



RANGITIKEI
DISTRICT COUNCIL
Making this place home.

ORDER PAPER

YOUTH COUNCIL MEETING

Date: Monday, 17 April 2023
Time: 5.30pm
Venue: Taihape Area School
Rangitikei District Council
Taihape

Chair: YC Paloma Janse

Membership: YC Maia Cross
YC Denise Pio
YC Shanelle Protorious
YC Kjetil Twomey
YC Rhody James Parker
YC Charlotte Tuuta-Kyle
YC Emma Collings
YC Fuatai-Rose Mefiposeta-Satano
YC Anahera Bennett
YC Brylee Coley
YC Paloma Janse
Cr Gill Duncan
Cr Jeff Wong
Cr Fi Dalgety (Alternate)
HWTM Andy Watson

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Locations:	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Marton</u> Head Office 46 High Street Marton </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Bulls</u> Bulls Information Centre Te Matapihi 4 Criterion Street Bulls </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center; vertical-align: top;"> <u>Taihape</u> Taihape Information Centre 102 Hautapu Street (SH1) Taihape </td> </tr> </table>	<u>Marton</u> Head Office 46 High Street Marton	<u>Bulls</u> Bulls Information Centre Te Matapihi 4 Criterion Street Bulls	<u>Taihape</u> Taihape Information Centre 102 Hautapu Street (SH1) Taihape	
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Notice is hereby given that a Youth Council Meeting of the Rangitīkei District Council will be held in the Taihape Area School, Rangitīkei District Council, Taihape on Monday, 17 April 2023 at .

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AGENDA

1 Welcome / Prayer

2 Apologies

3 Public Forum

4 Conflict of Interest Declarations

Members are reminded of their obligation to declare any conflicts of interest they might have in respect of items on this agenda.

5 Confirmation of Order of Business

That, taking into account the explanation provided why the item is not on the meeting agenda and why the discussion of the item cannot be delayed until a subsequent meeting, [enter item number](#) be dealt as a late item at this meeting.

6 Confirmation of Minutes

6.1 Confirmation of Minutes

Author: Kezia Spence, Governance Advisor

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 The minutes from **Youth Council Meeting held on 20 March 2023** are attached.

Attachments

1. **Youth Council Meeting - 20 March 2023**

Recommendation

That the minutes of Youth Council Meeting held on 20 March 2023 [**as amended/without amendment**] be taken as read and verified as an accurate and correct record of the meeting, and that the electronic signature of the Chair of this Committee be added to the official minutes document as a formal record.

MINUTES



UNCONFIRMED: YOUTH COUNCIL MEETING

Date: Monday, 20 March 2023

Time: 5.30pm

Venue: Council Chamber
Rangitikei District Council
46 High Street
Marton

Present

- YC Maia Cross
- YC Denise Pio
- YC Kjetil Twomey
- YC Charlotte Tuuta-Kyle
- YC Emma Collings
- YC Anahera Bennett
- YC Brylee Coley
- YC Paloma Janse
- Cr Gill Duncan
- Cr Jeff Wong (Alternate)
- HWTM Andy Watson

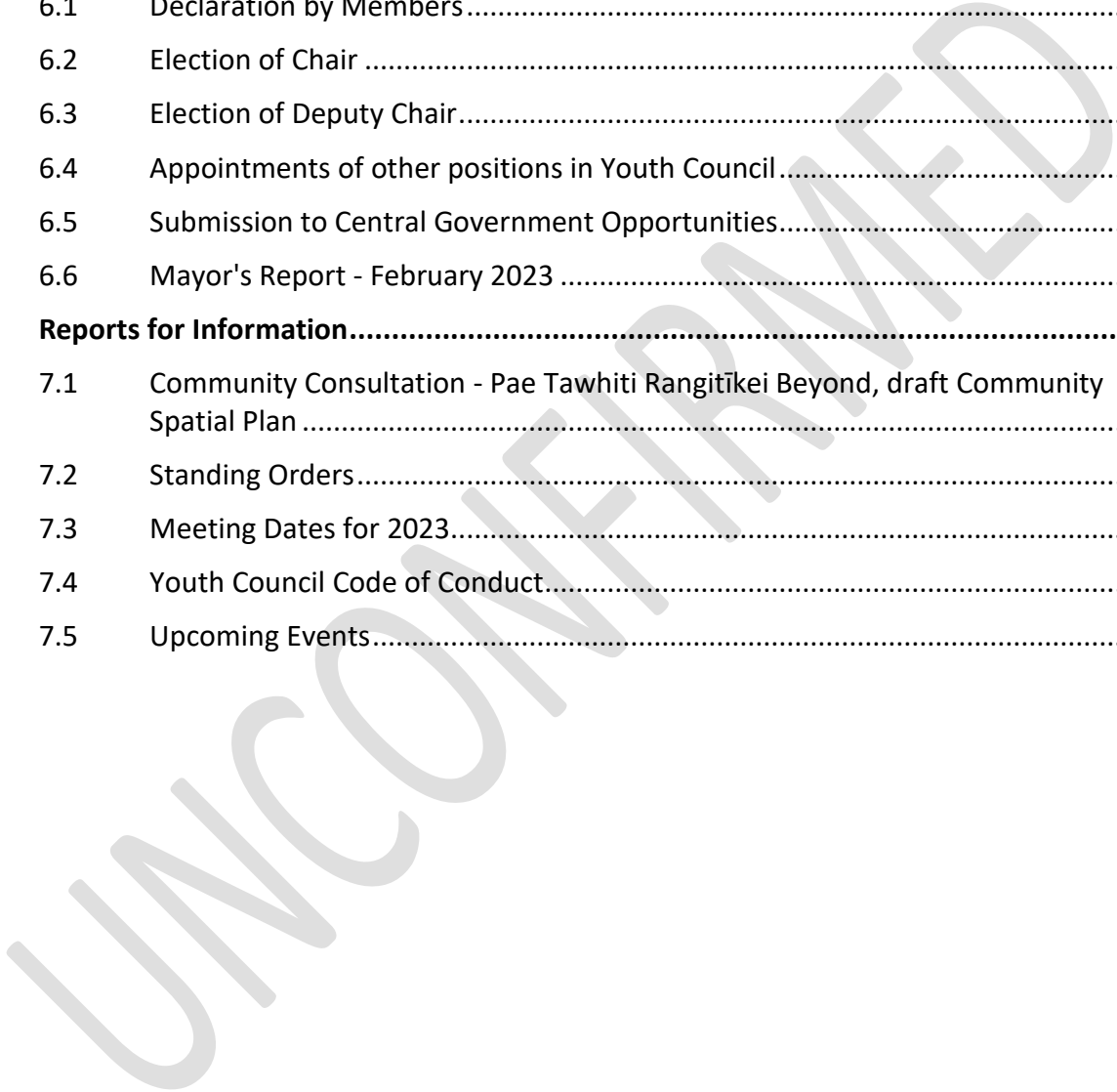
In attendance

- Kelly Widdowson
- Katrina Gray

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**ITEM 6.1
ATTACHMENT 1**



1 Welcome / Prayer

His Worship the Mayor welcomed new and returning members to Youth Council and Elected Members.

Maia read Karakia in Te Reo Māori.

Andy initiated round table introductions.

2 Apologies

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/001

Fuatai-Rose Satano and Kayla Hyland gave apologies.

Cr G Duncan/YC P Janse. Carried

3 Public Forum

There is no public Forum.

4 Conflict of Interest Declarations

His Worship the Mayor explained the definition and process of conflict of interest.

There are no declared conflict of interest.

5 Confirmation of Order of Business

6 Reports for Decision

6.1 Declaration by Members

Each Councillor was individually sworn in, and signed their own declaration.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/002

That the report 'Declaration by Members' be received.

HWTM A Watson/Cr G Duncan. Carried

6.2 Election of Chair

Charlotte and Paloma are nominated.

Mr Chair calls for a vote.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/003

That the report for 'Election of Chair' be received.

That Paloma Janse be appointed as Chair of the Rangitīkei Youth Council for the duration of 2023.

HWTM A Watson/YC D Pio. Carried

6.3 Election of Deputy Chair

Madam Chair opens the floor for nominations.

Emma, Charlotte, Denise, Brylee are nominated.

Madam Chair calls for a vote.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/004

That the report 'Election for Deputy Chairperson' be received.

YC P Janse/YC D Pio. Carried

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/005

That Denise Pio be appointed as Deputy Chair for the Rangitīkei Youth Council for the duration of 2023.

YC P Janse/YC B Coley. Carried

6.4 Appointments of other positions in Youth Council

Madam Chair opens the floor for nominations for Administrator.

Charlotte, Kjetil and Brylee are nominated.

Madam Chair Calls for a vote. Votes are tallied & drawn 3 ways.

Madam Chair calls for another vote, with preferred nomination in numerical order.

Madam Chair opens the floor for nominations for Social Media Liasion.

Maia, Anahera & Charlotte are nominated.

Madam chair makes a motion to include more than one appointment to Social Media Liasion, advises standing orders be put aside and opens the floor for discussion on the idea with the committee. Committee agrees on selecting more than one Liasion to lead the committee in Social Media presence.

HWTM suggests nominations be made for a duo that the committee see would work well together.

Madam Chair re-opens the floor to nominations for a pair. Maia and Anahera are nominated and appointed.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/006

That the report 'Appointments of other positions for Youth Council' be received.

Cr G Duncan/YC B Coley. Carried

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/007

That Brylee Coley be appointed as Administrator for the Rangitīkei Youth Council for 2023.

YC M Cross/YC K Twomey. Carried

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/008

That Maia-Jade Cross & Anahera Bennett be appointed as Social Media Liasion for the Rangitīkei Youth Council for 2023.

YC B Coley/YC K Twomey. Carried

6.5 Submission to Central Government Opportunities

Miss Widdowson spoke to her report.

Mr Watson initiated a conversation around the voting age inconsistency and what that means.

What does 'declaration of inconsistency' mean?

The minimum voting age of 18 years is inconsistent with the Bill of Rights Act 1990, to be free from discrimination on the basis of age. A discussion takes place with the committee around what you are legally able to do at 16.

Cr Wong spoke from a legal perspective.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/009

That the report 'Submission to Central Government Opportunities' be received.

YC D Pio/YC B Coley. Carried

Recommendation 2

That Rangitīkei Youth Council review all information and make a collective submission to one or both submission opportunities from a Youth perspective. NOT RELEVANT as submissions are closed.

6.6 Mayor's Report - February 2023

Mr Watson takes his report as read and calls for any questions.

Mr Watson explains the process of rates as total cost of running Council, and who will pay it.

Mr Watson explains the submissions process, asking the public their opinions on the rates increase of 9.01% and how to make submissions. Ultimately elected members make the final decision.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/010

That the Mayor's Report – February 2023 be received.

YC A Bennett/YC D Pio. Carried

7 Reports for Information

7.1 Community Consultation - Pae Tawhiti Rangitīkei Beyond, draft Community Spatial Plan

Miss Gray speaks to her report.

Miss Gray encourages Youth Council as make submissions on the Spatial Plan out for consultation, and gives a copy of the draft plan to each councillor.

Miss Gray calls for any questions to her report.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/011

That report 'Community Consultation - Pae Tawhiti Rangitīkei Beyond, draft Community Spatial Plan' be received.

YC A Bennett/YC D Pio. Carried

Breaking for Dinner at 7.23pm

Commence at 8.04pm

7.2 Standing Orders

Miss Widdowson takes her report as read.

In addition, explains the importance of familiarity with Standing Orders in formal meeting etiquette.

There were no questions.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/012

That the report 'Standing Orders' is received.

YC P Janse/YC B Coley. Carried

7.3 Meeting Dates for 2023

Miss Widdowson took her report as read.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/013

That the report 'Meeting Dates for 2023' is received.

YC P Janse/YC K Twomey. Carried

7.4 Youth Council Code of Conduct

Miss Widdowson spoke to her report.

Miss Widdowson explains the importance of understanding the Code of Conduct for Youth Council as this is what is expected of you over the year.

There were no questions.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/014

That the report 'Code of Conduct' is received.

YC P Janse/YC B Coley. Carried

7.5 Upcoming Events

Miss Widdowson spoke to her report and gathered a tally of councillors available to take part to represent Youth Council.

A conflict of interest is declared on judging the scarecrow competition by HWTM, Madam Chair and Charlotte as they have vested interest in their own scarecrows entered in the competition.

Brylee, Fuatai and Denise will judge the scarecrow competition.

Youth Council will be represented at Spotlight by Maia-Jade, Fuatai, Anahera, Denise, Paloma, Emma and Charlotte. Kjetil will potentially find work cover to attend.

Youth Council will be represented at Harvest Festival, manning the dunk tank by Anahera, Maia-Jade, Kjetil, Brylee, Charlotte and Denise after lunch.

Miss Widdowson to send schedule to Councillors.

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/015

That the report 'Upcoming Events' be received.

