99	-	20	36	3	59
NT															
Northern Territory Uni (TAFE)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
QLD															
University of Qld	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	-	-	-	2
South Brisbane TAFE	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	23	-	23	-	-	16	-	16
Total	-	-	17	-	17	-	-	23	-	23	2	-	16	-	18
SA															
University of Adelaide	-	-	11	-	11	-	6	-	-	6	-	10	2	-	12
Adelaide TAFE	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	29	-	29	-	-	38	-	38
Total	-	-	32	-	32	-	6	29	-	35	-	10	40	-	50
VIC															
Deakin University	-	28	-	-	28	-	*34	-	-	*34	-	63	-	-	63
RMIT TAFE	-	-	79	-	79	-	-	93	-	93	-	-	57	-	57
Total	-	28	79	-	107	-	34	93	-	127	-	63	57	-	120
WA															
Edith Cowan University	-	*4	-	-	4	-	*2	1	-	*3	-	4	-	-	4
Central Metropolitan College of TAFE	-	-	11	-	11	-	-	21	-	21	-	-	24	-	24
Total	-	*4	11	-	15	-	2	22	-	24	-	4	24	-	28
Totals Overall-	-	60	184	25	269	0	*75	211	30	316	2	98	177	3	280

Total Persons Accredited 1992/93 = 280; Total Accreditations = 358.

*   Total of B.A. & Post Graduate Students

B.3. Overseas Qualifications

Details of accreditations awarded on the basis of overseas qualifications during the period are as follows. The increase in the number of accreditations awarded on this basis reflects the new assessment procedures introduced in April 1992, ie. accreditation on the basis of overseas qualifications includes translation at Level 3. Accreditation at Level 3 **in interpreting** will remain unavailable on the basis of overseas qualifications assessment.

Table 14: Number of Accreditations by Overseas Qualifications: 1/7/92 - 30/6/93

	Awarded	Languages Covered
Level 3 Accreditation		
Translator into other Language	27 accreditations	Arabic, Danish, Dutch, German, Italian Mandarin Russian, Spanish
Translator into English	15 accreditations	Cantonese
Translator (both directions)	12 accreditations	Arabic, Danish, Mandarin
Level 4 Accreditation		
Translator (both directions)	8 accreditations	Arabic, Finnish, French, German
Translator into other language	1 accreditation	French
Translator into English	4 accreditations	French, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish
Interpreter into English	1 accreditation	Russian
Total number of applications assessed*:	85	
Total number of persons accredited:	57	
Total number of accreditations awarded:	68	

*Includes Special Overseas Assessments (migration applications), applications assessed by QAAC and applications assessed by Assistant Registrar (Courses).

Table 15: **Number of Accreditations by Overseas Qualifications: 1986/87 - 1992/93**

	86/ 87	87/ 88	88/ 89	89/ 90	90/ 91	91/ 92	92/ 93
# Number of applications received	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	70	85
**Number of persons accredited	18	13	18	10	5	27	57
Number of accreditations awarded:-							
Level 5		8			1	0	0
Level 4	6	16	17	8	6	8	14
Level 3	14	5	6	4	0	30	54
Level 2	4	4	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of accreditations:	24	33	23	12	7	38	68

Complete computer records of applications received were not available until 1992/93. In this year, some of the total number of applications received   were successful but accreditations were not actually awarded until after 30.06.92.

** Figures from 1991/92 includes accreditations by special overseas assessment, by QAAC assessment and by Assistant Registrar assessment.

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 (not tested by NAATI):

Table 16: Number of Recognitions awarded, 1/7/92-30/6/93

Albanian	2	Latvian	• 2
Amharic	2	Lithuanian	2
Armenian	1	Nepali	1
Assyrian	3	Punjabi	12
Bengali	3	Pushto	2
Bielorussian	2	Samoan	5
Cebuano	1	Sinhalese	13
Cook Island Maori	2	Somali	3
Danish	3	Slovene	1
Dari	11	Pukapukan	2
Fijian	3	Tamil	3
Estonian	2	Tongan	2
Hindi	14	Taiwanese	1
Hokkien	2	Urdu	10
Multani	1	Visayan	1
Kurdish	2		
Total No of Recognitions Awarded		**114**	
* Total No of Persons		**55**	

*   Some people have Recognition in more than one language and more than one skill, i.e. interpreting **and** translating).

It can be seen from the following statistics in Table 17 that the number of persons "Recognised" in the period under review has increased substantially from the previous year. With the increasing emphasis placed on minimum qualifications for employment in the public sector, there has been an increasing demand for NAATI accreditation at Level 3 or above, and for Recognition in the case of languages for which NAATI is unable to offer testing.

Table 17: Number of Persons Recognised: 1987/88 to 1992/93

| Year	87/88	88/89	89/90	90/91	91/92	92/93
No of Persons	5	25	35	59	27	55

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 accreditation by each method has maintained its relative position and at approximately the same level. The most significant growth has been in accreditations on the basis of overseas qualification which is a result of the change in policy which now permits such accreditations for translation at level 3. Over the longer term accreditation by testing has maintained its importance by providing the means of accreditation for approximately 70% of candidates.

Graph 4 also illustrates that **accreditations by course** completion have remained relatively stable over the past five years, at between 350 and 450 per year, despite variations in testing programs. It should be noted that of the 363 course accreditations, in the period under review, only 151 were at Level 3. As in the preceding year, a large number of accreditations were granted at Level 2, especially in interpreting (172, of which 57 were a result of the course at RMIT in Victoria).

The trend in **accreditation by overseas qualifications** shows that it remained reasonably constant between 1988/89 and 1990/91 at approximately 30 per year. During this time accreditations were granted at Levels 4 and 5 only. The number began to increase in 1992 (38) and 1993 (63) following the re-introduction of Level 3 assessment (translation only) in April 1992.

Graph 4

ACCREDITATIONS BY METHOD
By Test, Course, Overseas Qualification
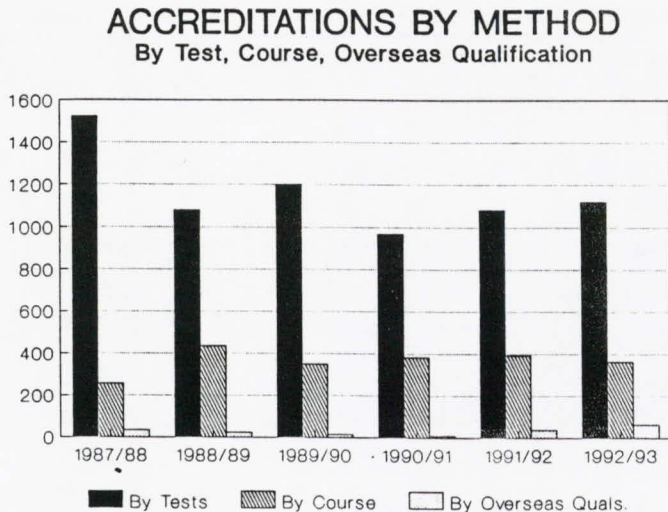
B.6:   The NAATI Review

In July 1992 the EMD Consultants completed their review of NAATI and submitted their report to the Review Steering Committee.   The report was considered by the members of this committee and when discussed at the Officials Meeting in October 1993, it was decided that NAATI shareholders were to formulate their own recommendations to Ministers on the outcomes of the review with a view to making a final decision at the March 1993 Ministers Conference.

In January 1993, members of the Review Steering Committee and the members of the NAATI Board of Directors met to discuss the issues.   Representatives of the National Language and Literacy Institute of Australia and AUSIT attended part of the workshop to present their positions. The focus of the workshop was on the objectives and functions of NAATI and the methods of operation.

As a result of the March federal election, the Ministers Conference was postponed until 24-25 June.   At this meeting, Ministers requested NAATI to develop an implementation strategy in the form of a three year Corporate Plan in consultation with relevant stakeholders to include strategies in the form of a three year Corporate Plan in consultation with relevant stakeholders to include strategies to cover:

- . funding arrangements
- . a three year budget
- . an implementation timetable
- . regulation options (including registration)
- . needs of isolated areas
- . needs of aboriginal and deaf/sign languages.

NAATI proceeded into the next financial year on this basis. The final outcome of the review was still not clear.

The Review imposed a number of constraints upon NAATI during the year.   While trying to operate in the normal manner, extra demands were placed on staff to provide information and materials for consideration by the members of the Review Steering Committee, the organisation of the workshop, and an extra Board meeting. NAATI operations were also affected by the uncertainty of the review outcome. Expenditures on important equipment were curtailed and intended staff additions were postponed. The increased workloads on staff as a result of both natural growth and the requirements of the review resulted in some stress and lowered staff morale. In spite of these difficulties, NAATI experienced a very productive year as is witnessed by the list of major decisions and activities on pages 1-4 of this report.