YC P Janse/YC M Cross. Carried

Resolved minute number 23/RYC/016

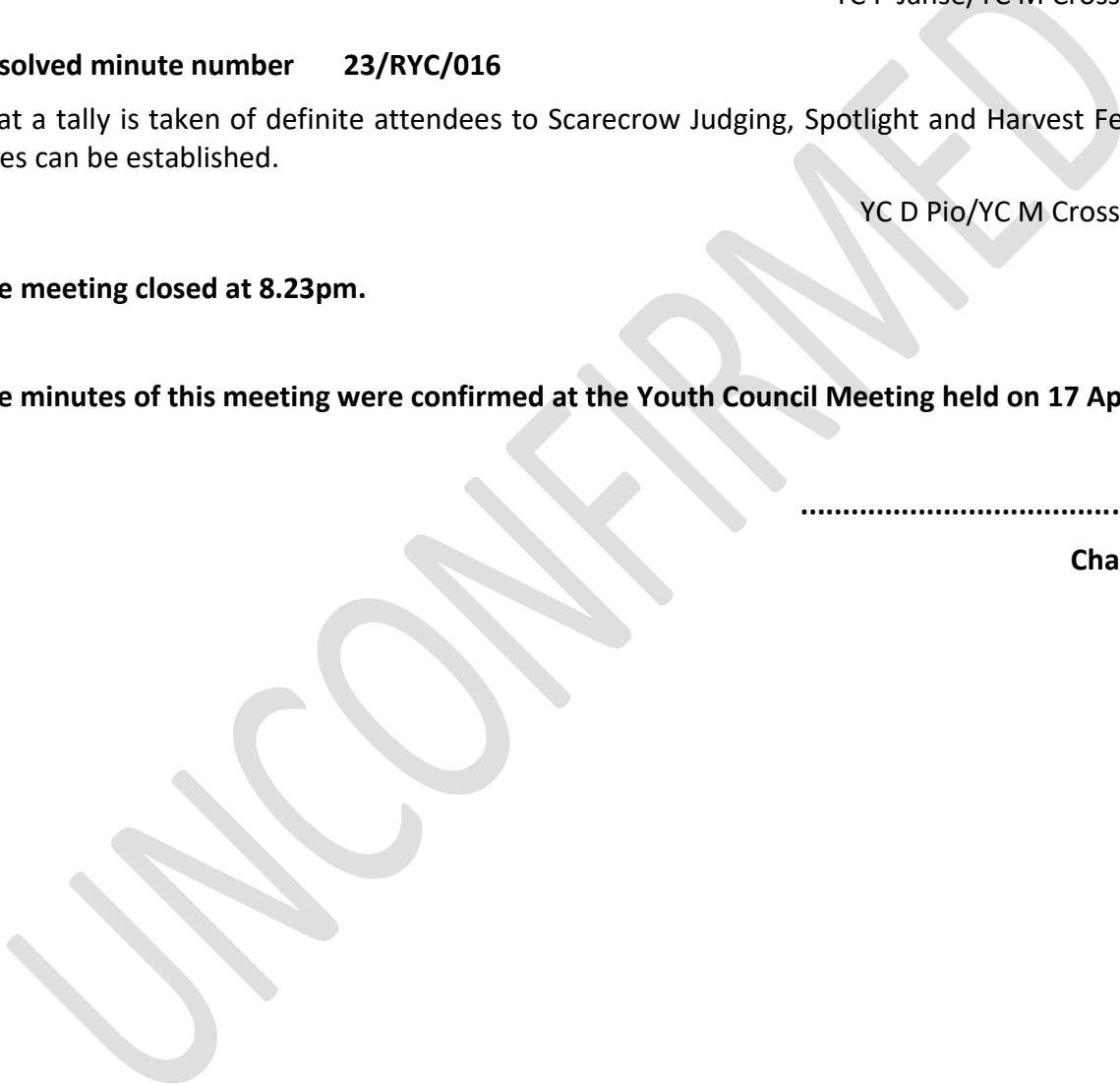
That a tally is taken of definite attendees to Scarecrow Judging, Spotlight and Harvest Festival so roles can be established.

YC D Pio/YC M Cross. Carried

The meeting closed at 8.23pm.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Youth Council Meeting held on 17 April 2023.

.....
Chairperson



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7 Chair's Report

7.1 Chair's Report - April 2023

Author: Paloma Janse, YC

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 The Chair may provide a verbal update.

Recommendation

That the verbal Chair's Report – April 2023 be received.

8 Reports for Decision

8.1 Mayor's Report - March 2023

Author: Andy Watson, His Worship the Mayor

Tena kotou katoa

On 15 March Council adopted the Consultation Document for the proposed Annual Plan 2023/24, which is a big deal. It essentially tells the community what Council intends doing, how we will operate, what we intend to build or repair and how it will be funded, which includes rates. "Intend" is the key word because we want and need the community's opinion and we invite you all to submit and give us your view. Council looks to invest significant money into our town centre civic facilities in Taihape first, followed by Marton. This needs to happen to comply with earthquake prone legislation and to replace civic facilities that have been closed or are at risk to the community and staff. For many decades our district has invested very little in our facilities and it shows.

Funding this Annual Plan budget is challenging. The inflationary pressures on construction, roading and salaries is huge. We as a Council have tried very hard to balance the cost increases needed against the ability for our ratepayers to afford rate increases. We have settled in this draft on an average rate increase of 9.01% across the district. I stress that this is an average. Actual rates will vary and you will, through our Council website, soon be able to see what your own individual rating position will be. What we are starting to see is the benefit of growth in our district, with new houses being built and future industry wanting to be here - the costs of the district are being shared against more people, easing future rates positions. Please have your say on the Key Choices in the Consultation Document and/or any other issue.

Our Spatial Plan document is also out for consultation at the same time as the Consultation Document for the proposed Annual Plan and you will see us out in the district at community meetings over the next four weeks taking these to the public. Please join us at these meetings which will be advertised through our website and other media platforms.

Myself and Council were offered the opportunity recently to appear on the TV Breakfast Show to talk about the Spatial Plan and how we are planning for growth in the Rangitikei District. I decided that our Senior Strategic Planner, Katrina Gray should be the one who spoke on this as she is incredibly knowledgeable and has driven the project from inception. It was also a chance for us to show our appreciation for the incredible amount of work Katrina has done over the last 18 months.

Peter Beggs our Chief Executive and I attended what is known as the LGNZ "Rural and Provincial" sector meeting in Wellington recently. This is where Elected Members, Mayors and Chief Executives from rural and smaller cities meet to discuss issues relating to Government, hear from Government Ministers and where we can voice our concerns and discuss many other issues. Understandably the conversation centred around Cyclone Gabrielle and the Government's Three Waters reforms.

Cyclone Gabrielle's cost to the country is still to be fully understood, but what is absolutely clear is that the cost to communities and Councils cannot be met by council rates alone. Significant changes to how we fund the replacement of roads, bridges and infrastructure need to occur. Although it is a sensitive subject we need to understand that some roads and houses should not be rebuilt on the

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sites they once occupied. Many of the rural mayors and staff from affected districts were not at the meeting because they are too busy and focussed on immediate issues. The rest of us discussed how we can support them.

I am proud to say our Council has been fantastic. We, by way of a Council decision, have sent \$20,000 to the Tararua District Council, one of our Horizons partners. We have also sent over relief staff to man call centres and work on the ground operating drones throughout Hawkes Bay and Tararua and our communities have donated equipment, time and money in support.

To give you an insight into the damage I quote from Tararua - a small council by way of population with an enormous (2000kms) area, most of which is roading. These are their points:-

- a. "landlines have gone with communities completely isolated"
- b. "40 roads closed"
- c. "bridges gone"
- d. "communities with no road access and the land the roads were based on is now not there"
- e. "stock losses are high"
- f. "councillors are included in relief convoys because of the need for local knowledge and empathy between connected people"
- g. "it will be at least 18 months before council gets back on its feet" (later reviewed to years)
- h. "business as usual doesn't exist – there is no time for Annual Plans and audits".

You can only imagine what it is like for Central Hawkes Bay, Napier, Hastings, Gisborne and Wairoa.

This event came after local elections and many new mayors expressed concern that they had very little training or advice on their role in a Civil Defence emergency. This must be reprioritised within Elected Member training.

Stuart Crosby, the President of LGNZ, had many points to make in the Local Government address and can be summarised as follows –

1. "climate change adaption needs to be incorporated into the RMA (Resource Management Act) as lessons to be learned from the cyclone". Underlying this is for the conversation around managed retreat.
2. "with the changes in the Labour Party it is urgent that we build relationships with the Prime Minister while noting that Chippy did not have portfolios that meant a heavy engagement previously, something that also applies to the Minister of Local Government".
3. "that there is a real risk that the future of Local Government reform just becomes a document that sits on a shelf" (think of the timing of its release and elections).
4. "We as Local Government need to clearly establish our views on what should be in the manifesto for portfolio preferences for Government".
5. "The Local Government Conference in July will be important to give our views".
6. The President noted that only some cities in New Zealand, for logistical reasons, could host Local Government conferences in the future, which would indicate that these will be shared between Christchurch, Auckland, Hamilton, Invercargill etc, something which I support.

On Day 2 of the Conference the Minister Kieran McAnulty, Local Government Minister, spoke and here are his main points –

1. "I am pleased to have two portfolios – Civil Defence and Local Government – I come from this sector and understand it".
2. He recognised there is concern around the future for Local Government reforms, that the Prime Minister has said there will be a re-set in Three Waters and he has been given the job of delivering it. The Minister said the cyclone has delayed these announcements but they are imminent.
3. The Minister talked about local authorities with large land areas and low rating bases (e.g. Rangitikei) saying "that the current funding models are not sustainable".
4. That reform by Government is still needed and says that he has "big concerns that some councils that are difficult to upgrade (with respect to Three Waters) may not be partnered with other councils in a regional model" – this is a concern I also share.
5. The Minister said that he wants Government to be flexible around audit processes and Annual Plans for councils affected by the cyclone.
6. He spoke very highly of the Mayors' Taskforce for Jobs which is the Mahi Tahi programme of which Rangitikei was a founding member and instigator.

Elizabeth McNaughten from a company called Hummingly spoke well on how to manage and support Elected Members – referencing the emotional and physical stress of those affected by cyclones. Elizabeth has worked in many large scale international disasters for three decades. Her presentation was well received by the majority of Elected Members and something that I got quite a lot out of. One of the key messages that she gave to Local Government and aimed specifically at Mayors is apt - "don't make promises you can't keep".

The inaugural Community Volunteer Awards took place on Thursday 23 March at Te Matapihi and was well attended by over 100 people. The awards were a tangible way to recognise the many hours of incredible volunteer work undertaken by people across our district. Award recipients were as follows –

- Helen Cooper
- Joe Byford & Don Tantrum (joint award)
- Les Thurston
- Graeme Bradley
- Don Hatfull
- Felix Bell
- Danelle Whakatihi
- Barry Rankin
- Lucy Skou
- David Smith & Greg Carlyon (joint award)

Together with the Mayor's Recognition Award, awarded posthumously to Mr John Beresford Swan Dudding for the significant financial support he has provided to the district over the last few decades. My thanks goes to council staff for organising such a fantastic evening of celebration for our district.

On Monday 21 March our Youth Council met for their inaugural meeting for this triennium. The Youth Council is under the guidance and support of Kelly and Kayla and involves students from secondary schools including Rangitikei College, Nga Tawa and Taihape Area School. The Youth Committee follows a similar process to full Council, operating under the same Standing Orders and Processes and is able to make recommendations to full Council in much the same way that our

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community committees and community boards do. This year the Youth Committee will be chaired by Paloma Janse, a Nga Tawa student. I congratulate Paloma and her committee, already they are asking searching questions on Council stances to Government direction and community initiatives.

I also congratulate the Marton Community Committee led by Carolyn Bates and the Bulls Community Committee led by their newly elected Chair Greg Smith. These two committees have taken some time this term to be put in place, but they are and will be Council's official liaison to their residents. Community engagement through these Committees and the Community Boards of Taihape and Ratana will be essential in finalising our Annual Plan this year and giving us direction for the following Long Term Plan, that we are already starting to work on.

One of the very rewarding programmes that I as Mayor am involved in is the TUIA Mentorship Programme and initiative of Local Government that all councils belong to. This involves most mayors where they select either one or two rangatahi (young maori) from their district to have a mutually beneficial mentoring relationship. This is a relationship that has benefits to me as mayor to better understand cultural and youth issues, something that I value. The rangatahi selected are also required to do 100 hours of community work of some nature in their district and attend 5 wananga or marae hui within the year. This year I have selected two rangatahi, Bridget Watson (no relation) and Matthew Coogan both from the Taihape area. I intend to introduce both to Council and Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa formally within the near future.

Last Saturday evening I attended a congratulatory event at Te Matapihi celebrating Councillor Brian Carter's Double Gold Star or 50 Years' Service to the volunteer fire brigade in Bulls. Brian is the Bulls Chief Fire Officer (CFO) and becomes the first Bulls member to have served for 50 years. This achievement is incredible. The evening included serving brigade members, representatives from other brigades and an army of national and regional FENZ representatives. My congratulations to Brian and thanks also to Evelyn his wife who has supported him over the years.



I was invited to attend a special school assembly at South Makirikiri School on 23 March to recognise the bravery of Toby Nitschke an 8 year old bus monitor. Tragically the school bus was recently involved in a fatal accident resulting in the death of the driver. Toby took charge assisting all students who were unharmed out of the bus and summoning for help. He remained in control and

gave direction under traumatic circumstances and it is due the credit and recognition he has been given. I thank the principal and the school for inviting me to the assembly.

At the time of writing this report the Harvest Festival has not yet happened and I am thrilled to see it continue, although a little nervous around being selected for the 'dunking tank' at the event on what could be a cold day. My congratulations and thanks to Jen and the team for all the work that goes into the event.

As part of the adoption of this report I am approving the costs for Councillor Fi Dalgety to attend an international directorship course to be held in Queenstown. As Chair of Finance / Performance Committee it is crucial that Council invests in her professional development. The opportunity will exist for other Councillors to follow a similar path in the future. As governors we are responsible for a large commercial entity something that we must get appropriate training for. I am also approving an application to Government for funding to commemorate the coronation of King Charles III and Queen Consort which will take place on 6 May 2023. This will provide for the planting somewhere within the district of at least one native tree to be recognised with an appropriate plaque.

Each month I will attach a table of Councillor attendance at Council meetings and workshops to my report. This table covers the period from October 2022 to 15 March 2023, this is Attachment 1.

Mayors Engagement

March 2023

1	Attended a 3W Meeting with DIA Attended Annual Plan Council Workshop
2	Attended Rural & Provincial Sector Meeting Attended Oral Submission to Water Services Select Committee Attended meeting at CentrePort Wellington
4	Attended Hastings Flood relief effort
6	Attended Governance Q&A with Executive Leadership Team Attended Climate Action Joint Committee Attended Mayoral Forum Attended Scotts Ferry Committee Meeting
7	Attended Elected Member Joint Standing Committee Meeting Attended Regional Transport Committee Attended Erewhon Rural Water Supply Sub Committee Attended Weekly Meeting with Deputy Mayor Attended Koitiata Residents Association meeting re Spatial Plan and Te Araroa Trail
8	Attended TUIA mentorship workshop Attended Taihape Community Board Workshop
9	Met with Vaughan Payne, 3W Entity B Chief Executive Attended Assets & Infrastructure Workshop

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	Attended Policy/Planning Committee meeting
10	Attended weekly meeting with Chief Executive Attended Marton Rail Hub Co-ordination Meeting Attended TUIA Wananga Mangatoatoa Marae Tokanui
11	Attended Ford Ranger NZ Rural Games
12	Attended Welcoming Communities event at La Bull
13	Attended Oral Zoom Submission to Charities Amendment Bill (Parliament) Attended Defence Issues Relevant to the Manawatu Meeting Attended meeting at Horizons Regional Council re consenting issues
14	Attended weekly meeting with Chief Executive Attended Bulls Community Committee Meeting
15	Attended Risk/Assurance Committee Meeting Attended Council Meeting (to adopt Annual Plan)
16	Attended CentrePort visit to Port Whanganui Attended LGNZ Leaders Zoom Attended Balance Farm Awards
17	Visited Bulls residents on 70 th wedding anniversary Attended Central Districts Field Days Political Panel
18	Attended Brian Carter's 50 Year Gold Star Function
19	Met with Youth Councillor Mangaweka Attended Bulls RSA AGM
20	Attended monthly meeting with Mayor Helen Worboys
21	Attended Regional Transport Matters/Regional Chiefs' Online Meeting Attended Opening of Tamata Hauha Office in Marton Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor Attended MDG Committee Meeting
22	Attended Marton RSA AGM
23	Attended South Makirikiri School Assembly to recognise bravery of student Toby Nitschke Attended Rangitikei District Community Volunteer Awards Evening
24	Attended Public Meeting at Ohingaiti re Otara Bridge Attended meeting with Boffa Miskell Attended weekly meeting with Chief Executive Attended judging of scarecrow competition Marton
26	Attended Harvest Festival
27	Attended Annual/Spatial Plan Consultation Meeting at Papanui Junction School Hall
28	Attended weekly meeting with Chief Executive

	Attended Annual/Spatial Plan Consultation Meeting at Bulls Community Centre Attended weekly meeting with Deputy Mayor
29	Attended Community Volunteer Awards Debrief Attended Annual/Spatial Plan Consultation Meeting at Moawhango Hall
30	Attended Finance/Performance Committee Meeting Attended Council Meeting Attended LGNZ Leaders' Zoom Attended Annual Plan/Spatial Plan Consultation Meeting at Mataroa Community Hall
31	To attend MTFJ Core Group Meeting in Wellington To attend Annual Plan/Spatial Plan Consultation Meeting at Tutaenui Hall

Recommendation

That the Mayor's Report – March 2023 be received.

8.2 Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill Submission Opportunity

Author: Kelly Widdowson, Strategic Advisor - Youth

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 To provide information on the submission opportunity available to Youth Council.

2. Context

- 2.1 The Social Services and Community Committee is now calling for submissions on the Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill.
- 2.2 The bill would establish a new independent Crown entity: the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission. The purpose of the commission would be to prevent threats to the integrity of sport, such as competition manipulation, the use of prohibited substances, bullying and harassment, discrimination, corruption, and fraud. It would also be responsible for promoting and protecting the safety and wellbeing of participants in New Zealand's sport and recreation sector.
- 2.3 Some of the key functions of the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission would include:
- providing guidance and education to the sport and recreation sector and engaging with participants on integrity issues
 - establishing integrity codes, investigating breaches of codes and other threats of integrity
 - providing policies and procedures for complaints managements and dispute resolution
 - implementing the Word Anti-Doping Code and creating sports anti-doping rules.
- 2.4 Tell the Social Services and Community Committee what you think. Submissions close at **11.59pm on Wednesday, 3 May 2023.**

3. Background and Discussion

3.1 What is Integrity in Sports?

Integrity in the context of sport and recreation has increased in prominence in recent years, both in New Zealand and internationally. Historically, the concept of “integrity” in sport has referred primarily to the issues of doping, corruption and match fixing, and those issues continue to be core elements of sport integrity. However, issues of integrity are also now commonly understood to include responsibilities for safeguarding and wellbeing, including participant protection (protection from bullying, discrimination, harassment, unethical conduct, and unfair decision-making) and child safeguarding.

- 3.2 The last decade has seen a noticeable number of issues of athlete welfare, bullying, abuse, and inappropriate behaviour and culture come to public attention in high-performance sports, such as football, cycling and hockey, and these issues are continuing.

- 3.3 Serious integrity issues relating to athlete treatment and wellbeing coming to public attention in the last two years include:
- a. allegations following the suspected suicide of elite cyclist Olivia Podmore, leading to the appointment of Michael Heron QC to lead an independent review into the culture and support at Cycling NZ and HPSNZ;
 - b. allegations of an athlete welfare crisis in the women's canoe racing elite programme;
 - c. information leading to a cultural and environmental review into the Black Ferns in April 2022, which found:
 - New Zealand Rugby (NZR) should place greater focus on rights and welfare needs of players and management; and
 - NZR needs to ensure that there is sufficient awareness of, and confidence in, the channels available for people to disclose or report harm.
- 3.4 Sport NZ acknowledges that despite several system improvements in recent years the integrity system is a significant distance away from one which adequately protects the wellbeing of participants. This is evidenced by the nature of the issues coming to the attention of the SRCMS, the ongoing issues with athlete treatment and wellbeing in high performance sport and the feedback provided to the IWG.
- 3.5 The examination by the IWG demonstrates that there is a lack of clear integrity standards, a lack of capability in the sector for managing integrity issues and a system that is complex for participants to navigate.

4. Options Considered

4.1 Option One – Counterfactual 57.

This option continues with Sport New Zealand as the kaitiaki of the sport integrity system and Drug Free Sport New Zealand remains as it is in its current form. To further progress system improvements, Sport New Zealand will:

- a. use its existing integrity team to increase the capability of the sector to manage integrity issues, including (through HPSNZ) progressing the development of an athlete voice mechanism, bringing together a group that can represent athlete matters within the high-performance environment.
- b. continue to contract the newly established SRCMS to provide a dispute resolution service subject to review over time
- c. pursue additional government funding to increase Sport New Zealand's capacity and focus on integrity matters and for increased capability building within the sector
- d. monitor whether Drug Free Sport New Zealand is likely to require additional funding beyond 2024 (noting that current additional funding runs out in 2024).

4.2 Option Two – Evolutionary approach 58.

This option also continues with Sport New Zealand as the kaitiaki of the sport integrity system and Drug Free Sport New Zealand remains as it is in its current form but includes the following organisational and legislative changes to increase the focus on integrity and provide independence:

- a. legislative amendments to establish an independent integrity director
- b. a specialised integrity unit
- c. a specialist integrity advisory committee.

59. The bullet pointed actions listed under Option One would continue to be performed by Sport NZ under this option.

4.3 Option Three – A new Sport Integrity Entity 60.

This option involves:

- a. the creation of a new entity with responsibility for sport integrity, which is independent from Sport New Zealand
- b. the existing functions of the Drug Free Sport New Zealand would transfer to the new entity
- c. all or many of the integrity functions of Sport New Zealand would transfer to the new entity (noting that additional policy work will be required by September to clarify which integrity functions would remain with Sport New Zealand and how the functions of the two entities would work together).

61. The bullet pointed actions listed under Option One would continue to be performed under this option either by the new entity or by Sport NZ.

4.4 Option three is the desired option.

The Play, Active Recreation and Sport Integrity Working Group (the **Integrity Working Group**) recommended the establishment of an independent body to promote and protect the safety and well-being of participants by preventing and addressing threats to integrity.




4.5 Guideline to making a submission.

Submission on Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

Committee: Social Services and Community Committee




I/We wish to make the following comments

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Attachments:

1. **Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill** [↓](#)
2. **Impact Statement** [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the report 'Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill Submission Opportunity' is received.

That the Rangitīkei Youth Council discuss and if warranted, make a submission on the Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill.

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

Government Bill

Explanatory note

General policy statement

The Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill (the **Bill**) implements a single broad policy to strengthen and protect the integrity of New Zealand's sport and recreation sector by establishing an independent body and consolidating integrity functions within it.

Several reports into New Zealand's sport and physical recreation sector have highlighted that there is insufficient capability across the sector to deal with integrity-related issues, in particular the management and resolution of complaints made by athletes and participants. The Play, Active Recreation and Sport Integrity Working Group (the **Integrity Working Group**) recommended the establishment of an independent body to promote and protect the safety and well-being of participants by preventing and addressing threats to integrity.

The Integrity Working Group's report emphasised that the new entity should be participant-centred, human rights focused, accessible, and responsive to the needs of athletes and participants. The report also recommended that the new entity should be independent of Sport New Zealand and High Performance Sport New Zealand to ensure that responsibility for integrity is separate from funding and selection. This responded to feedback from athletes and participants that existing integrity functions lacked independence, both actual and perceived, and were difficult to access and navigate.

To achieve these objectives, the Bill establishes a new independent Crown entity called the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission (the **Commission**).

The key functions of the Commission will be to—

- promote, advise, and educate on integrity issues and threats to integrity within the sport and physical recreation sector; and
- engage with participants and the sport and physical recreation sector on integrity issues; and

2	Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill	Explanatory note
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- develop and issue integrity codes including to set out minimum standards of conduct; and
- prescribe policies and procedures for complaints management and dispute resolution; and
- implement the World Anti-Doping Code and facilitate compliance with New Zealand’s international obligations with respect to doping in sport; and
- investigate suspected breaches of integrity codes and threats to integrity.

Threats to integrity include competition manipulation, corruption and fraud, use of prohibited substances (doping), abuse (including abuse of children), bullying, violence, harassment, intimidation, and racism and other forms of discrimination.

While integrity issues for elite athletes are more widely publicised, participants in sport and physical recreation at all levels experience integrity issues. The ambit of the Commission will therefore include grassroots and community sport and physical recreation as well as elite sport.

Sport and physical recreation organisations will still be responsible for managing and resolving integrity issues in an appropriate way. However, the Commission will provide education, guidance, and independent pathways for the resolution of complaints and integrity matters. This reflects that sport and physical recreation organisations are often small, largely volunteer, and have varying capability to manage integrity issues. The Commission will help lift the overall capability of the sector to deal with integrity issues and provide mechanisms for resolution and accountability where this cannot be done appropriately by an organisation.

The Bill will streamline the current integrity system for participants by moving existing government functions into the Commission so they are more accessible and participant-focused. Drug Free Sport New Zealand will be disestablished, and its anti-doping functions will be folded into those of the Commission. This will ensure the ongoing ability to issue, implement, and review the Sports Anti-Doping Rules to facilitate New Zealand’s compliance with the World Anti-Doping Code. The integrity functions that currently sit within Sport New Zealand will also transfer to the Commission along with the Sport and Recreation Complaints and Mediation Service.