B.7   Model Registration Bill

As reported in the Thirteenth Annual Report, the Model Bill drafted by NAATI was submitted to DILGEA in October 1990 with the expectation that DILGEA would prepare the legislation for the Bill forthwith. However, since it proved impossible to have the Bill prioritised for introduction to Parliament, a low priority was allocated to the preparation of the legislation. During the period under review (to 30 June 1993), no direct action took place on this issue. However, discussion about registration among the officials of government has resumed and NAATI was requested to address this issue as part of the Corporate Plan.

B.8   NAATI Preparatory Workshops in Capital and Non-Capital Cities

In recent years NAATI has 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.

During the period under review, NAATI also conducted workshops and/or tests in centres beyond the capital cities, as follows:

Cairns, QLD	November 1992/March 1993
Townsville, QLD	November 1992/March 1993
Alice Springs, NT	May 1993
Bunbury, WA	August 1992
Geraldton, WA	August 1992
Christmas Islands, via WA	April 1993
Cocos Island, via WA	April 1993

With reference to the Cocos and Christmas Islands, the training program was conducted by a member of the Central Metropolitan College of TAFE (Perth) in conjunction with a special government program. The CMC lecturer was trained previously by the NAATI Regional Officer in Perth to conduct NAATI interpreting tests subsequent to the delivery of her training program.

B.9   NAATI Contributions to National/State Inquiries or Developments

B.9.1 National Training Strategy for I/T

In February 1992 the National Language and Literacy Institute of Australia convened the first meeting of the Working Party on the National Training Strategy for Interpreting and Translating. The Working Party consisted of educators, practitioners, employers, representatives of the I/T professional association (AUSIT) and NAATI. The Working Party was convened as an outcome of the recommendations of the White Paper on Australian Language Policy (1991).

The function of the Working Party was to devise a strategy that would include pre-service, in-service and post-service training for interpreters and translators. The work continued in the period under review with the final report being submitted to the Minister for Employment Education and Training in June 1993.

B.9.2. The ACTRAC National Curriculum for Level 2 Courses in I/T

During 1993, under the auspices of the Australian Committee for Training Curriculum (ACTRAC), a project team, including the Executive Director of NAATI, was formed to develop a national curriculum for Level 2 Courses in I/T. The team was led by Mr Rhys Williams of RMIT and aimed to develop a competency profile, a course structure and resource materials that would be common to all Level 2 courses in Australia. Methods of providing articulation between Level 2 courses and Level 3 courses and distance mode education techniques were also to be investigated.

The first meeting was convened in March 1993 at which competency profiles were developed. Further documentation was circulated by 30 June. It was anticipated that the project would be completed within the calendar year, and would be approved by NAATI and accredited by state accreditation authorities for introduction in the 1994 academic year.

B.9.3. ACT Committee for the Review of the Migrant Health Unit

The Executive Director of NAATI was invited to be a member of the Steering Committee for the review of the ACT Migrant Health Unit which includes the Health Care Interpreter Service. The review extended from July 1992 to March 1993 and covered issues such as professional accreditation and training of the Health Care Interpreters, appropriate range of languages provided by the unit and an evaluation of the financial commitment to the Telephone Interpreting Service by ACT Health.

The Committee completed its tasks in December 1992 and submitted its report to the Corporate Executive of ACT Health which endorsed most of the recommendations. The report provided direction to strengthen a valuable and essential service for groups in the community which experience difficulty in accessing services due to language barriers.

B.10 Consultations

During the year under review the Chairman, the NAATI Board of Directors and/or the Executive Director held consultations with selected individuals and groups in various locations when opportunities arose, such as, in conjunction with the times when the Board met. Accordingly, contact was made with a wide variety of individuals and groups who have an interest in interpreting and translation. Consultations were made with the following:

Prof. Timoti Karetu, Commissioner, Maori Language Commission, July 1992

Ms Lorna Wilson and Mr Kenny Laughton, I/T Co-ordinators, of the Institute of Aboriginal Development, Alice Springs, September 1992

Ms Angela Pease, Office of Ethnic Affairs, Alice Springs, September 1992

Mr Paul Gregory, Director of TAFE, Darwin, September 1992

Ms Jenny Medwell, Director, Office of Ethnic Affairs, Darwin, September 1992

Mr Adolfo Gentile, Co-ordinator for I/T Courses, Deakin University, October 1992

Senator Michael Tate, Minister Assisting the Minister for Immigration, October 1992

Mr Phil Honeywood, Parliamentary, Secretary to the Premier (Victoria), November 1992

Mr Joseph Lo Bianco, Director, NLLIA, February 1993

Mr Chris Shrosbee, Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, May 1993

The Hon. Nick Bolkus, Minister for Immigration, May 1993

Mr David Page and Mr David Doherty, DIEA, May 1993

In addition, the Executive Director attended the following conferences/seminars and presented papers as indicated:

Conference of the Interpreter/Translator Educators' Association of Australia (CITEAA) September 1992 (Paper: "Report on NAATI Activities 1991-92").

Language Expo Seminar, November 1992. (Paper: Interpreting and Translation: The Challenge of Commercialisation).

Part C: Financial Report

C.1   Overview

Operations in the year ended 30 June 1993 resulted in an audited loss of $14,107, down on the 1992 profit of $114,592 by $128,699. The Authority's revenue was marginally less than the previous year at $1,409,769 (less by $3,840) while expenditure increased by $124,859. The main areas of expenditure to increase were salaries (by $68,000), superannuation (by $12,000), payroll tax (by $7,500) and test expenditure (by $7,500). By adding the accumulated profit of the preceding year ($420,633) to the current operating loss of $14,107 , the Authority has accumulated a profit of $406,527 at 30 June 1993. Although the Authority has now substantially met its goal of achieving sufficient accumulated profits to meet contingencies and to provide for research and development, it deferred investment into its future in this financial year, waiting for the outcome of the review to be made known.

C.2   NAATI Income and Expenditure: 1992/93

Table 18 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 the financial years ending 30 June 1991, 1992 and 1993. The table is based on cash flow operations during the year and indicates a cash deficit of $14,107 on 30 June 1993. This caused a small decrease in the reserves to commence the new financial year. However, the reserves were sufficient for NAATI to commence the new 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, three Governments paid their full subsidy in one payment during the first half of the financial year. This permitted early investment of funds allowing a moderate return during the year. The Commonwealth Government paid in two instalments, in October and March while three other governments paid their full subsidies by January. The Victorian Government paid the remaining $45,940 owing at the end of the 1991 - 1992 financial year, in addition to the full amount for the year under review.

Table 18: NAATI Income and Expenditure 1990/91 to 1992/93 (a)

	1990/91		1991/92		1992/93	
A. INCOME						
1. Government						
Commonwealth	322,575		362,275		363,000	
ACT	5,500		5,900		6,000	
New South Wales	114,250		122,150		124,000	
Northern Territory	2,900		3,100		3,150	
Queensland	52,650		56,300		57,150	
South Australia	28,550		· 30,500		31,000	
Tasmania	9,175		9,800		9,950	
Victoria	86,025		92,000		93,400	
Western Australia	29,050		31,050		31,500	
Total	650,675	(51.4)%	713,075	(50.4%)	$719,150	(51.0%)
2. Non-Government						
Testing-Related	414,556		502,914		483,052	
Other	190,421		197,619		207,567	
MOC*	9,585		-			
Total	614,562	(48.6%)	700,533	(49.6%)	690,619	(49.0%)
B. EXPENDITURE						
Testing-Related (b)	173,685	15.4%	255,796	(19.7%)	263,567	(18.5%)
Other	945,866	(83.8%)	1043,220	(80.3%)	1,160,309	(81.5%)
MOC	8,759	(0.7%)	-		-	
Total Expenditure	1,128,310	(100%)	1,299,016	(100%)	1,423,876	(100%)
C. SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	136,927		114,592		($14,107)	

(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 report. They relate to the period 1990/91, 1991/92 and 1992/93.

(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.
*   MOC - Melbourne Olympic Committee

C.3   Financial Statements: 1992/93

The following pages provide the audited reports for the financial year ending 30 June 1993. The balance sheet indicates an accumulated profit for the company of $406,527 as compared to an accumulated profit of $420,634 in the preceding year. The detailed profit and loss statement for the year ending 30 June 1993 shows a net operating loss for the year of $14,107. This represents a decrease in operating profit from the previous year of $124,859. Contributing to this decrease in profit was that operating expenditure increased by $117,089 and testing expenditure by $7,771 which were not totally offset by the increases in government, testing and other revenue. The major increase in operating expenditure was related to growth in salaries and superannuation.