The Bill will enable the Commission to make integrity codes through secondary legislation. The codes are intended to be the cornerstone of the new integrity system as they will set standards of conduct and prescribe policies and procedures for managing and resolving integrity issues. Organisations can opt to adopt a code and will then be bound to implement the prescribed standards and procedures.

The Commission will have powers to investigate suspected breaches of integrity codes, and to investigate other threats to integrity if it is in the public interest to do so. The Commission will have the power to require information to be provided if that information cannot be obtained by consent. The Commission will also be able to prescribe sanctions for breaches of an integrity code by an individual and, in some circumstances, convene a disciplinary panel to determine whether an integrity code has been breached by a participant and any sanctions to be imposed. Integrity codes may

Explanatory note

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

3

also prescribe means of holding organisations accountable for breaches of an integrity code, including by requiring them to take steps to change their policies or to pay compensation.

The Bill requires the Commission to carry out its functions with a strong focus on the needs of participants, including Māori, disabled people, and children and young people. The Commission will be required to have te ao Māori capability, including on the board, and be responsive to tikanga Māori and te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi. In undertaking its functions, it will be required to reflect the needs of participants, including psychological, cultural, language, and disability needs and the needs of rainbow communities, and promote the best interests of children and young people.

The Commission will have 7 to 9 board members appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Minister for Sport and Recreation. The board is required to have a mix of knowledge and experience including in law, sports medicine, sport and physical recreation participation and administration, human rights, and te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

The Bill requires a review within 5 years from the commencement of the Act to see how widely and effectively integrity codes have been implemented.

Departmental disclosure statement

Sport and Recreation New Zealand is required to prepare a disclosure statement to assist with the scrutiny of this Bill. The disclosure statement provides access to information about the policy development of the Bill and identifies any significant or unusual legislative features of the Bill.

A copy of the statement can be found at <http://legislation.govt.nz/disclosure.aspx?type=bill&subtype=government&year=2023&no=243>

Regulatory impact statement

Sport and Recreation New Zealand produced regulatory impact statements on 23 May 2022 and 21 September 2022 to help inform the main policy decisions taken by the Government relating to the contents of this Bill.

Copies of these regulatory impact statements can be found at—

- <https://sportnz.org.nz/media/5194/regulatory-impact-statement-a-new-sport-and-recreation-integrity-entity.pdf>
- <https://sportnz.org.nz/media/tleihzt/redacted-final-ris-sport-integrity-bill.pdf>
- <https://treasury.govt.nz/publications/informationreleases/ris>

Clause by clause analysis

Clause 1 is the Title clause.

4

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

Explanatory note

Clause 2 provides that the Bill comes into force by Order in Council. If the Bill has not earlier been brought into force, it comes into force on **1 July 2024**.

Part 1

Preliminary provisions

Clause 3 sets out the purpose of the Bill.

Clause 4 defines terms used in the Bill. Key terms are organisation, participant, and sport and physical recreation sector.

Clause 5 defines the term threat to integrity.

Clause 6 indicates that the transitional, savings, and related provisions are set out in *Schedule 1*.

Clause 7 provides that the Act binds the Crown.

Part 2

Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission

Clause 8 establishes a Crown entity to be known as the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission (the **Commission**).

Clause 9 provides that the Commission must act independently in performing its functions and duties and in exercising its powers.

Clause 10 provides that the board of the Commission consists of at least 7, but not more than 9, board members.

Clause 11 requires the Minister when considering recommending the appointment of a member of the board of the Commission to ensure that the board will have certain knowledge and expertise.

Clause 12 sets out the objective of the Commission.

Clause 13 sets out the functions of the Commission. The functions are in the following areas:

- promoting, advising, and leading on integrity in sport and recreation:
- making integrity codes, investigating breaches of codes and other threats to integrity, and providing disciplinary and dispute resolution processes:
- making sports anti-doping rules and doing all things necessary to implement the World Anti-Doping Code:
- advising the Minister from time to time on integrity in sport and organised physical recreation and generally taking steps to achieve the purpose of the Bill.

Clause 14 sets out key requirements for procedures established by the Commission.

Explanatory note

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

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Clause 15 requires the Commission to maintain the capability and capacity to carry out its functions in a manner responsive to tikanga Māori, the rights and interests of Māori, and te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

Clause 16 requires the Commission to establish effective means of seeking the views of relevant stakeholders.

Clause 17 provides for the application of the functions and powers of the Commission outside New Zealand and to matters occurring outside New Zealand. *Subclause (1)* provides that the functions and powers apply outside New Zealand if permitted or required under an international agreement. This subclause is intended to maintain the effect of section 15(1) of the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006 for the Commission's anti-doping functions and powers in respect of the World Anti-Doping Code. It would also apply to any future relevant international agreement.

Subclauses (2) to (4) provide for the exercise of various specific powers relating to the wider integrity functions of the Commission in respect of acts or omissions occurring outside New Zealand and persons outside New Zealand.

Clause 18 provides that the Commission may perform its functions in co-operation with others.

Part 3

Integrity codes and anti-doping rules

Integrity codes

Clause 19 provides that the Commission may make integrity codes and sets out the matters that an integrity code may include. An integrity code will apply to the conduct of organisations, participants, and other persons who are bound by it in accordance with *clause 21*. An integrity code is secondary legislation for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2019 (which will provide the requirements for publication of the integrity code).

Clause 20 sets out consultation requirements for the making (or amendment or revocation) of an integrity code.

Clause 21 provides for who is bound by an integrity code. An organisation in the sport and physical recreation sector may adopt an integrity code. An integrity code binds that organisation and the participants or other persons who are members of the organisation or who agree to the application of the code as specified in *clause 21(2)(b)(ii) and (iii)*.

Subclauses (3) and (4) deal with who is bound by the code if it is replaced or amended. *Subclause (5)* provides for the revocation of a code by an organisation.

Clause 22 requires the Commission to review each integrity code from time to time.

Anti-doping rules

Clause 23 provides that the Commission must make, and always have, anti-doping rules to implement the World Anti-Doping Code. The anti-doping rules made under the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006 that are in force immediately before the commencement date of the Bill are the anti-doping rules for the purposes of the Bill (*see Schedule 1*). The anti-doping rules are secondary legislation for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2019 (which provides the requirements for publication of the rules).

Clause 24 sets out consultation requirements for the making (or amendment or revocation) of the anti-doping rules.

Clause 25 deals with who is bound by the anti-doping rules if they are replaced or amended.

Clause 26 requires the Commission to review the anti-doping rules from time to time.

Part 4**Powers, investigations, and disciplinary panels**

Clause 27 provides an overview of *Part 4*.

Subpart 1—Powers of Commission to comply with and implement anti-doping rules

Clause 28 sets out the powers of the Commission in respect of complying with and implementing the World Anti-Doping Code and the anti-doping rules.

Subpart 2—Powers of Commission to comply with and implement integrity codes

Clause 29 sets out the powers of the Commission in respect of complying with and implementing an integrity code.

Subpart 3—Integrity investigations

Clause 30 provides that *subpart 3* applies to investigations under *clauses 31 and 32* and not to investigations under the anti-doping rules. The powers of the Commission in relation to the anti-doping rules are contained in the rules.

Clause 31 provides the power for the Commission to investigate a breach of an integrity code. *Subclause (3)* sets out the powers of the Commission following an investigation.

Clause 32 provides that the Commission may investigate a threat to integrity (as defined in *clause 5*) in a situation where neither an integrity code nor the anti-doping rules apply.

Clause 33 provides that an investigation under *clause 31 or 32* may be done in response to a complaint or on the Commission's own initiative.

*Powers relating to investigation under **section 31 or 32***

Clause 34 provides that the Commission may require information and documents from specified persons (the organisations involved in sport and recreation listed in *subclause (3)*). A request may be made if the information is relevant to an investigation under *clause 31 or 32* and the other grounds in *subclause (2)* exist.

Clause 35 provides that the Commission may apply to the District Court for orders against a person who fails to comply with a requirement under *clause 34*.

Clause 36 provides that the Commission may refer the subject matter of a proposed or current investigation to any of the persons or bodies specified in *subclause (5)* if the Commission considers that the subject matter of the investigation relates to a matter that is more properly within the scope of the functions of the person or body.

Clause 37 provides that the Commission may publish a report relating to an investigation under *clause 31 or 32*.

Clause 38 provides particular confidentiality protection for information obtained by the Commission through a complaint about integrity or while conducting an investigation *clause 31 or 32*.

Clause 39 prohibits retaliation by an organisation in the sport and physical recreation sector against a participant if the participant makes, or intends to make, a complaint to the Commission or provides, or intends to provide, information for a Commission investigation. An integrity code may provide sanctions for a breach of this clause (*see clause 19(2)(j)*)

Clause 40 prohibits victimisation of a person on any basis specified in *subclause (1)(a) or (b)*. An integrity code may provide sanctions for a breach of this clause (*see clause 19(2)(i)*). A breach of this clause is also unlawful under the Human Rights Act 1993 (*see subclause (4) and Schedule 2*).

Subpart 4—Disciplinary panels

Clause 41 provides that, if provided for in an integrity code, the Commission may establish a disciplinary panel to consider and determine whether an integrity code, or an organisation's policy made under an integrity code, has been breached by a participant and the sanction to be imposed for the breach.

Clause 42 specifies the powers of a disciplinary panel and the actions it may take after considering a matter referred to it.

Clause 43 provides that a party may appeal against a decision of a disciplinary panel to the Sports Tribunal.

Part 5

General and miscellaneous provisions

Clause 44 provides for the Police, Customs, or any other person to share information with the Commission for the purposes of the anti-doping rules or an investigation under *clause 31 or 32*.

Clause 45 provides protections equivalent to those for a witness in court for a person giving information or documents to the Commission for the purpose of an investigation under *clause 31 or 32*. Information provided by the person is privileged in the same manner as if the investigation were a proceeding in a court.

Clause 46 provides that no civil or criminal proceedings may be brought against a person by reason only of that person's compliance with any requirement to provide information to the Commission under the Bill.

Incorporation by reference

Clause 47 provides for the incorporation by reference in the anti-doping rules of the standards, requirements, and practices referred to in *subclause (1)*. The provision applies the incorporation by reference provisions of the Legislation Act 2019 with some modifications (consistent with the effect of current sections 17 to 22 and 26 of the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006).

Clause 48 provides that the provisions of the Legislation Act 2019 apply without modification to incorporation by reference in integrity codes.

Fees and charges

Clause 49 provides a power for the Commission to charge fees or impose charges for the provision of the provision of services, information, or advice requested from the Commission.

Clause 50 makes further provision in relation to anti-doping testing. *Subclause (1)* provides that the Commission must not charge a national sporting organisation for testing under a testing programme established under the anti-doping rules. *Subclause (2)* provides that the Commission may conduct testing not provided for under a testing programme established under the rules and may charge a national sporting organisation for that. *Subclause (3)* provides that athletes tested under *subclause (2)* are entitled to the same rights to which athletes are entitled under a testing programme established under the anti-doping rules.

Reporting on use of power to require information or documents

Clause 51 provides that the Commission must include in its annual report information about its use of powers to require information in the anti-doping rules, integrity codes, and under *clause 34*.

Miscellaneous provisions

Clause 52 provides that the Commission must not delegate the power to make, amend, or revoke an integrity code to an employee of the Commission.

Clause 53 relates to the application of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 to persons who are contributors under that Act before becoming employees of the Commission.

Review of Act

Clause 54 requires the Minister to conduct a review of the Act within 5 years from its commencement.

Part 6
Amendments to legislation

Amendment to Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act 2022

Clauses 55 and 56 amend the Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act 2022 to specify the Commission as an appropriate authority for the purposes of that Act for the reporting of concerns about sport and recreation.

Amendment to Sport and Recreation New Zealand Act 2002

Clauses 57 and 58 amend the Sport and Recreation New Zealand Act 2002. The function of Sport and Recreation New Zealand to facilitate the resolution of disputes between persons or organisations involved in physical recreation and sport is amended to exclude disputes to which the Bill will apply.

Amendments to Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006

Clauses 59 to 66 amend the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006. The key amendments are—

- the name of that Act is changed to the Sports Tribunal Act 2006:
- Part 2 (which relates to Drug-Free Sport New Zealand and the anti-doping rules) is repealed:
- the cap on the maximum number of members of the Sports Tribunal (9 members) is removed:
- new functions of the Sports Tribunal are added relating to integrity codes (*see clause 64*).

Other amendments to Acts

Clause 67 and Schedule 2 make consequential amendments to other Acts.

Hon Grant Robertson

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

Government Bill

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The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:

1 Title

This Act is the Integrity Sport and Recreation Act **2023**.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act comes into force on a single date to be appointed by the Governor-General by Order in Council. 5
- (2) If this Act has not earlier been brought into force by Order in Council, it comes into force on **1 July 2024**.
- (3) An Order in Council made under this section is secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements). 10

**Part 1
Preliminary provisions**

3 Purpose

The purpose of this Act is to establish the Commission to,—

- (a) enhance integrity within sport and physical recreation to protect and promote the safety and well-being of participants and the fairness of competition: 15
- (b) with respect to anti-doping, give effect to the World Anti-Doping Code in New Zealand in order to achieve the Code’s purposes of—
 - (i) protecting athletes’ fundamental right to participate in doping-free sport and in this way promote health, fairness, and equality for athletes worldwide; and 20

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

Part 1 cl 4

- (ii) ensuring harmonised, co-ordinated, and effective anti-doping programmes at an international and national level with regard to detection, deterrence, and prevention of doping.

4 Interpretation

- (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,— 5
 - anti-doping rules** means the rules made under **section 23**
 - Commission** means the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission established under **section 8**
 - document** has the same meaning as in section 4 of the Evidence Act 2006
 - integrity code** means a code made under **section 19** 10
 - Minister** means the Minister of the Crown who, under the authority of a warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is responsible for the administration of this Act
 - national recreational organisation** means an organisation that represents members involved in a particular type of organised physical recreation event or activity in New Zealand (but does not include a local, regional, or other recreational organisation not operating at a national level) 15
 - national sporting organisation** means an organisation that represents members involved in a particular type of sporting event or activity in New Zealand and, if a national organisation does not exist for a sport, includes a local, regional, or other sporting organisation 20
 - organisation** means any body of persons, whether incorporated or unincorporated
 - participant**,—
 - (a) in relation to a sport, includes— 25
 - (i) an individual who is a player, competitor, or any other person who takes part in the sport; and
 - (ii) an official or administrator; and
 - (iii) a coach, trainer, manager, agent, sports team staff member, person providing medical or para-medical services to an individual in **subparagraph (i)** or a team, a parent of an individual in **subparagraph (i)**, and any other person working with, treating, or assisting an individual in **subparagraph (i)** or a team; and 30
 - (iv) a volunteer providing services for the sport; and
 - (b) in relation to organised physical recreation, includes an individual who takes part in, or gives instruction in, the physical recreation and any administrator or volunteer providing services for the physical recreation 35
 - rainbow communities** means people with diverse sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, or sex characteristics

Part 1 cl 5

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

sport and physical recreation sector means—

- (a) organisations with a primary purpose of providing opportunities for participation in sport or organised physical recreation; and
- (b) participants; and
- (c) organisations with a primary purpose of providing services to organisations described in **paragraph (a)** or to participants (for example, participant associations); and
- (d) employees of organisations described in **paragraphs (a) and (c)**

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Sport and Recreation New Zealand means the body established under section 7(1) of the Sport and Recreation New Zealand Act 2002

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Sports Tribunal means the Sports Tribunal of New Zealand continued by section 29 of the Sports Tribunal Act 2006

threat to integrity has the meaning given in **section 5**

World Anti-Doping Code means the World Anti-Doping Code 2003 adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency on 5 March 2003 at Copenhagen; and includes any amendments to the Code adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency from time to time.

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- (2) Nothing in the definitions of participant and sport and physical recreation sector limits or affects the meaning of the terms athlete, athlete support person, and participant in the World Anti-Doping Code or the anti-doping rules.
- (3) A reference in this Act to a person being **vulnerable** refers to the person being vulnerable due to age, health status, impairment, or any other cause.

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5 Meaning of threat to integrity

In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires, **threat to integrity** means—

- (a) manipulation of the result or course of a sporting competition or activity, and the misuse of inside information for sports betting;
- (b) the use of prohibited substances or doping methods in sport;
- (c) bullying, violence, abuse, sexual misconduct, intimidation, harassment, or racism or other discrimination in sport or organised physical recreation;
- (d) corruption, fraud, and other forms of deception or breach of trust in sport or organised physical recreation;
- (e) a failure by an organisation in the sport and physical recreation sector to take reasonable measures to—
 - (i) prevent manipulation of sporting competitions and the misuse of inside information for sports betting; or
 - (ii) prevent the use of prohibited substances or doping methods in sport; or

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Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill		Part 2 cl 11
	(iii) protect all participants in sport or organised physical recreation from bullying, violence, abuse, sexual misconduct, intimidation, harassment, or racism or other discrimination; or	
	(iv) safeguard children in sport or organised physical recreation; or	
	(v) prevent corruption, fraud, and other forms of deception or breach of trust in sport and organised physical recreation.	5
6	Transitional, savings, and related provisions	
	The transitional, savings, and related provisions set out in Schedule 1 have effect according to their terms.	
7	Act binds the Crown	10
	This Act binds the Crown.	
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Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission		
8	Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission established	
(1)	This section establishes the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission.	15
(2)	The Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission is a Crown entity for the purposes of the Crown Entities Act 2004.	
(3)	The Crown Entities Act 2004 applies to the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission except to the extent that this Act expressly provides otherwise.	
9	Commission must act independently	20
	Except as expressly provided otherwise in this or any other Act, the Commission must act independently in performing its functions and duties and in exercising its powers under—	
(a)	this Act; and	
(b)	any other Act that expressly provides for the functions, powers, or duties of the Commission (other than the Crown Entities Act 2004).	25
	<small>Compare: 2006 No 58 s 8</small>	
10	Board of Commission	
	The board of the Commission consists of at least 7, but not more than 9, board members.	30
11	Eligibility for appointment as member of Board	
(1)	When considering whether to recommend a person for appointment as a member of the board of the Commission, the Minister must ensure that—	

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(a)	the board collectively has knowledge and experience in matters relevant to the functions of the Commission, including knowledge of and experience in—	
	(i) law; and	
	(ii) sports medicine; and	5
	(iii) sport and physical recreation sector participation and administration, such as participant associations; and	
	(iv) human rights, in particular the rights of children and young people; and	
	(v) te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi; and	10
(b)	at least 2 members of the board have experience and expertise in te ao Māori and tikanga Māori.	
(2)	A person who is a member of the board, or an employee, of Sport and Recreation New Zealand or a subsidiary of Sport and Recreation New Zealand is not eligible to be a member of the board of the Commission.	15
12	Objective of Commission	
	In performing its functions and exercising its powers under this Act, the Commission’s objective is to achieve the purposes in section 3(a) and (b) by—	
(a)	preventing and addressing threats to integrity in sport and organised physical recreation; and	20
(b)	promoting participants’ trust and confidence in integrity within the sport and physical recreation sector.	
13	Functions of Commission	
	The functions of the Commission are—	
	<i>Promoting, advising, and leading on integrity in sport and recreation</i>	25
(a)	to provide advice, support, education, and guidance relating to integrity in sport and organised physical recreation:	
(b)	to advocate and promote respect for, and enhance understanding and appreciation of, integrity in sport and organised physical recreation:	
(c)	to engage with the sport and physical recreation sector to monitor developments relating to integrity:	30
(d)	to be a leader on integrity issues in sport and organised physical recreation within government and to co-ordinate with relevant international bodies:	
	<i>Integrity codes, investigations, discipline, and dispute resolution</i>	35
(e)	to develop and issue integrity codes under Part 3 :	
(f)	to provide mechanisms for complaints and disclosures relating to integrity in the sport and recreation sector:	

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- (g) to provide accessible and culturally responsive mechanisms for resolution of disputes relating to integrity between persons or organisations involved in sport and organised physical recreation:
- (h) to investigate matters relating to integrity in the sport and physical recreation sector in accordance with **Part 4**: 5
- (i) to provide a disciplinary process for breaches of integrity codes:
Sports anti-doping
- (j) to make anti-doping rules in accordance with **sections 23 to 26**:
- (k) to do all things necessary to comply with and implement the anti-doping rules: 10
- (l) to do all things necessary to comply with and implement any Article of the World Anti-Doping Code that—
 - (i) is not required to be reflected in the anti-doping rules; but
 - (ii) requires the Commission to do something:
- (m) to facilitate compliance by New Zealand with all international agreements and arrangements concerning doping in sport to which New Zealand is a party: 15
- (n) to test athletes who are not citizens or residents of New Zealand, and notify the test results, in accordance with bilateral or multilateral agreements entered into with foreign governments, foreign anti-doping organisations, or other signatories to the World Anti-Doping Code, and enter into reciprocal testing agreements in relation to athletes who are citizens or residents of New Zealand: 20
- (o) to consult, advise, and assist—
 - (i) government departments, local authorities, Sport and Recreation New Zealand, the New Zealand Olympic Committee Incorporated, Paralympics New Zealand, national sporting organisations, athletes, and other bodies or persons on any matters concerned with doping in sport, and related matters: 25
 - (ii) government and non-government organisations and other persons overseas, for the purpose of promoting the adoption of uniform international testing procedures for doping in sport: 30
- General*
- (p) to advise the Minister from time to time on any matters related to integrity in sport and organised physical recreation: 35
- (q) to generally take all steps necessary or desirable to achieve the purposes in **section 3(a) and (b)**:
- (r) to perform any other functions that—

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	(i) are conferred on the Commission by this or any other enactment; or	
	(ii) the Minister may direct in accordance with section 112 of the Crown Entities Act 2004.	
14	Requirements for Commission’s procedures	5
(1)	In the performance of its functions and the exercise of its powers, the Commission must establish for its use procedures that—	
	(a) are appropriate and fair in the circumstances; and	
	(b) reflect the needs of participants; and	
	(c) protect participants’ human rights, including their right to privacy; and	10
	(d) promote the best interests of children and young people; and	
	(e) comply with the anti-doping rules and integrity codes.	
(2)	In this section, the needs of participants includes their psychological needs and other needs such as those based on vulnerability, culture, language, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, sex characteristics, and disability.	15
	Compare: 2006 No 58 s 15(3)	
15	Duties of Commission when carrying out its functions	
	The Commission must maintain the capability and capacity to carry out its functions in a manner that is responsive to—	
	(a) tikanga Māori and the rights and interests of Māori; and	20
	(b) te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.	
16	Commission to have effective means of seeking views	
	The Commission must establish effective means of seeking the views of participants, Māori, and other relevant stakeholders, including Pacific peoples, disabled people, children and young people, and rainbow communities.	25
17	Application of functions and powers outside New Zealand and to matters occurring outside New Zealand	
(1)	The Commission’s functions may be performed, and its powers may be exercised, outside New Zealand if permitted, or required, under an international agreement to which New Zealand is a party.	30
(2)	The Commission may exercise the power under section 31 (and a disciplinary panel may exercise the power under subpart 4 of Part 4) in respect of any act or omission by an organisation that has adopted an integrity code, or a person who is bound by an integrity code, whether or not the act or omission occurred in New Zealand.	35
(3)	The Commission may exercise the power under section 32 in respect of any act or omission outside New Zealand by—	
10		

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	(a) an organisation that is established in, or primarily operates in, New Zealand; or	
	(b) a participant whose participation in a sport or organised physical recreation event or activity is being facilitated by an organisation described in paragraph (a) at the time of the act or omission.	5
(4)	The Commission may exercise a power conferred under section 19(2)(g)(i) or 23(4)(a) , or the power under section 34 , regardless of whether the person from whom the information is required is in New Zealand at the time of the request.	
	Compare: 2006 No 58 s 15(1)	10
18	Commission may perform functions in co-operation with others	
	The Commission may perform any of its functions in co-operation with any person, body, association, or organisation.	
	Compare: 2006 No 58 s 15(2)	
	Part 3	15
	Integrity codes and anti-doping rules	
	<i>Integrity codes</i>	
19	Commission may make integrity codes	
(1)	The Commission may make 1 or more integrity codes.	
(2)	An integrity code may—	20
	(a) specify rights of participants in relation to integrity in sport and physical recreation:	
	(b) set out minimum standards of conduct or procedural requirements for the purpose of preventing threats to integrity:	
	(c) require an organisation that adopts the integrity code to have policies and procedures for responding to concerns about integrity (including complaints-handling and disciplinary procedures) that comply with minimum requirements set out in the integrity code:	25
	(d) prescribe mechanisms for the making of complaints and disclosures to the Commission:	30
	(e) prescribe culturally responsive dispute resolution procedures to be provided by the Commission and the types of disputes that may be referred to those procedures:	
	(f) require an organisation that adopts the integrity code or a participant, or other person, who has agreed to be bound by the integrity code to—	35
	(i) provide to the Commission information or documents that the Commission considers is reasonably necessary for the purposes of	
		11