An analysis of the financial statements for 1992/93 indicate a number of trends:

a)   the maintenance of Government revenue at 1991/92 dollar levels, resulting in a real decrease in disposable revenue.

b)   the stabilisation of the proportion of non-Government income at approximately 49%;

c)   an increase (9.6%) in expenditure in the year under review mostly attributable to salaries, superannuation and testing.

d)   an increase in testing expenditures (3%) reflecting the small increase in marking fees which was not offset by the 4% decrease in testing revenue;

e)   the maintenance of a small annual surplus.

In accordance with the change of policy in late 1987, the financial resources in 1992/93 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
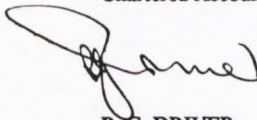
We have audited the accounts set out on the following pages in accordance with Australian Auditing Standards.

In our opinion, the accounts are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Corporations Law so as to give a true and fair view of:

(i)   the state of affairs of the National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters Ltd. as at 30th June, 1993 and of the Profit of the Authority for the year ended on that date; and

(ii)   the other matters required by Division 4 of Part 3.6 of that Law to be dealt with in the accounts;

and are in accordance with Statements of Accounting Concepts, applicable Australian Accounting Standards and applicable Approved Accounting Standards.

HARDWICKE'S
Chartered Accountants

Date: 29th Nov 1993

Canberra

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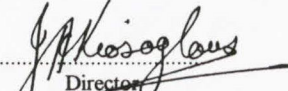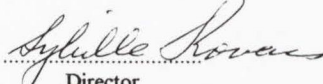
STATEMENT BY DIRECTORS

1. In the opinion of the Directors of National Accreditation Authority For
    Translators and Interpreters Limited:

    a. The accompanying Profit and Loss Account is drawn up so as to give a
        true and fair view of the profit of the Authority for the financial year
        ended 30th June, 1993;

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

    c. At the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe
        that the Authority 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 Statements of Accounting
    Concepts and applicable approved Accounting Standards.

Signed in accordance with a
resolution of Directors.

Date: 15 November 1993

Director
1 5 NOV 1993

Director

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BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE, 1993

1992		Note	1993
	CURRENT ASSETS		
424,194	Cash	4	505,232
55,481	Other	5	30,293
479,675	TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		535,525
	NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
94,709	Property, Plant and Equipment	6	82,848
94,709	TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS		82,848
$574,384	TOTAL ASSETS		$618,373
	CURRENT LIABILITIES		
26,797	Creditors and Borrowings	7	72,860
39,577	Provisions	8	37,865
65,133	Other	9	65,854
131,507	TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES		176,579
	NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		
22,243	Provisions	10	35,267
22,243	TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES		35,267
153,750	TOTAL LIABILITIES		211,846
$420,634	NET ASSETS (LIABILITIES)		$406,527
	ACCUMULATED FUNDS		
$420,634	Retained Profits		$406,527

NOTES TO AND FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1993

NOTE 1 - STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The accounts have been prepared in accordance with the accounting standards issued by the Australian accounting bodies, Approved Accounting Standards and with the disclosure requirements of Schedule 5 of the Corporations Law. The accounts have been prepared on the basis of historical costs and do not take into account changing money values or, except where stated, current valuations of non-current assets. The accounting policies have been consistently applied, unless otherwise stated.

The following is a summary of the significant accounting policies adopted by the authority in the preparation of the accounts.

Property, Plant & Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are included at cost or at independent valuation. All fixed assets including buildings but excluding freehold land, are depreciated over their estimated useful lives commencing from the time the asset is held ready for use.

Employee Benefits

Provision is made in respect of the authority's liability for annual leave and long service leave at balance date. Long service leave is accrued in respect of all employees with more than 7 years' service with either the Authority or any other Commonwealth Public Service Department and who are expected to qualify for their entitlements.

NOTE 2 - OPERATING REVENUE
Included in the Operating Profit (Loss) are the following items of Operating Revenue:

1992		1993
1,215,989	Sales Revenue	1,202,202
197,620	Other Revenue	207,567
$1,413,609		$1,409,769

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

NOTE 3 - OPERATING PROFIT (LOSS)
The Operating Profit (Loss) Before Income Tax has been determined after charging the following items:

1992		1993
32,145	Depreciation of property, plant & equipment	25,110
	Provisions:	
(3,403)	Holiday Pay	(1,712)
2,743	Long Service Leave	13,024
$31,485		$36,422

NOTE 4 - CASH

1992		1993
89,224	Deposits at Call - MLC	96,863
236,245	Deposits with Savings Banks	355,664
1,309	Petty Cash	1,396
89,764	Cash at Bank - ACT	38,328
182	Cash at Bank - NSW	1,451
1,266	Cash at Bank - VIC	3,029
1,991	Cash at Bank - QLD	1,026
240	Cash at Bank - SA	2,013
3,158	Cash at Bank - WA	3,139
670	Cash at Bank - NT	1,454
145	Cash at Bank - TAS	869
$424,194		$505,232

NOTE 5 - OTHER ASSETS

1992		1993
	CURRENT	
6,515	Accrued Income	12,989
45,940	Victorian Government Grant in Arrears	-
737	NSW Bond Money	737
2,289	Prepayments	3,567
-	Federal Government CPI Grant in Arrears	13,000
$55,481		$30,293

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

NOTE 6 - PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENT

1992		1993
166,341	Office Equipment - At Cost	179,590
103,212	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	123,782
63,129		55,808
47,512	Furniture & Fittings - At Cost	47,512
15,932	Less: Accumulated Depreciation	20,472
$31,580		$27,040

NOTE 7 - CREDITORS & BORROWINGS

	CURRENT	
$26,797	Trade Creditors	$72,860

NOTE 8 - PROVISIONS

	CURRENT	
$39,577	Provision for Holiday Pay	$37,865

NOTE 9 - OTHER LIABILITIES

	CURRENT	
36,415	Accrued Charges	40,568
9,865	Exam Fees in Advance	8,336
18,853	Entry Fee in Advance	16,950
$65,133		$65,854

NOTE 10 - PROVISIONS

	NON-CURRENT	
$22,243	Provision for Long Service Leave	$35,267

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

NOTE 11 - AUDITORS' REMUNERATION

1992		1993
	Auditors of the Authority	
8,400	- Auditing Services	8,500
6,600	- Other Services	8,300
$15,000		$16,800

NOTE 12 - DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION

	Amounts received, or due and receivable by	
$49,508	Directors of the Authority	$50,300

The number of Directors of the Authority whose remuneration fell within the following bands was:

4	Up to	-	$10,000
1	$20,001	-	$30,000

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1993

1992		1993
	GOVERNMENT REVENUE	'
362,275	Commonwealth Government	363,000
5,900	ACT Government Revenue	6,000
122,150	NSW Government Revenue	124,000
92,000	VIC Government Revenue	93,400
56,300	QLD Government Revenue	57,150
30,500	SA Government Revenue	31,000
31,050	WA Government Revenue	31,500
3,100	NT Government Revenue	3,150
9,800	TAS Government Revenue	9,950
$713,075	Total Government Revenue	$719,150
	TEST-RELATED REVENUE	
600	Level 1	580
76,825	Level 2 - Translation	65,695
113,966	Interpreting	95,714
1,058	Review	1,059
92,280	Level 3 - Translation	101,710
76,825	Interpreting	82,445
1,345	Review	2,844
11,720	Level 4 - Translation	6,010
200	Review	240
67,112	"On Demand" Tests	65,000
55,326	Sale of Sample Tests	53,985
1,860	Viewing of Tests	1,800
3,797	Cancellation Fees	5,970
$502,914	Total Testing Revenue	$483,052
	LESS TESTING EXPENDITURE	
-	Marking - Level 1	580
1,605	Setting - Translation Level 2	1,140
4,451	Setting - Interpreting Level 2	3,450
21,275	Marking - Translation Level 2	17,200
23,007	Marking - Interpreting Level 2	22,384
813	Level 2 - Review of Tests	915
3,590	Setting - Translation Level 3	4,280
14,804	Setting - Interpreting Level 3	12,105

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1993
(Cont'd)

1992		1993
71,320	Marking - Translation Level 3	81,320
20,196	Marking - Interpreting Level 3	29,665
2,810	Level 3 - Review of Tests	2,402
3,550	Setting - Translation Level 4	3,850
(1,725)	Setting - Interpreting Level 4	(153)
6,640	Marking - Translation Level 4	4,070
187	Level 4 - Review of Tests	310
50	Technician Level 1/Admission Level 2	-
4,730	Printing of Tests	1,698
5,703	Typing/Recording of Tapes	5,983
1,160	Tape Purchase	1,565
281	Tape Duplication/Erasure	724
5,043	Hire of test Venues	2,780
1,348	Inscription of Certificates	1,197
5,354	Supervision/Invigilation - Translations	2,941
4,270	Supervision/Moderation - Interpreting	7,128
2,661	Live Examiners	1,968
2,324	Readers for Interpreting Tests	2,211
-	Technician Interpreting Tests	50
14,064	Marking - "On Demand" Tests	14,446
18,450	Sample Tests	16,539
8,300	Language Panel Honorarium	9,709
9,535	Miscellaneous Testing Expenditure	9,368
-	Monitoring - Interpreting Level 2	992
-	Monitoring - Interpreting Level 3	630
-	Monitoring - Translation Level 2	120
255,796	Total Testing Expenditure	263,567
$247,118	Net Profit on Testing	$219,485