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- any investigation conducted by the Commission under **section 31 or 32:**
- (ii) co-operate fully with an investigation under **section 31 or 32** or any disciplinary process, for example, by attending a hearing or an interview: 5
 - (g) require an organisation that adopts the integrity code to provide to the Commission information or documents that the Commission considers reasonably necessary for the purpose of monitoring implementation of the integrity code:
 - (h) require an organisation that adopts the integrity code to report to the Commission issues of serious concern (which may be further specified in the integrity code) regarding integrity: 10
 - (i) in relation to breaches by an individual of the integrity code, a policy or procedure made under the integrity code, or **section 40**,—
 - (i) provide for reasonable and proportionate sanctions in the nature of conditions or restrictions on that individual’s participation in any sport or organised physical recreation to which the integrity code applies; and 15
 - (ii) require an organisation that adopts the integrity code to enforce sanctions prescribed in the integrity code under **subparagraph (i)** (including a sanction the organisation was required by a disciplinary panel under **subpart 4 of Part 4** to impose): 20
 - (j) in relation to breaches of the integrity code, a policy or procedure made under the integrity code, or **section 39** by an organisation, prescribe reasonable and proportionate actions that the Commission may require the organisation to take by way of remedy, including— 25
 - (i) issuing an apology or paying compensation to any person:
 - (ii) taking steps to change the organisation’s policies or procedures:
 - (k) prescribe—
 - (i) the circumstances in which a matter may be referred to a disciplinary panel under **subpart 4 of Part 4**; and 30
 - (ii) the composition of a disciplinary panel:
 - (iii) the procedure of a disciplinary panel:
 - (l) prescribe criteria that an organisation that adopts the integrity code must satisfy in order to gain a dispensation from any provisions of the integrity code and any necessary modifications to the integrity code that apply where a dispensation is granted: 35
 - (m) contain any other matters necessary or desirable to promote integrity in sport or organised physical recreation.
- (3) An integrity code may— 40

12

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(a)	relate to the whole or a specified part of the sport and physical recreation sector; and	
(b)	concern all threats to integrity or specified threats to integrity.	
(4)	No integrity code may prescribe matters for which anti-doping rules have been or could be made under section 23 .	5
(5)	An integrity code may, consistently with section 17 , provide that it applies to acts or omissions that occur outside New Zealand.	
(6)	An integrity code made under this section—	
(a)	is secondary legislation (<i>see</i> Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and	10
(b)	comes into force on the later of—	
(i)	the date that is 28 days after it is published under that Act; and	
(ii)	the date specified in the integrity code.	
20	Consultation on integrity code	
(1)	Before making an integrity code, the Commission must consult participants, Māori, other relevant stakeholders (including Pacific peoples, disabled people, children and young people, and rainbow communities), and the Privacy Commissioner on the proposed code.	15
(2)	Subsection (1) does not apply to an amendment to an integrity code if the Commission is satisfied that the amendment—	20
(a)	is only correcting a minor error; or	
(b)	is otherwise of a minor nature only.	
21	Who is bound by integrity code	
(1)	An organisation in the sport and physical recreation sector may, in the manner provided in the code, adopt an integrity code.	25
(2)	An integrity code binds—	
(a)	an organisation that adopts it; and	
(b)	any participant or other person who, or body or persons that,—	
(i)	is a member of the organisation; or	
(ii)	agrees with the organisation that the code will apply to the participant, other person, or body or persons; or	30
(iii)	otherwise agrees to the application of the code.	
(3)	If an integrity code is replaced,—	
(a)	the replacement code applies to an organisation to which, or participant or other person to whom, the replaced code applied immediately before the replacement; and	35

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(b)	the organisation, participant, or other person is not required to take steps to adopt the replacement code.	
(4)	If an integrity code is amended,—	
(a)	the code as amended applies to an organisation to which, or participant or other person to whom, the code applied immediately before the amendment; and	5
(b)	the organisation, participant, or other person is not required to take steps to adopt the code as amended.	
(5)	An organisation that has adopted an integrity code may, in the manner provided in the code, revoke its adoption of the code.	10
(6)	For the purposes of this section, a person is a member of an organisation if the person has agreed to be, and has been accepted as, a member of that organisation.	
22	Commission must review integrity codes from time to time	
(1)	The Commission must review each integrity code from time to time for the purpose of ensuring that it remains fit for purpose and meets the needs of participants.	15
(2)	Sections 19 to 21 apply, with the necessary modifications, to the making of a new or an amended code.	
	<i>Anti-doping rules</i>	20
23	Anti-doping rules	
(1)	The Commission must make, and always have, anti-doping rules to implement the World Anti-Doping Code.	
(2)	To the extent that the World Anti-Doping Code requires specified Articles of the Code to be incorporated into the anti-doping rules without substantive changes (allowing for necessary non-substantive editing changes in order to refer to things like sports, section numbers, and the Commission’s name), the anti-doping rules must incorporate those Articles in that manner.	25
(3)	In addition, the Commission may make any other anti-doping rules that are necessary or desirable to govern the practice and procedure of the Commission’s functions under section 13(j) to (o) .	30
(4)	Without limiting subsection (3) , the Commission may make anti-doping rules—	
(a)	requiring an organisation to which, or individual to whom, the anti-doping rules apply to—	35
(i)	provide to the Commission information or documents that the Commission considers is reasonably necessary for the purposes of	

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- performing its function to comply with and implement the anti-doping rules:
- (ii) co-operate fully with an investigation under the anti-doping rules, for example, by attending a hearing or an interview:
 - (b) providing for reasonable and proportionate sanctions for a breach of a requirement referred to in **paragraph (a)**. 5
- (5) Rules made under this section may authorise specified procedures or matters of detail to be determined by the Commission, and may not be challenged on the ground that they leave such matters to the discretion of the Commission.
- (6) Rules made under this section— 10
- (a) are secondary legislation (*see* Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 for publication requirements); and
 - (b) come into force on the later of—
 - (i) the date that is 28 days after they are published under that Act; and 15
 - (ii) the date specified in the rules.
- Compare: 2006 No 58 s 16
- 24 Consultation on anti-doping rules**
- (1) Before making an anti-doping rule, the Commission must consult national sporting organisations, athletes, the Sports Tribunal, Māori, and the Privacy Commissioner on the proposed rule. 20
 - (2) **Subsection (1)** does not apply to an amendment to the anti-doping rules if the Commission is satisfied that the amendment—
 - (a) is only correcting a minor error; or
 - (b) is otherwise of a minor nature only. 25
- 25 Application of anti-doping rules amended or replaced**
- (1) If the anti-doping rules are replaced,—
 - (a) the replacement anti-doping rules apply to any organisation to which, or individual to whom, the replaced anti-doping rules applied immediately before the replacement; and 30
 - (b) the organisation or individual is not required to take steps to agree to the replacement anti-doping rules.
 - (2) If the anti-doping rules are amended,—
 - (a) the anti-doping rules as amended apply to any organisation to which, or individual to whom, the anti-doping rules applied immediately before the amendment; and 35
 - (b) the organisation or individual is not required to take steps to agree to the anti-doping rules as amended.

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26 Commission must review anti-doping rules from time to time

- (1) The Commission must review the anti-doping rules from time to time for the purpose of ensuring that they comply with this Act.
- (2) **Sections 23 to 25 and 47** apply, with the necessary modifications, to the making of a new or an amended rule.

5

Compare: 2006 No 58 s 23

Part 4

Powers, investigations, and disciplinary panels

27 Overview of this Part

- (1) **Subpart 1** confers powers on the Commission to comply with and implement the World Anti-Doping Code and the anti-doping rules. The anti-doping rules set out the detail of the testing and investigation powers of the Commission under the rules. 10
- (2) **Subpart 2** deals with the powers of the Commission to comply with and implement an integrity code. 15
- (3) **Subpart 3** confers investigative powers relating to breaches of integrity codes and in relation to threats to integrity.
- (4) **Subpart 4** deals with disciplinary panels that the Commission may establish to determine a sanction to be imposed as specified in an integrity code.
- (5) This section is intended only as a guide to the overall scheme and effect of this Part. 20

Subpart 1—Powers of Commission to comply with and implement anti-doping rules

28 Powers of Commission to comply with and implement World Anti-Doping Code and anti-doping rules

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The Commission may—

- (a) take all steps necessary to comply with and implement the World Anti-Doping Code in accordance with this Act; and
- (b) take all steps necessary to comply with and implement the anti-doping rules.

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Subpart 2—Powers of Commission to comply with and implement integrity codes

29 Powers of Commission to comply with and implement integrity codes

The Commission may take all steps necessary to comply with and implement an integrity code.

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Subpart 3—Integrity investigations

- 30 Application of this subpart**
- (1) This subpart—
 - (a) applies to investigations under **sections 31 and 32**:
 - (b) does not apply to investigations conducted under the anti-doping rules. 5
 - (2) Nothing in this subpart limits or affects the functions and powers of the Commission under the anti-doping rules.
- 31 Investigation into breach of integrity code**
- (1) The Commission may investigate anything that is or appears to the Commission to be a breach of an integrity code by an organisation, participant, or other person who is bound by it. 10
 - (2) The investigation must be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the integrity code and this subpart.
 - (3) Following an investigation under this section, the Commission may—
 - (a) refer the matter to a disciplinary process (including a disciplinary panel) provided for in the code: 15
 - (b) take or recommend the taking of any actions prescribed in the code under **section 19(2)(i) or (j)** that the Commission thinks fit for promoting the resolution of the matter; or
 - (c) take any other action consistent with the code that the Commission considers is necessary and appropriate: 20
 - (d) publish a report on the investigation in accordance with **section 37**.
- 32 Investigation of threat to integrity**
- (1) The Commission may investigate anything to which neither **section 31** nor the anti-doping rules apply if— 25
 - (a) the matter is or appears to the Commission to be a threat to integrity; and
 - (b) the Commission is satisfied that an investigation by the Commission is in the public interest.
 - (2) For the purpose of **subsection (1)(b)**, the Commission— 30
 - (a) must take into account—
 - (i) the severity of the potential threat to integrity and whether the threat appears to be ongoing;
 - (ii) the best interests of participants (including any vulnerabilities of the participants concerned);
 - (iii) whether the threat to integrity appears to be at an organisational level or concerns more than 1 organisation: 35

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	(iv) whether the matter has been, or is being, investigated by another relevant body:	
	(v) if the matter concerns a particular organisation, the views of the organisation and relevant participants on the need for an investigation; and	5
	(b) may take into account any other matter the Commission thinks fit.	
(3)	Following an investigation under this section, the Commission may publish a report in accordance with section 37 .	
33	Initiation of investigation	
	The Commission may investigate under section 31 or 32 in response to a complaint or on its own initiative.	10
	<i>Powers relating to investigation under section 32 or 32</i>	
34	Power to require information or documents	
(1)	If the conditions in subsection (2) are satisfied, the Commission may, by notice in writing, require a specified person—	15
	(a) to provide the Commission or a specified employee of the Commission with any information the Commission requires; or	
	(b) to produce to the Commission or a specified employee of the Commission any document in the custody or under the control of that person, and to allow copies of, or extracts from, any such document to be made or taken; or	20
	(c) to provide to the Commission or to a specified employee of the Commission copies or extracts from documents in the custody or under the control of that person.	
(2)	The conditions referred to in subsection (1) are that the Commission believes, on reasonable grounds, that—	25
	(a) the information is relevant to an investigation under section 31 or 32 ; and	
	(b) the information or document or extract cannot be obtained from the specified person, or any other person, by consent; and	30
	(c) the person holds or is likely to hold the information or document.	
(3)	In this section, specified person means—	
	(a) Sport and Recreation New Zealand:	
	(b) a subsidiary of Sport and Recreation New Zealand:	
	(c) the New Zealand Olympic Committee Incorporated:	35
	(d) Paralympics New Zealand Incorporated:	
	(e) a national sporting organisation:	

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- (f) an affiliate of a national sporting organisation:
 - (g) a national recreational organisation.
- 35 Court may make orders for failure to comply with requirement under section 34**
- (1) The Commission may apply to the District Court for orders against a person on the grounds that the person has failed to comply with a requirement under **section 34**. 5
 - (2) The court may, on the application of the Commission, make either or both of the following orders if the court is satisfied that the person has failed to comply with the requirement: 10
 - (a) an order directing the person to comply with the requirement specified in the notice:
 - (b) any other order that the court considers appropriate.
 - (3) The court may require a person to produce documents or provide other information to the court for the purposes of determining an application under this section. 15
 - (4) The court may make an order under this section subject to any conditions the court thinks appropriate.
- 36 Referrals of matters to body or person**
- (1) This section applies if, in the course of conducting or proposing to conduct an investigation under **section 31 or 32**, the Commission considers that the subject matter of the investigation relates, in whole or in part, to a matter that is more properly within the scope of the functions of a person or body referred to in **subsection (5)**. 20
 - (2) The Commission must, without delay, consult the person or body in order to determine the appropriate means of dealing with the subject matter. 25
 - (3) As soon as practicable after consulting the person or body concerned, the Commission must determine whether the subject matter should be dealt with, in whole or in part, under this Act.
 - (4) If the Commission determines that the subject matter should be dealt with, in whole or in part, by a person or body referred to in **subsection (5)**, the Commission must, without delay, refer the subject matter or, as the case requires, the appropriate part of the subject matter to that person or body. 30
 - (5) The persons or bodies referred to in **subsection (1)** are— 35
 - (a) the Human Rights Commission under the Human Rights Act 1993:
 - (b) the chief executive of the department for the time being responsible for the administration of the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989:
 - (c) the Commissioner of Police:

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- (d) the Health and Disability Commissioner:
- (e) an Ombudsman exercising jurisdiction under the Ombudsmen Act 1975:
- (f) the Privacy Commissioner:
- (g) the Director of the Serious Fraud Office:
- (h) any other person or body. 5
- Compare: 2003 No 121 s 19
- 37 Commission may report on investigation**
- (1) The Commission may publish a report relating to an investigation under **section 31 or 32**.
- (2) A report published under this section must not contain personal information unless— 10
- (a) the individual concerned consents to their personal information being included in the report; or
- (b) the Commission considers that the public interest in including the personal information in the report outweighs the individual's privacy interests. 15
- (3) In this section, **personal information** has the same meaning as in section 7(1) of the Privacy Act 2020.
- 38 Confidentiality and disclosure of information relating to investigations**
- (1) The Commission must keep confidential any information obtained through a complaint about integrity or while conducting an investigation under **section 31 or 32** if that information might identify a complainant or any other person who has provided information during an investigation. 20
- (2) Despite **subsection (1)**, the Commission may disclose information referred to in that subsection if— 25
- (a) the person who would be identified consents to the disclosure of the information; or
- (b) the Commission believes on reasonable grounds that the disclosure of the information is necessary—
- (i) for the effective investigation of the complaint or the effective conduct of the investigation, if commenced, or for disciplinary processes arising from the investigation; or 30
- (ii) to prevent or lessen a serious risk to public health, public safety, or to the health or safety of any individual; or
- (iii) for an investigation by a law enforcement or regulatory agency for the purpose of law enforcement; or 35

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- (iv) for the conduct of proceedings before any court or tribunal (that is, proceedings that have been commenced or are reasonably in contemplation); or
- (v) for the purposes of a report that the Commission may issue in accordance with **section 37**; or 5
- (c) the Commission is required to disclose the information under any other legislation (including the Privacy Act 2020 and the Official Information Act 1982).
- (3) Before releasing identifying information for a reason described in **subsection (2)(b) or (c)**,— 10
 - (a) if the release is for the reason described in **subsection (2)(b)(i), (iii), or (v)**, the Commission must consult the person who would be identified about the release; or
 - (b) if the release is for the reason described in **subsection (2)(b)(ii) or (iv)**, the Commission must, if practicable, consult the person who would be identified about the release. 15
- (4) After releasing identifying information for a reason described in **subsection (2)(b)**, the Commission must inform the person who is identified by it.
- (5) Nothing in this section limits or prevents the provision of information to the Government Statistician for the production of official statistics or research under the Data and Statistics Act 2022. 20
- (6) In this section, **law enforcement or regulatory agency** includes bodies within the meaning of law enforcement agency in section 3(1) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.
- 39 No retaliation against participant who makes complaint or provides information to Commission** 25
 - (1) An organisation in the sport and physical recreation sector must not retaliate, or threaten to retaliate, against a participant because the participant—
 - (a) makes or intends to make a complaint to the Commission; or
 - (b) provides or intends to provide information to the Commission for the purposes of an investigation under **section 31 or 32**. 30
 - (2) For the purpose of this section, **retaliate**, in relation to a participant, means subjecting, or organising to subject, the participant to any detriment or disadvantage (including any detrimental or disadvantageous effect on the participant’s selection for activities, events, or competitions in sport or physical recreation) in circumstances in which other participants in those activities, events, or competitions are not or would not be subjected to such detriment or disadvantage. 35

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- 40 No victimisation in relation to making complaint or providing information to Commission**
- (1) A person (**A**) must not treat, or threaten to treat, another person (**B**) less favourably than A would treat other persons in the same or substantially similar circumstances because— 5
 - (a) B (or a relative or an associate of B)—
 - (i) makes or intends to make a complaint to the Commission; or
 - (ii) provides or intends to provide information to the Commission for the purposes of an investigation; or
 - (iii) has encouraged another person to take an action described in **subparagraph (i) or (ii)**; or 10
 - (iv) has given information in support of, or relating to, an action described in **subparagraph (i) or (ii)**; or
 - (b) A believes or suspects that B (or a relative or an associate of B) intends to do, or has done, anything described in **paragraph (a)**. 15
 - (2) **Subsection (1)** does not apply if B knowingly made a false allegation or otherwise acted in bad faith.
 - (3) **Subsection (4)** applies if a breach of **subsection (1)** occurs where there is no applicable integrity code to which person A is bound under which the breach can be dealt with and sanctioned. 20
 - (4) A breach of **subsection (1)** is unlawful under section 66(3) of the Human Rights Act 1993.

Subpart 4—Disciplinary panels

- 41 Commission may establish disciplinary panel**
- (1) If provided for in an integrity code, the Commission may establish a disciplinary panel to consider and determine whether an integrity code, or an organisation’s policy made under an integrity code, has been breached by a participant and the sanction to be imposed for the breach. 25
 - (2) The composition of the disciplinary panel must be as prescribed in the relevant integrity code. 30
 - (3) A disciplinary panel does not have jurisdiction to deal with any matter arising between an employer and the employer’s employee concerning the terms and conditions of the employee’s employment, a dispute about the interpretation, application, or operation of an employment agreement, or a personal grievance.
 - (4) The Commission must ensure that the disciplinary panel function is performed independently from its function of conducting investigations under **sections 31 and 32**. 35

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- 42 Powers and procedure of disciplinary panel**
- (1) A disciplinary panel may, for the purpose of considering and determining a matter described in **section 41(1)**,—
 - (a) request information from the parties or from any other person: 5
 - (b) interview any of the parties. 5
 - (2) Having considered the matter, a disciplinary panel may—
 - (a) recommend that no further action be taken:
 - (b) refer the matter back to the Commission or the organisation concerned for further investigation, determination of a sanction under the integrity code, or any other action: 10
 - (c) require an organisation to impose a sanction specified by the panel from those available under the relevant integrity code or the organisation’s policies made under the integrity code. 10
 - (3) The disciplinary panel must comply with the procedure prescribed for the panel in the relevant integrity code. 15
- 43 Appeal against decision of disciplinary panel**
- (1) A party to a matter that is referred to a disciplinary panel may appeal to the Sports Tribunal against the whole or any part of a decision of the panel.
 - (2) The party may bring the appeal by giving notice in writing to the Sports Tribunal within 1 month after the party has received notice of the decision of the disciplinary panel. 20

Part 5

General and miscellaneous provisions

- 44 Sharing of evidence and information by Customs, police, and others**
- A Police employee, a Customs officer, or any other person may provide evidence or information to the Commission if that person believes that the evidence or information may assist the Commission— 25
 - (a) in complying with or implementing the anti-doping rules or an integrity code; or
 - (b) in an investigation under **section 31 or 32**. 30
- Compare: 2006 No 58 s 28
- 45 Privilege**
- (1) A person has the same privileges in relation to the giving of information, and the production of documents, to the Commission for the purpose of an investigation under **section 31 or 32** as witnesses have in any court. 35

Part 5 cl 46

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

- (2) Any information supplied by a person in the course of an investigation by the Commission under **section 31 or 32** is privileged in the same manner as if the investigation were a proceeding in a court.
- (3) For the purposes of clause 3 of Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the Defamation Act 1992, any report made by the Commission under this Act is to be taken to be an official report. 5
- 46 Immunities for persons providing information**
- No civil or criminal proceedings may be brought against a person by reason only of that person's compliance with any requirement to provide information to the Commission under this Act. 10
- Incorporation by reference*
- 47 Incorporation by reference in anti-doping rules**
- (1) The following, whether in written or electronic form, may be incorporated by reference in the anti-doping rules:
- (a) standards, requirements, or recommended practices of the World Anti-Doping Agency: 15
- (b) the World Anti-Doping Agency's International Standards:
- (c) the World Anti-Doping Agency's Models of Best Practice.
- (2) Part 3 of the Legislation Act 2019 applies (as modified by this section) as if the material were incorporated in reliance on section 64 of that Act. 20
- (3) Clause 1 of Schedule 2 of the Legislation Act 2019 does not apply.
- (4) The rest of that Schedule 2 applies as if references to the chief executive of the administering agency were references to the chief executive of the Commission.
- 48 Incorporation by reference in integrity codes** 25
- Nothing in **section 47** limits the application of sections 63 to 66 of the Legislation Act 2019 to integrity codes.
- Fees and charges*
- 49 Powers of Commission to charge fees or impose charges**
- (1) The Commission may charge any fees, or impose any charges, that are reasonable in respect of the provision of services, information, or advice requested from the Commission, other than information supplied to an individual relating to the individual. 30

24

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

Part 5 cl 53

- (2) The amount or rate of a fee or charge under this section must be reasonably related to the expenses incurred or to be incurred in relation to the provision of services, information, or advice to which the fee or charge relates.
Compare: 2006 No 58 s 13
- 50 Charges for testing** 5
- (1) The Commission must not charge a national sporting organisation for testing conducted under a testing programme established under the anti-doping rules.
- (2) The Commission may, at the request of a national sporting organisation, conduct testing not provided for under a testing programme established under the anti-doping rules, and may charge the national sporting organisation fees for that testing. 10
- (3) If the Commission conducts testing under **subsection (2)**, athletes are entitled to the same rights to which athletes are entitled under a testing programme established under the anti-doping rules.
Compare: 2006 No 58 s 14 15
- Reporting on use of power to require information or documents*
- 51 Commission must report on use of power to require information or documents**
- The Commission must include the following information in its annual report under section 150 of the Crown Entities Act 2004: 20
- (a) each instance where the Commission has used a power conferred under **section 19(2)(f)(i) or 23(4)(a)**, or the power under **section 34**; and
- (b) a description of the individual or organisation from whom the information or documents were requested (in a form that does not identify any individual); and 25
- (c) whether the information or documents were provided; and
- (d) if the information or documents were not provided, what, if any, enforcement action was taken and the outcome of that enforcement action.
- Miscellaneous provisions*
- 52 Commission must not delegate power to make, amend, or revoke integrity code** 30
- Despite section 73 of the Crown Entities Act 2004, the Commission must not delegate the power to make, amend, or revoke an integrity code to an employee of the Commission.
- 53 Government Superannuation Fund** 35
- (1) Any person who, immediately before becoming an employee of the Commission, is a contributor to the Government Superannuation Fund under Part 2 or

Part 5 cl 54	Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill	
	Part 2A of the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 is deemed, for the purposes of that Act, to be employed in the Government service so long as the person continues to be an employee of the Commission.	
(2)	The Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956 applies to the person in all respects as if that person’s service as an employee of the Commission were Government service.	5
(3)	Subsection (1) does not entitle a person to become a contributor to the Government Superannuation Fund if that person has ceased to be a contributor.	
(4)	For the purpose of applying the Government Superannuation Fund Act 1956, the Commission is the controlling authority.	10
	Compare: 2006 No 58 s 11(2)–(5)	
	<i>Review of Act</i>	
54	Review of Act	
(1)	The Minister must, within 5 years from the commencement of this Act, commence a review of how widely and effectively integrity codes have been implemented.	15
(2)	The Minister must ensure that, during the review, the people and organisations that the Minister thinks appropriate are consulted.	
(3)	The Minister must prepare a report on the review, including any recommendations for change necessary to this Act to improve adoption of and compliance with the integrity codes.	20
(4)	The Minister must present the report to the House of Representatives as soon as practicable after it has been completed.	
	Part 6	
	Amendments to legislation	25
	<i>Amendment to Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act 2022</i>	
55	Principal Act	
	Section 56 amends the Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act 2022.	
56	Schedule 2 amended	30
	In Schedule 2, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:	
	Sport and recreation	Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

Part 6 cl 61

Amendment to Sport and Recreation New Zealand Act 2002

- 57 **Principal Act**
Section 58 amends the Sport and Recreation New Zealand Act 2002.
- 58 **Section 8 amended (Functions)**
In section 8(i), after “disputes”, insert “(other than disputes to which the Integrity Sport and Recreation Act **2023** applies)”. 5

Amendments to Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006

- 59 **Principal Act**
Sections 60 to 66 amend the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006.
- 60 **Title of principal Act changed** 10
In section 1, replace “Sports Anti-Doping” with “Sports Tribunal”.
- 61 **Sections 3 and 4 replaced**
Replace sections 3 and 4 with:

- 3 **Purpose** 15
The purpose of this Act is to continue the Tribunal as an independent body charged with—
 - (a) implementing the World Anti-Doping Code in New Zealand; and
 - (b) hearing, considering, and determining other sports-related and integrity matters.
- 4 **Interpretation** 20
In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - anti-doping rules** means the rules made under **section 23** of the Integrity Sport and Recreation Act **2023**
 - integrity code** means a code made under **section 19** of the Integrity Sport and Recreation Act **2023** 25
 - Minister** means the Minister who, under the authority of a warrant or with the authority of the Prime Minister, is for the time being responsible for the administration of this Act
 - national sporting organisation** means a body that represents members involved in a particular type of sporting event or activity in New Zealand and, if a national organisation does not exist for a sport, includes a local, regional, or other sporting organisation 30
 - Tribunal** means the Sports Tribunal of New Zealand continued by section 29 and previously known as the Sports Disputes Tribunal of New Zealand.