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1993
(Cont'd)

1992		1993
	OTHER REVENUE	
56,743	Application Fees	50,940'
10,330	Late Application Fee	7,045
90	Cancellation Fee	-
1,965	Re-instatement Fee	2,095
936	Overseas Qualifications	5,305
1,645	Recognition Fee	2,475
12,805	Sale of Initial Certificates - Level 2	10,978
9,119	Sale of Initial Certificates - Level 3	7,490
135	Sale of Initial Certificates - Level 4	180
12,972	Accreditation by Local Course	7,151
3,525	Course Accreditation	6,017
210	Sale of Courses Booklet	147
8,565	Sale of Directory	6,106
282	Sale of Annual Report	70
12,767	Sale of NAATI News	13,268
182	Sale of Candidates Manual	118
2,760	Sale of Barry Turner's Publication	2,360
4,906	Sales - Working with Interpreters	6,377
3,805	Sale of ID Cards	4,650
1,801	Sales - Ethics of the Profession	1,683
1,890	Sale of Video	1,620
33,673	Interest	35,092
525	Workshops SAPTI	-
446	Workshops - ACT	1,380
4,075	Workshops - NSW	11,195
3,079	Workshop - QLD	2,384
870	Workshop - SA	1,170
39	Workshops - TAS	100
6,752	Workshops - VIC	5,754
1,010	Workshops - WA	2,351
740	Training Programs	-
-	SAPTI Publications	7
245	Course Accreditations - Annual	1,445
6,014	Special Overseas Assessment Fee	1,274

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1993
(Cont'd)

1992		1993
-	Directory Entry Fee	18,854
-	Sale of Jill Blewett Book	980
(95)	Sale of Interpreting and the Law	2,465
284	Other Revenue	529
(61)	Interpreters Awareness Day (Net)	-
(7,409)	Research and Development (Net)	(13,488)
$197,620	Total Other Revenue	$207,567

	TOTAL OPERATING EXPENDITURE	
6,380	Accountancy Fees	8,300
2,589	Advertising	5,238
8,000	AUSIT Costs	4,865
8,600	Auditor's Remuneration	8,500
2,730	Bank Charges	6,159
243	Books Purchase	507
9,794	Board and Lodging	11,310
19,360	Computer Consultant	33,245
826	Cost of ID Cards	10
32,145	Depreciation	25,110
49,508	Directors' Remuneration	50,300
5,036	Electricity	6,835
5,112	Equipment Hire	6,908
3,340	Equipment - Purchase	2,322
10,931	Equipment - Repairs and Maintenance	7,106
1,044	Furniture & Fittings - Purchase	1,022
-	Filing Fees	30
320	Hire of Meeting Venues/Other	606
(3,403)	Holiday Pay	(1,712)
4,664	Insurance - Contents/Public Liability	3,711
7,784	Insurance - Workers' Compensation	6,639
2,049	Legal Costs	191
205	Leo Cusson Royalties	175
275	Miscellaneous Expenses	761
69,637	Office - Rental	72,736

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

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1993
(Cont'd)

1992		1993
6,033	Office - Upkeep (including cleaning)	6,524
2,409	Office Expenses	2,145
497	Office Renovations	-
19,511	Payroll Tax	26,829
35,854	Postage/Courier	39,347
7,908	Printing - Directory	6,794
425	Printing - Annual Report	584
2,965	Printing - Newsletter	3,992
-	Printing - Working with Interpreters	(32)
-	Printing - Interpreting and the Law	3,075
42,156	Printing, Photocopying and Stationery	38,483
10,110	Publicity and Functions	11,143
18	R.A.C. Activities	-
466	Repairs, Maintenance and Replacement	216
530,841	Salaries - Permanent/Contract	598,393
8,197	Salaries - Casual	7,510
9,967	Salaries - Overtime	11,228
209	Salaries - Higher Duties	1,871
6,484	Salaries - Rec. Leave Loading	4,988
7,066	Salaries - Long Service Leave	13,024
6,946	Staff Development/Training	10,553
29,169	Superannuation Contributions	41,512
22,331	Telephone/Facsimile	24,830
38,144	Travelling Expenses	36,798
1,446	Travelling - Overseas	692
-	Video Production Costs	625
6,340	Workshop Expenses	8,311
560	Workshop - SAPTI	-
$1,043,221	Total Operating Expenditure	**$1,160,309**

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

SUMMARY OF PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1993

1992		1993
	REVENUE	
713,075	Government Revenue	719,150
502,914	Test-Related Revenue	483,052
197,620	Other Revenue	207,567
1,413,609	TOTAL REVENUE	1,409,769
	LESS EXPENSES	
255,796	Testing Expenditure	263,567
1,043,221	Operating Expenditure	1,160,309
1,299,017	TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1,423,876
$114,592	NET SURPLUS (DEFICIT)	$(14,107)

PROFIT & LOSS STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1993

1992		Note	1993
$1,413,609	OPERATING REVENUE	2	$1,409,769
114,592	Operating Profit (Loss)		(14,107)
306,042	Retained Profit (Losses) at the Beginning of the Financial Year		420,634
$420,634	RETAINED PROFITS (LOSSES) AT THE END OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR		$406,527

ATTACHMENT 1:

DIRECTORS' PARTICULARS

NAME	QUALIFICATION	SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES	SHARES IN THE COMPANY	CONTRACTS/ PROPOSED CONTRACTS WITH COMPANY
Peter M Davidson	Senior Lecturer in Japanese	Director	Nil	Nil
John A Kiosoglous	Senior Member, Administrative Appeals Tribunal	Chairman	Nil	Nil
Sybille Kovacs	Education/Counsellor	Director	Nil	Nil
Luciana Nicholls	Interpreter/Translator	Director	Nil	Nil
Grace Dawson	General Manager State Public Service	Director	Nil	Nil

NATIONAL ACCREDITATION AUTHORITY FOR TRANSLATORS & INTERPRETERS LTD.
A COMPANY LIMITED BY GUARANTEE
SUMMARY OF STATES OPERATING EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1993

	ACT-92	ACT-93	NSW-92	NSW-93	VIC-92	VIC-93	TAS-92	TAS-93	SA-92	SA-93	WA-92	WA-93	NT-92	NT-93	QLD-92	QLD-93	NZ-92	NZ-93	AUS-92	AUS-93
Accountancy Fees	6380	8300																	6380	8300
Advertising	1097	2797		1938	493	503					810				389				2589	5238
AUSIT Costs	8000	4865																	8000	4865
Auditors' Remuneration	8800	8500																	8800	8500
Bank Charges	2165	5904	100	30	114	33	87	46	82	28	66	52	33	16	74	41	8		2729	6159
Books Purchase	225	507					18												243	507
Board & Lodging	9739	11201		54			37								55	18			9794	11310
Computer Consultant	19360	33245																	19360	33245
Cost Of ID Cards	826	10																	826	10
Depreciation	26810	21408	1587	1679	1080	825	35	30	284	382	100	282	12	11	237	493			32145	25110
Directors' Remuneration	49508	50300																	49508	50300
Electricity	3696	4913	271	249	1069	965	709												5036	6836
Equipment Hire	1780	2037	3076	3076	255	1795													5111	6908
Equipment Purchase	2899	732	441									1301		239		50			3340	2322
Equipment Repairs & Maint	10209	6396		380						22	170	295			530	55			10931	7106
Filing Fees		30																	0	30
Furniture & Fittings - Purchase	1044	732				130			160										1044	1022
Hire of Meeting Venues/other	320	87		519															320	606
Holiday Pay	-5295	-5260	-1581	4154	3473	-607													-3403	-1713
Insurance Contents P/Liability	4664	3711																	4664	3711
Insurance - Work Comp	5553	3996	565	353	726	1273	100	150	393	331	152	251	200	181	95	124			7784	6639
Legal Costs	2049	191																	2049	191
Leo Cusson Royalties	205	175																	205	175
LSL	2743	13024																	2743	13024
Miscellaneous Expenes	276	781																	278	761
Office - Rental	37951	39030	14545	15456	10614	9267	201	206			4507	5917			1820	2860			89838	72736
Office Unkeep (inc cleaning)	3728	4117	1548	1592	758	756		18	255	41									6289	6524
Office Expenses	1144	1373	114	452	425	168	192	23			38	6		33	242	90			2155	2145
Office Renovations	497																		497	0
Payroll Tax	9819	12430	2313	6676	4207	3044	-242	-104	1214	1557	1441	815	38	-532	721	2943			19511	26829
Postage / Courier	27613	30334	3789	4513	2071	1467	163	187	334	547	837	1146	190	230	740	923	116		35853	39347
Printing - Directory	7908	6794																	7908	6794
Printing - Annual Report	425	584																	425	584
Printing - Newsletter	2965	3992																	2965	3992
Printing - Interpreting & Law		3075																	0	3075
Printing - Working with Intpret		-32																	0	-32
Print, Photo & Stationery	34309	30268	2068	2486	4071	2702	127	71	445	451	630	1302			396	1203	107		42155	38483
Publicity & Functions	9602	10909		45			8				500	91		40		58			10110	11143
R.A.C. Activities			7											11					18	0
Rep, Maint & Replacement	465	216																	465	216
Salaries - Perm/Contract	317790	348085	89212	111186	48418	53824	4327	4864	21760	22661	19980	23587	5184	6954	24171	29252			530842	596393
Salaries - Casual	7887	7369	310	141															8197	7510
Salaries - Overtime	3156	3963	3877	3024	1328	1726			263	429	370	1438			1173	628			9967	11228
Salaries - Higher Duties	14	1641	195	230															209	1871
Salaries - Rec Leave Load	5244	2602	592	1896	648	890													6484	4988
Salaries - LSL	4323																		4323	0
SAPTI Book Project															477				6946	10553
Staff Development / Training	5118	5036	902	3805	368	1362		130	216	220					203				29169	41512
Superannuation Contributions	22717	37853	1809		3066	3056			216		1158	603							22330	24830
Telephone / Facsimile	12018	11241	3858	4570	2480	2586	504	452	542	231	1685	3034		492	1283	2244			36144	36798
Travelling Expenses	36011	36372	131	391		24	2							11					1446	692
Travelling - Overseas	1446	692																	0	625
Video Production Costs		625																	6340	8311
Workshop Expenses	163	941	1034	2304	2641	2658	220		275	292	275	1361			1732	755			560	0
Workshop - SAPTI	560																		0	0
Total Operating Exp	719726	778072	130563	170968	88285	88227	5779	6782	26186	27330	32499	41481	5668	7710	34303	41719	231	0	1043220	1160309

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PART D: CONCLUSION

The year 1992/93 was a year of both internal and external revision for NAATI. Although the government review had not been finalised by the end of the financial year, NAATI proceeded to review a number of its policies and operations with the intention of improving the relevancy of NAATI services within the profession and the efficiency of its operations. However, it was not prudent to proceed with major developments or expenditures before the outcome of the review was made known

In the year under review, NAATI maintained a small accumulated surplus of funds thereby permitting the Authority to meet contingencies and to provide for research and development. In addition, several important achievements were made, namely:

a)   The hosting of the first visiting researcher to NAATI, Dr Eva Hung from the Research Centre for Translation at the Chinese University of Hong Kong;

b)   The completion of the first research project on the validity of NAATI tests in terms of workplace expectation of interpreters and translators (the Sang/Giguere Report);

c)   The initiation of a research project on the reliability of NAATI tests to be undertaken by the Australian Council for Educational Research;

d)   The provision of the first Language Panel Workshops held in Melbourne and Sydney;

e)   The tightening of the eligibility criteria and contract conditions for I/T Examiners;

f)   The reconstitution of the I/T Examiners Panels and the introduction of one-year terms to replace the previous three-year terms;

g)   The formation of five new I/T Examiners Panels, namely Albanian, Dari, Hindi, Samoan and Tongan;

h)   The provision of training workshops and/or tests in several new centres beyond the capital cities;

i)   The decision to develop a new Language Aide Test to be made available to government departments upon request for the purpose of determining language allowances;

j)   The recognition of equivalent competency between successful NAATI test candidates (at level 3) and graduates of tertiary I/T courses by the ACT Accreditation Agency;

k)   The implementation of the new levels system, replacing the numerical system with specific descriptors;

l)   The publication of an improved Practitioners' Directory of Accredited and Recognised Interpreters and Translators;

m)   The decision to develop a translators stamp for accredited translators (at level 3 or above) as a means to validate their credentials; and

n)   The initiation and support of the national competition for a symbol to mean "interpreter" through the W.A. Regional Advisory Committee;

o)   The reconstitution of the Regional Advisory Committees from 1 March 1993;

The 1992/93 financial year was the second year that NAATI operated beyond the original Five Year Plan without firm plans or directions for the future. Although the consultancy report related to the government review was submitted in July 1992, governments had not reached a firm decision on the outcomes. However, in June 1993, Ministers directed NAATI to formulate a three-year corporate plan which incorporated new directions and budget implications. This will become a major task for 1993/94.

Despite the uncertainties imposed by the incompletion of the government review, NAATI continued to modify its administrative procedures, control its financial management and increase its attention to its candidature for testing by providing an increased number of seminars and workshops and "on-demand" tests.

During the year, NAATI continued to maintain a more visible public image and promote the profession through its participation in the national Language Expo in November, the launching of the brochure in two states in February and June 1993, the participation in Information Expo in October, and the organisation of Interpreter Awareness Days in various states throughout the year.

1992/93 has been a year of continued growth for NAATI whereby its candidature increased by more than 2000, its level of service has been extended through additional training programs, resource materials and consultancy services. Although the volume of services demanded from NAATI continues to increase, the maintenance of its revenue at 1991/92 levels, makes it extremely difficult to deliver the services at a satisfactory level.

As the Authority moves forward, it anticipates that it will maintain its important role of setting and monitoring the national standards of interpreting and translation. Further, it will endeavour to extend these services beyond the capital cities, into regional areas where demand may be low, but community need high. NAATI is enthusiastic to develop new activities related to the extension of its services, the preparation of test candidates, the education of the users of interpreters and translators and research into important I/T issues and needs.   While NAATI continues to increase the proportion of self-generated revenue, it will continue to be dependent upon funds provided by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments. NAATI also anticipates a favourable outcome of the government review within the next financial year.

Approved for printing and distribution at the meeting of Directors on 12-13 May 1994.

J.A. Kiosoglous	Chairman
P. Davidson	Director
G. Dawson	Director
S. Kovacs	Director
L. Nicholls	Director
S. Bell	Executive Director

APPENDICES

NAATI PERSONNEL
AT 30.6.93

1. Members of the Company

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

Uri Themal
(Director, Bureau of Ethnic Affairs, Queensland)

Stepan Kerkyasharian
(Chairman, Ethnic Affairs Commission, NSW)

Paula Cristoffanini
(Director, Office of Multicultural Interests, WA)

Anna Fratta
(Office of Ethnic Affairs, Victoria)

Paolo Nocella,AM
(Chairman, SA Ethnic Affairs Commission)

Jenny Medwell (observer)
(Director, Office of Youth, Sport, Recreation and Ethnic Affairs, NT)

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

Ms Lisa Foreman (observer)
(Social Policy Branch, Chief Ministers Office, ACT)

2. Board of Directors

John A. Kiosoglous, M.B.E., K.S.A., A.E.
(Senior Member, Commonwealth Administrative Appeals Tribunal)
(Chairman)

Ms Grace Dawson, BHA (Uni. NSW), ACHSE (NSW), Grad. Dip. PSM, RN,
(General Manager, Language Services Division, Ethnic Affairs Commission of NSW)

Peter M Davidson, B.A. (Hons)
(Department of Japanese and Chinese Studies, University of Queensland)

Sybille Kovacs, B.A. (ANU), Grad. Dip. (University of Canberra)
(Educator in Interpreting/Translation, Staff Counsellor)

Luciana Nicholls, B.A. (Uni.NT), NAATI 3I/T (Italian) 3I/T (Indonesian), (Freelance Interpreter/Translator)

NAATI COMMITTEES

Qualifications and Assessment Advisory Committee

Meetings:
14 August 1992 (Canberra)
29/30 October 1992 (Melbourne)
22/23 April 1993 (Brisbane)

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 Susana Hovell
Freelance Conference Interpreter
Member of AIIC

Mrs Angela Mauro
Co-ordinator
I/T Department
University of Adelaide

* Chairperson

Central Office (Canberra)

Executive Director:	Sherrill Bell, B.A. (Hons) (U.W.O.), M.A. (UNE) Dip. Co. Dir. (UNE)
Registrar:	Ian Sullivan, T.C. (Strathfield), B.A. (ANU) M. Ed. (Uni of Canberra)
Assistant Registrar:	Anne V Looker, Dip. D'Etudes Francaises (Lille/Paris), NAATI 3E (Spanish), 3E (French), 2T (French)
Publications Officer:	Neil Sinclair, B.A. (ANU), B.A. (Uni of Canberra)
Administrative Officer: (Finance & Personnel):	Eugenia Krikonis
Administrative Officer: (Accounts)	Mirela Sharrock, (Dip.Lic) (Bucharest), NAATI 3I, 3E (Romanian), 2I, 2T (Italian)
Computer Systems Officer:	Pilar Varela
Receptionist/Clerical Assistant:	Kim Sams
Casual Assistants:	Pam Floro Santa Jugovac

ACT Regional Office:
Regional Officer:	John McCauley

NSW Regional Office:
Regional Officer:	Steven Barker (to 16.03.93) Skender Bregu (from 01.04.93), B.Sc.(Monash Uni.),Dip. I/T (CCAE), Dip.Marketing Management (Chisholm Inst. Tech.), NAATI 3I, 3T (Italian)
Testing Officer:	Pantelis Iliadis B.A. (Thess.), Dip Fr (ALL.), NAATI 3I, 3O (Greek)

NT Regional Office:
Regional Officer:	Juan Federer, B.Sc (U of Syd.), MSc (U of Syd.), MEc (U of Syd.), Dip. Theol. (Union Theological Inst. Syd.), PhD (NT Uni.)

QLD Regional Office:
Regional Officer:	Birgit King-Martin
Casual Assistant:	Fiona Tupper

SA Regional Office:
Regional Officer:

Cheryl Appelkamp, Dip. K.T.C. (Adel.), Grad. Dip. Arts (Int.), NAATI 3E, 3I (Italian), 2T (Italian)

TAS Regional Office:
Regional Officer:

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

VIC Regional Office:
Regional Officer:

Cynthia Toffoli, B.A. in I/T (Vic College), NAATI 3I, 3T (Italian)

Casual Assistant:

Elizabeth Galea

WA Regional Office:
Regional Officer:

Susan Bessell-Browne, Dip. Fr. (Perugia) NAATI 2I (French), 2I (Italian)

Casual Assistant:

Bente Sorensen, NAATI 2T (French), 3T (Danish), 3E (French), 3E (German), R (Swedish)

REGIONAL ADVISORY MEMBERS (RAC)
AT 30 JUNE 1993

ACT

Gredley, Dr Mathew
Ireland, Mr Rosh
Kovacs, Ms Sybille
Lambert, Dr S
Lynch, Ms Elizabeth
McCauley, Mr John
Meszaros, Ms Esther *
Milman, Ms Amalia
Nasca, Dr Salvatore
O'Neil, Mr Mark
Ong, Dr Lucy
Pintos-Lopez, Mr Rafael
Watkins, Dr Malcolm

NSW

Bregu, Mr Skender
Campisi, Mr Sam
Dawson, Ms Grace
Ebied, Prof Rifaat
Ferris, Mr John
Gibbons, Dr John *
Grassi, Ms Anna
Holt, Mr Roger
Jaric, Mrs L
Johnston, Mr Rod
Ozcan, Mrs Hatice
Ridoutt, Mrs Patricia
Valverde, Dr Estela
Witton, Dr Ron

NT

Cook, Mr Michael
Federer, Mr Juan
Findhamer, Mr Ted
MacGregor, Mr Alasdair
Mulder, Mrs Beryl
Nicholls, Ms Luciana
Quinn, Dr George
Quinn, Ms Aurora
Toth, Ms Magda
Wait, Ms Anne *

QLD

Bowyer, Ms Lynette
Brandle, Dr Max
Crainen, Mr Joseph
Kahlert, Mr John
Karas, Mr Steve *
King-Martin, Ms Birgit
Mitchell, Ms Fiona
Davidson, Mr Peter
Spring, Mrs M
Tse, Mrs M
Von Stein, Mr A

SA

Apostolakis, Mr John
Appelkamp, Ms Cheryl
Armiento, Mr M
Costa, Mr D
Cream, Ms C
Hill, Ms G
Hogan, Mr Jim
Kiosoglous, Mr John *
Marovich, Mr Nevan
Master, Mrs L
Meyer, Mrs Emiko
Radford, Mrs Anna
Rowan, Mrs M
Rubichi, Mr Romano
Timpano, Mr Luigi
Vuckovich, Mrs D

TAS

Apandy, Mr Bin
Aziz, Mr I
Dyer, Ms Penny
Flutsch, Dr Maria
Gelber, Ms Susan *
Henderson, Ms Judith
Lamphee, Mr G
Mander, Mr G
Parkinson, Dr G
Pathik, Mr Mahendra
Rowe, Mr H
Sallis, Dr Judy
Skinner, Ms Judy

VIC

Akinci, Mr I
Almatrah, Mr A
Augoustakis, Mr Savas *
Caluzzi, Ms M
David, Mrs Lorraine
Dogan, Ms Sultan
Filipovich, Mr Bob
Gentile, Mr Adolfo
Heliotis, Mrs Carmen
Jasonides, Mr Peter
Pappas, Mr Ari
Pavlovska, Ms S
Softic, Ms Senada
Toffoli-Zupan, Ms Cynthia
Wong, Mr Richard

WA

Barker, Ms A
Bessell-Browne, Ms Susana
Blackmore, Dr Harry *
De Pieri Tentori, Mrs Eleonora
Dixon, Mrs Dagma
Eley, Ms Nora
Elicegui, Dr L
Frick, Mr Wally
Gilks, Ms S
Glass, Ms Heather
Hopkins, Mrs Sandy
Kansky, Ms Paula
Sang, Dr David
Sorensen, Ms Bente
Tokarczyk, Mrs Marie-Nelly

* Indicates Chairperson

NAATI REGIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEES

A. **Role of the Regional Advisory Committees**

Consistent with the change from the title State Advisory Panel for Translating and Interpreting, to the NAATI Regional Advisory Committee, it is intended that the new body constitute a key element of the overall NAATI organisation in two ways:

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

   (i) identifying local problems and needs, and referring them to NAATI for resolution; and

   (ii) receiving information from NAATI about policies and initiatives and, in turn, distributing appropriate information within their area; and

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

B. **Functions of a Regional Advisory Committee**

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

(b) to encourage employers to demand the appropriate NAATI qualifications for any positions requiring language skills in those languages tested by NAATI by setting priorities and targets to achieve these goals and by undertaking to provide guest speakers at relevant meetings, seminars, workshops etc;

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

(d) to identify and assist areas and communities with special I/T needs which are not met within the existing networks;

(e) to encourage tertiary institutions and TAFE Colleges in the region to introduce and teach NAATI-approved interpreting and translating courses at NAATI Level 2 and 3.

(f) to maintain liaison with the local branch of AUSIT and, at the committee's discretion, with any other lawfully constituted bodies representing interpreters and translators in the region.

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

(h) to report annually to NAATI on its activities; and

(i) to provide advice to the Central Office or Regional Office.

C. **Structure and Procedure**

(a) A Regional Advisory Committee shall consist of no fewer than six or more than sixteen members, including the ex officio members, depending on the local situation.

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

(c) In the interest of continuity, the terms of office shall be as follows:

    (i) on the establishment of the RAC: two or three years,
    (ii) all subsequent appointments: three years,
    (iii) for a casual vacancy: for the remainder of the relevant term of office,

with no member normally holding uninterrupted office for more than two consecutive terms as an appointment under (i) or (ii).

(d) the membership shall consist of people drawn from the following groups:

    (i) practitioners - these shall constitute the largest single group,
    (ii) I/T or language educators teaching NAATI-approved courses or other language educators at tertiary levels,
    (iii) employers/users or practitioners,
    (iv) NAATI language panels/examining boards,
    (v) professional associations,
    (vi) community organisations, particularly those involved in settlement programs,
    (vii) people working in the areas of business and tourism,
    (viii) government officers involved in access and equity programs
    (ix) any other suitable person nominated by the Regional Officer

(e) All NAATI Directors and Regional Officers will be appointed ex officio as members of the Regional Advisory Committee in their home State and will have equal rights to speak and vote.

(f) Appointments to the Regional Advisory Committee are made on an individual basis or as representatives may nominate an alternative. Substitution or co-option to the actual Committee is not permitted, but sub-committees which are established may include representatives and co-opted persons at the discretion of the Committee.

(g) Given the nature of NAATI, membership of a Regional Advisory Committee does not carry with it any remuneration.

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

(i) A quorum will consist of one third of the appointed membership, but no less than five.

(j) Members who are absent for more than two consecutive meetings without due reason may be asked to review his/her commitment to the Regional Advisory Committee.

D. **Relationship with NAATI Regional Officer**

The Regional Officer will facilitate the functions of the Regional Advisory Committee, in particular:

(a)   by being an appointed ex officio member of the Regional Advisory Committee with full speaking and voting rights

(b)   by assisting with its meetings and activities using an upper limit of 10% of the normal weekly NAATI working hours

(c)   by acting as a channel of communication between the Regional Advisory Committee and NAATI.

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

LANGUAGE PANEL MEMBERS AT 30.6.93

Adan, Ms Adibi, Dr H
Agius, Mr A
Andrews-Hay, Ms N
Banyansz, Mrs A
Barker, Mr P
Bergstrom, Mrs H
Birnberg, Dr J
Blackmore, Dr H
Boland, Mr D
Borthwick, Mrs R
Bouladon, Ms S
Brandle, Dr M
Brown, Dr C
Bucknell, Dr R
Budiman, Mr J
Burke, Mr J
Buzo, Mr A
Camilleri, Mr C
Campbell, Mr S
Campiao, Ms A
Cao, Ms D
Carmichael, Mr M
Cerney, Mrs H
Carrascalao, Mr J
Chan, Mr A
Chen, Mr H P
Chittleborough, Ms C
Chow, Mrs A
Chrystello, Mr C
Chui, Mr R
Coen, Mr P
Collard,Mr L
Collins, Dr J
Curmi, Mrs P
Dalton, Mrs E
Daniel, Mr J
Darwish, Mr A
Davey, Ms D
de Barua, Mrs L
Dejvongsa, Mrs I
Deschamps, Ms K
Dessewffy, Dr A
Doerfler, Mr M
Ebied, Prof R
Ellis, Mrs E
Fanaian, Dr F
Farmer, Ms L

Fekete, Mrs E
Ferris, Mr J
Fifis, Mr C
Filipovich, Mr B
Foran, Dr S
Freckleton, Dr P
Freestone, Mr C
Freire, Mrs M
Frey, Mr R
Frick, Mr W
Gaceva, Mrs A
Gelbak, Mrs L
Gencer, Mr G
Gentile, Assoc. Prof. A
Georgiev, Mrs P
Gerbin, Mrs G
Gibbon, Ms L
Girke, Mrs E
Glass, Ms H
Golebiowski, Mrs Z
Gorman. Dr P
Gruszka, Mrs M
Hallett, Mr J
Hellander, Mr P
Hermes, Mr K
Holt, Dr R
Honari, Dr M
Hood, Mrs R
Hovell, Mrs S
Hull, Dr G
Huynh, Mr V
Iana, Mrs G
Ireland, Mr R
Jamieson, Ms P
Janda, Mr S
Jiang, Mr J
Kang, Mr K H
Karakira, Mr S
Khaiyath, Mrs R
Kikirekov, Mr P
Kim, Dr H S
Koscharsky, Mrs H
Kouzmin, Dr L
Koyunoglu, Mrs K
Kranjec, Mr S
Kunz, Dr E
Lam, Mrs M
Lian, Dr F

Long, Mrs T
Lovett, Mr J
Lovinescu, Mrs D
Lowden, Dr F
Madden, Miss M
Mahle, Mrs C
Marr, Dr D
Marshall, Mrs E
McGilvray, Mrs B
Milman, Ms A
Mitic, Mrs V
Mocnay, Mrs E
Motyka, Mr.W
Nasir, Mr M
Nguyen, Mr P
Nguyen-Hoan, Dr T
Nicholls, Ms L
Nicholls, Dr T
Nikolic, Mrs T
North-Samardzic, Mrs C
Norris, Ms E
O'Callaghan, Mrs J
Oakley, Mrs E
Ojala, Mr V
Ozcan, Mrs H
Ozirmak, Mr A
Padilla, Mr D
Pak, Mr P
Pana, Dr I
Panasbodi, Mrs P
Pastor, Mr M
Patradoon, Mr P
Pavkovic, Mr A
Pelekanakis, Mr B
Perrot, Ms A
Phoumindr, Ms P
Phoumirath, Mr T
Piccioli, Dr M
Plimer, Mrs A
Popova, Dr M
Radford, Mrs A
Rando, Dr g
Reynolds, Mr B
Riazi, Dr H
Rich, Mrs M
Ritoniemi-Tiovanen, Mrs K
Rodriguez-Orona, Ms A
Roppola, Mrs A

Rubichi, Mr R
Sang, Dr D
Sayeg, Ms Y
Sawer, Dr M
Scimone, Mr E
Seyedi-Isfahani, Mr J
Shahat, Mr S
Slebinger, Mrs J
Solomou, Mrs C
Soos, Mrs E
Speekman, D W
Spring, Mrs A
Stevanoni, Mr R
Sussex, Mrs B
Tan, Mr A
Tang, Mr C.P
Tang, Mr K.W
Taylor, Mrs I
Theam, Mr B
Thean, Mr M.K
Thei, Mr B
Theodorakis, Mrs I
Thong, Mr T
Tindale, Miss J
Tokaarczyk, Mrs M.N
Trinh, Mr F
Tung, Mrs M
Uchiyama, Mr H
Ulmer, Ms B
Van Praag, Mr H
Vasilakakos, Mr J
Vieira, Mrs J
Villis, Mr D
Wakabayashi, Ms J
Watt, Dr E
Wilson, Mrs L
Windle, Dr K
Witton, Dr R
Wong, Mr R
Xu, Mr A
Xu, Mr Y
Zabukovec, Mrs V
Zakarija, Mrs D
Zakarija, Mr N

LANGUAGE PANELS APPOINTMENTS: TERMS AND CONDITIONS
(1.7.92 to 30.6.93)

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 RAC workshops so as to create a better sense of involvement in the organisation.

THE NAATI LEVELS STRUCTURE
(to 30.6.93)

The Authority has established five levels at which interpreters and translators may be accredited, ranging from the low level and the 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 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 demonstrate leadership in the field.

Note: A review of the Levels Structure commenced in November 1991. Some changes are anticipated as an outcome of this review.

THE REVISED LEVELS STRUCTURE
(to be implemented after 1.7.93)

Paraprofessional Translator (formerly Level 2)
This represents a level of competence in translation for the purpose of producing a translated version of uncomplicated information.

Paraprofessional Translator will be discontinued after 31 December 1994 except in languages of special community need, e.g. for recent immigrant and refugee arrivals, and for Aboriginal languages.

Paraprofessional Interpreter (formerly Level 2)
This is a paraprofessional level and represents a level of competence in interpreting for the purpose of general conversations.

Paraprofessional Interpreters generally undertake the interpretation of non-specialist dialogues. Practitioners at this level are expected to proceed to the professional levels of accreditation.

Interpreter (formerly Level 3)
This is the first professional level and represents the minimum level of competence for professional interpreting.

Interpreters at this level are capable of interpreting across a wide range of subjects involving dialogues at specialist consultations. They are capable of interpreting presentations by the consecutive mode. Their specialisations may include banking, the law, health, and social and community services.

Translator (formerly Level 3)
This is the first professional level and represents the minimum level of competence for professional translating of general or specialised information requiring particular accuracy.

Translators at this level work across the same range of subjects as interpreters and they too may choose to specialise. They are qualified to translate into one language only or into both languages, depending upon their accreditation.

Conference Interpreter (formerly Level 4)
This is the advanced professional level and represents the competence to handle complex/ technical/ sophisticated interpreting.

Conference Interpreters practise both consecutive and simultaneous interpreting in diverse situations, including at conferences, high level negotiations, and court proceedings. Conference Interpreters operate at levels compatible with recognised international standards, and may choose to specialise in certain areas.

Advanced Translator (formerly Level 4)
This is the advanced professional level and represents the competence to handle complex/ technical/ sophisticated translation.

Advanced Translators handle complex/technical/sophisticated material, compatible with recognised international standards. They too may choose to specialise in certain areas. Advanced Translators are accredited to translate into either one language only or into both languages, depending upon their accreditation.

Conference Interpreter (Senior) and Advanced Translator (Senior) (formerly Level 5)
Practitioners at this senior level are Conference Interpreters and Advanced Translators with a level of excellence in their field, recognised through demonstrated extensive experience and leadership.

INTERPRETING/TRANSLATING AND LANGUAGE AIDE COURSES
APPROVED BY NAATI AS AT 30 JUNE 1993

An alternative means of obtaining accreditation is by completing successfully a NAATI-approved course of studies. The following courses have received NAATI approval as at 30 June 1993

Courses that are no longer approved are marked *. While approval for these courses has now expired, graduates who passed courses during the period shown are eligible for accreditation and may submit an application. Accreditation of successful students is subject to the recommendation of the institution concerned.

Further current information on the courses listed, including the languages offered in any particular year, may be obtained from the institutions concerned.

Institution	Category & Level		Languages	Term of NAATI Approval
1. AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY				
*Canberra CAE	Int/Trans	3	Spanish	1975-1980
			Italian	1975-1978
ACT Institute of TAFE	Int/Trans (Certificate)	2	Italian, Spanish, Mandarin, Greek	1988-1992
			Japanese Vietnamese	1991-1992
2. NEW SOUTH WALES				
*Sydney TAFE	Interpreter	2	Polish	1983-1989
			Macedonian	1983-1984
			Arabic, Greek, Italian	
			Serbian/Croatian, Spanish, Turkish	1978-1984
Petersham TAFE	Interpreter (Certificate)	2	Cantonese	1985-1994
			Vietnamese	1983-1994
			Mandarin, Khmer	1989-1994
			Arabic, Deaf Sign, Farsi, Greek, Italian, Korean, Lao, Macedonian, Polish, Spanish	1990-1994
	*Language Aide	1	Cantonese, Mandarin, Vietnamese, Arabic, Khmer, Korean, Spanish	1987-1993
Liverpool College of TAFE	Language Aide	1	Cantonese, Khmer, Spanish, Vietnamese	1990-1992
			Lao	1991-1992

Institution	Category & Level		Languages	Term of NAATI Approval
University of Wollongong	Interpreter	2	Italian	1983-1997
	Translator	2	Italian	1983-1993
University of New South Wales	Int/Trans	2	Mandarin	1992-1994
University of Western Sydney, Macarthur (formerly	* Int/Trans (Associate Diploma)	2	Arabic, German Italian, Spanish, Turkish Vietnamese	1982-1988 1983-1988
Macarthur Inst of Higher Education)	# Int/Trans (B.A.)	3	Arabic, German, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese	1985-1997
*Newcastle TAFE	Interpreter	2	Serbian/Croatian	1980-1984 1986-1989
			Polish	1983-1984 1986-1989
			Greek, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese	1980-1984
			Macedonian	1983-1984
*Burwood Girls' High School	Language Aide	1	Cantonese, Greek, Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Vietnamese	1986-1990

3. NORTHERN TERRITORY

Institution	Category & Level		Languages	Term of NAATI Approval
*Adult Migrant Education Centre, Casuarina	Language Aide	1	Polish, Vietnamese, Hakka, Malay, Portuguese, Spanish Tagalog	1986-1990
			German, Cantonese	1988-1990
*Casuarina Secondary College	Language Aide	1	Greek, Italian, French, Mandarin	1979-1988
			German, Indonesian Spanish, Vietnamese,	1980-1988
Northern Territory Uni. (formerly Darwin Institute of Technology	Int/Trans (certificate)	2	Greek Mandarin *Portuguese Vietnamese	1984-1995 1986-1995 1987-1989 1985-1995
*Centre for Aust Languages and Linguistics,	Int/Trans.	2	Nominated Aboriginal Languages	1980-1990
Batchelor College	Language Aide	1	Nominated Aboriginal Languages	1986-1990
*Institute for Aboriginal Development	Language Aide (in 50 hours)	1	Arandic, Ngarrka, Western Desert groups	1980-1991
	Interpreter (in 200 hours)	2	Waramungu Groups	1982-1991

Institution	Category & Level		Languages	Term of NAATI Approval
4. QUEENSLAND				
The University of Queensland	* Translator	3	Japanese (Japanese into English only)	1980-1984
	Translator	4	Japanese (both directions)	1985-1995
	Interpreter (M.A.)	4	Japanese (both directions)	
South Brisbane College of TAFE	Interpreter/ Translator (Certificate)	2	Spanish, Vietnamese	1988-1993
			Cantonese	1990-1992
			Mandarin	1992
5. SOUTH AUSTRALIA				
Adelaide College of TAFE	Interpreter (Certificate)	2	Greek, Serbian/ Croatian, Italian	1980-1993
			Spanish	1981-1982 1986-1993
			Polish, Vietnamese	1983-1993
			Khmer	1985-1992
			Mandarin	1987-1992
			Farsi	1988-1992
			Pitjantjatjara, ADSL	1993
University of Adelaide (formerly South Australian C.A.E.)	*Int/Trans (Associate Diploma)	2	Greek, Italian, Polish, Serbian/ Croatian, Vietnamese	1979-1991
	Int/Trans (B.A.)	3		
	*Int or Trans (Graduate Diploma)	3	Vietnamese, Serbian/Croatian, Polish, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Cantonese/Mandarin, Indonesian/Malay, Spanish, German, French	1987-1991
*West Lakes High School	Language Aide	1	Serbian/Croatian Russian	1983-1985

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Institution	Category & Level		Languages	Term of NAATI Approval

6. VICTORIA

Institution	Category & Level		Languages	Term of NAATI Approval
RMIT Technical College	Int/Trans (Certificate)	2	Turkish, Spanish, Vietnamese	1980-1993
			Polish	1983-1993
			Cantonese	1985-1993
			Khmer, Macedonian	1986-1993
			Arabic	1980-1981
			Arabic, Japanese	1987-1993
			Lao, Mandarin	1988-1993
			Nominated "Minority Languages"	1987
			Country Interpreters Streams (Italian, Greek, Turkish)	1987-1993
			(Spanish, Serbian)	1990-1993
			AUSLAN	1992-1993
			Portuguese/Russian	1993
*RMIT CAE (1978-1982) *RMIT Technical College (1975-1978)	Int/Trans	3	Greek, Serbian/Croatian Italian	1975-1982 1978-1982
Deakin University - Toorak Campus (formerly Victoria College)	Int/Trans (B.A.)	3	Greek, Italian, Turkish, Serbian/Croatian Arabic, Spanish, Vietnamese	1981-1994 1990-1994
	# Int/Trans	3	Mandarin, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, Spanish, Italian, Greek, Croatian, Serbian, Vietnamese	1988-1997

7. WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Institution	Category & Level		Languages	Term of NAATI Approval
Edith Cowan University (formerly Western Australian C.A.E.)	Int/Trans (B.A.)	3	Italian, German	1982-1993
			Vietnamese, Portuguese	1986-1993
			Indonesian/Malay	1990-1993
	Int or Trans (Grad.Dip.)	3	German (trans)	1986-1995
			Mandarin (trans/int)	1988-1995
			French (trans)	1988-1995
Central Metropolitan College of TAFE (formerly Perth Technical College)	Interpreter (Certificate)	2	Polish	1982-1993
			Vietnamese	1983-1993
			*Portuguese, Greek, *German, Cantonese	1984-1988
			*French,	1982-1984
			*Croatian	1983-1984
			*Spanish, Italian	1981-1982
				1986-1988
			Australian Deaf Sign	1987-1993
			Japanese, Khmer	1989-1993

Institution	Category & Level		Languages	Term of NAATI Approval
Central	*Translator	2	French, Polish	1984-1988
Metropolitan			Italian, Spanish,	
College			Vietnamese	1983-1993
of TAFE			German, Portuguese	1986-1988
(formerly			Greek	1987-1988
Perth			Japanese	1987
Technical	Language Aide		Mandarin, Italian	1991-1993
College)			Spanish	

- NAATI re-approval pending

FEES AND CHARGES: 1992/93

The Authority's complete schedule of fees and charges for the year 1.7.92 to 30.6.93 was as follows:

APPLICATION FEE
Initial application only	$25	(non-refundable)
Late application	$20	
Reinstatement of application	$40	

TESTING FEE
Level 1	$60	
Level 2 translation	$115	($60 each direction*)
Level 2 interpreting	$140	
Level 2 review	$35	
Level 3 translation	$155	($80 each direction)
Level 3 interpreting	$180	
Level 3 review	$65	(each direction)
Level 4 translation	$215	(each direction)
Level 4 interpreting	$300	(each direction)
Level 4 review	$150	

* Mandarin, Cantonese and Japanese only

CANCELLATION FEES**
Admission and Translation	$20
Interpreting	$50

** waivable in certain circumstances

CERTIFICATE OF ACCREDITATION (initial and renewal)
Level 2	$35	
Level 3	$40	
Level 4	$45	
Level 5	$50	
Recognition (renewal only)	$30	
Lost Certificate	$25	(with Statutory declaration)

ASSESSMENT FEES

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

Overseas Qualifications		
Assessment Level 3	$110	
Assessment Level 4	$120	(incl 1 Certificate)
Level 5	$130	(incl 1 Certificate)
Recognition	$45	(incl Certificate)
Accreditation of Course		
Graduates Level 1	$25	
Level 2	$45	(incl Certificate)
Level 3	$55	(incl Certificate)
Level 4	$65	(incl Certificate)

MAJOR PUBLICATIONS

Annual Report (1984 onwards)	$10
Directory	$30
NAATI News	$15
The Jill Blewett Papers on Interpreting and Translating	$15
Working with Interpreters in Law, Health & Social Work	$14

SAMPLE TESTS (Available in most languages)

Translation tests	Level 2	$11
	Level 3	$16
Interpreting script & tapes		
	Level 2	$23
	Level 3	$33