Part 6 cl 62	Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill	
World Anti-Doping Code means the World Anti-Doping Code 2003 adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency on 5 March 2003 at Copenhagen; and includes any amendments to the Code adopted by the World Anti-Doping Agency from time to time.		
62	Part 2 repealed Repeal Part 2.	5
63	Section 30 amended (Membership of Tribunal) Replace section 30(1) with:	
(1)	The Tribunal consists of the number of members (which must be not less than 5) as may be required to ensure the efficient and expeditious exercise of the jurisdiction of the Tribunal.	10
64	Section 38 amended (Functions of Tribunal)	
(1)	In section 38(a), replace “rules” with “anti-doping rules and integrity codes”.	
(2)	After section 38(a), insert:	
(aa)	determine disputes arising from the application of an integrity code; and	15
(ab)	hear an appeal against a decision of a disciplinary panel under subpart 4 of Part 4 of the Integrity Sport and Recreation Act 2023 ; and	
(ac)	hear an appeal against a decision of a disciplinary body established by an organisation that has adopted an integrity code; and	
(3)	In section 38(c), replace “rules” with “anti-doping rules”.	20
(4)	In section 38(d), after “New Zealand”, insert “or the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission”.	
65	Section 39 amended (Procedure of Tribunal) In section 39(2), replace “rules” with “anti-doping rules” in each place.	
66	Sections 49 to 54 and cross-headings repealed Repeal sections 49 to 54 and the cross-headings above sections 49 and 53.	25
<i>Other amendments to Acts</i>		
67	Other amendments to Acts Amend the legislation specified in Schedule 2 as set out in that schedule.	

Schedule 1
Transitional, savings, and related provisions

s 6

Part 1
Provisions relating to this Act as enacted

5

1 Meaning of commencement date

In this schedule, **commencement date** means the date on which this Act comes into force.

Transition from Drug Free Sport New Zealand to Commission

2 Drug Free Sport New Zealand disestablished

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- (1) Drug Free Sport New Zealand is disestablished.
- (2) The members of Drug Free Sport New Zealand cease to hold office at the close of the day before the commencement date.

3 Consequences of disestablishment of Drug Free Sport New Zealand

(1) On the commencement date,—

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- (a) all property belonging to Drug Free Sport New Zealand vests in the Commission; and
- (b) all information and documents held by Drug Free Sport New Zealand are held by the Commission; and
- (c) all money payable to or by Drug Free Sport New Zealand becomes payable to or by the Commission; and
- (d) all rights, liabilities, contracts, entitlements, and engagements of Drug Free Sport New Zealand become the rights, liabilities, contracts, entitlements, and engagements of the Commission; and
- (e) subject to **subclause (5)**, every employee of Drug Free Sport New Zealand becomes an employee of the Commission on the same terms and conditions as applied immediately before they became an employee of the Commission; and
- (f) anything done, or omitted to be done, or that is to be done, by or in relation to Drug Free Sport New Zealand is to be treated as having been done, or having been omitted to be done, or to be done, by or in relation to the Commission; and
- (g) proceedings that may be commenced, continued, or enforced by or against Drug Free Sport New Zealand may instead be commenced, continued, or enforced by or against the Commission without amendment to the proceedings; and

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Schedule 1	Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill	
(h)	a matter or thing that could, but for this clause, have been completed by Drug Free Sport New Zealand may be completed by the Commission.	
(2)	The transfer of information from Drug Free Sport New Zealand to the Commission under subclause (1) does not constitute an action that is an interference with the privacy of an individual under section 69 of the Privacy Act 2020.	5
(3)	For the purposes of the Inland Revenue Acts (as defined in section 3(1) of the Tax Administration Act 1994), Drug Free Sport New Zealand and the Commission are treated as the same person.	
(4)	The disestablishment of Drug Free Sport New Zealand does not, by itself, affect any of the following matters:	10
	(a) any decision made, or anything done or omitted to be done, by Drug Free Sport New Zealand in relation to the performance or exercise of its functions, powers, or duties under any enactment:	
	(b) any proceedings commenced by or against Drug Free Sport New Zealand:	15
	(c) any other matter or thing arising out of Drug Free Sport New Zealand’s performance or exercise, or purported performance or exercise, of its functions, powers, or duties under any legislation.	
(5)	Despite subclause (1)(e) , the chief executive of Drug Free Sport New Zealand does not become an employee of the Commission under this schedule.	20
4	References to Drug Free Sport New Zealand	
	On and from the commencement date, unless the context otherwise requires, every reference to Drug Free Sport New Zealand in any contract or other instrument, document, or notice must be read as a reference to the Commission.	25
5	Transfer of employees from Drug Free Sport New Zealand to Commission	
(1)	This clause applies to a person who becomes an employee of the Commission under clause 3(1)(e) (a transferred employee).	
(2)	The terms and conditions of employment of a transferred employee immediately before the commencement date continue to apply in relation to that employee until—	30
	(a) those terms and conditions are varied by agreement between the transferred employee and the Commission; or	
	(b) the transferred employee accepts a subsequent appointment with the Commission.	35
(3)	For the purposes of every enactment, law, determination, contract, and agreement relating to the employment of a transferred employee,—	
		30

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill		Schedule 1
(a)	the employment agreement of that employee is to be treated as unbroken; and	
(b)	the employee’s period of service with Drug Free Sport New Zealand, and every other period of service of that employee that is recognised by Drug Free Sport New Zealand as continuous service, is to be treated as a period of service with the Commission.	5
(4)	To avoid doubt, the employment of a transferred employee by the Commission does not constitute new employment for the purposes of the Holidays Act 2003 or the KiwiSaver Act 2006.	
(5)	A transferred employee is not entitled to receive any payment or benefit from Drug Free Sport New Zealand or the Commission on the grounds that the person’s position in Drug Free Sport New Zealand has ceased to exist or the person has ceased to be an employee of Drug Free Sport New Zealand as a result of the transfer to the Commission.	10
(6)	This clause overrides Part 6A of the Employment Relations Act 2000.	15
6	Restriction on compensation for technical redundancy for chief executive of Drug Free Sport New Zealand	
(1)	The person holding the position of chief executive of Drug Free Sport New Zealand is not entitled to receive any payment or other benefit on the ground that—	20
(a)	the position of chief executive of Drug Free Sport New Zealand has ceased to exist as a result of the disestablishment of Drug Free Sport New Zealand; and	
(b)	in connection with that disestablishment, the person holding the position of chief executive is offered and accepts other employment in the Commission.	25
(2)	This clause overrides Part 6A of the Employment Relations Act 2000.	
	<i>Tests, proceedings, matters, issues, or things before Drug Free Sport New Zealand</i>	
7	Tests, proceedings, matters, issues, or things before Drug Free Sport New Zealand	30
	Any test, proceeding, matter, issue, or thing before or with, or being considered or dealt with by, Drug Free Sport New Zealand before the commencement date must be dealt with by the Commission under the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006, whether or not any action was taken in relation to the test, proceeding, matter, issue, or thing before the commencement date, as if this Act had not been enacted.	35

Schedule 1

Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

Pre-commencement consultation on integrity codes

8 Pre-commencement consultation on integrity codes

Any consultation undertaken before the commencement date in relation to a proposed integrity code is valid and effective if, had it been done after the commencement date, it would have been in accordance with **section 20**.

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Anti-doping rules

9 Anti-doping rules

The anti-doping rules made by Drug Free Sport New Zealand under section 16 of the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006 and in force immediately before the commencement date continue in force as if they were made under **section 23** of this Act.

10

Investigations into actions and omissions before commencement date

10 Commission may investigate actions and omissions before commencement date

The Commission may conduct an investigation under **section 32** whether the actions or omissions that are the subject of the investigation occurred wholly or partly before or after the commencement date.

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Integrity Sport and Recreation Bill

Schedule 2

Schedule 2
Consequential amendments to other Acts

s 67

Crown Entities Act 2002 (2005 No 115)

In Schedule 1, Part 3, repeal the item relating to Drug Free Sport New Zealand. 5

In Schedule 1, Part 3, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission

Human Rights Act 1993 (1993 No 82)

Replace section 66(3) with:

(3) The following is unlawful under this Act: 10

(a) a breach of section 22(1) of the Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Act 2022:

(b) a breach of **section 40(1)** of the Integrity Sport and Recreation Act **2023** to which **section 40(4)** of that Act applies.

(4) The rest of this Act applies to a breach referred to in **subsection (3)** (so that, for example, section 68 of this Act applies to treat an employee’s actions or omissions as done or omitted by their employer). 15

Ombudsmen Act 1975 (1975 No 9)

In Schedule 1, Part 2, repeal the item relating to Drug Free Sport New Zealand.

In Schedule 1, Part 2, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order: 20

Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission

Remuneration Authority Act 1977 (1977 No 110)

In Schedule 4, repeal the item relating to the members of Drug Free Sport New Zealand.

In Schedule 4, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order: 25

The members of the board of the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission

Regulatory Impact Statement: A new sport and recreation integrity entity

Coversheet

Purpose of Document	
Decision sought:	In principle agreement to establish a new entity responsible for the integrity of the sport and recreation system
Advising agencies:	Sport New Zealand
Proposing Ministers:	Sport and Recreation
Date finalised:	23 May 2022
Problem Definition	
1.	Some participants in the Sport and Recreation sector in New Zealand continue to experience the impact of serious integrity issues such as bullying, unfair treatment, abuse and discrimination. Despite recent improvements, and the efforts of Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ), the current sport and recreation sector continues to lack capability for dealing with integrity issues. Additional work that Sport NZ had either planned or underway may go some way to addressing the lack of clear integrity standards and the capability issues in sports and recreation organisations. However, these changes would not address the issue of a lack of perceived independence of Sport NZ and its subsidiary High Performance Sport New Zealand (HPSNZ) from National Sport and Recreation Organisations when dealing with integrity issues arising within those organisations and their affiliates.
Executive Summary	
2.	The issue of “integrity” in sport has increased in prominence in recent years, both in New Zealand and internationally. In this country, Sport NZ and national sports organisations have instigated several reviews and investigations in response to integrity issues in the sector such as bullying, harassment, unfair treatment and child protection.
3.	While a range of action has been taken both at a system level by Sport NZ and by individual organisations, the continuing number and seriousness of the integrity issues within the sector suggest that more needs to be done, particularly in the areas of member protection and child safeguarding. The consequences of integrity breaches can be extremely serious for the individuals affected and their whānau and support networks.
4.	In April 2022, the Play, Active Recreation and Sport Integrity Working Group (IWG) reported on the institutional and structural changes required to support an effective integrity system for sport and recreation. The IWG recommends the establishment of a new entity, entirely independent of Sport NZ.
5.	Stakeholders consulted by the IWG strongly supported a new entity, with feedback highlighting a perceived lack of trust in the ability of Sport NZ to act objectively and independently in addressing integrity issues given its close working and funding

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relationship with national sports organisations and the wider sector. The IWG also found a continuing lack of capability across the sector for managing integrity issues, especially complaints, and a lack of clear integrity standards.

6. This regulatory impact statement outlines Sport NZ's assessment of three structural options for achieving the objective of ensuring that New Zealand has an integrity system that ensures that all participants can participate in a safe, fair and inclusive environment, on a level playing field with their wellbeing safeguarded and protected.
7. The three options are:
 - Option One – Counterfactual. This option involves no structural change but further action from Sport NZ to increase the capability of the sector to manage integrity issues, including pursuing additional funding
 - Option Two – Evolutionary approach. This option increases the focus on integrity and independence in managing integrity issues through the establishment of an independent statutory integrity director, a specialised integrity unit and a specialist integrity advisory committee within Sport NZ.
 - Option Three – A new Sport Integrity Entity. A new entity with responsibility for sport integrity would be created, which is independent from Sport NZ. The existing functions of Drug Free Sport New Zealand and all or many of the integrity functions of Sport NZ would transfer to the new entity.
8. Having assessed the options against evaluative criteria, Sport NZ's preferred option is Option Three: the creation of a new sport and recreation integrity entity. This option is judged as much stronger than the counterfactual with respect to the trust and confidence in the system, which is critical to its success.
9. This RIS is intended to support an in-principle Cabinet decision on the preferred structural solution, with final agreement to the proposed solution and the details of it to be sought from Cabinet later in the year. The second phase of work will include work on dispute resolution and athlete voice mechanisms, the form and content of a National Code of Sport Integrity and the benefits of accession to the Macolin Convention, a multilateral treaty that aims to prevent, detect, and punish match fixing in sport. This two-phase approach has been taken so that direction can be provided before more detailed work is undertaken, including further sector consultation.
10. To oversee the work required to support the second Cabinet paper and subsequent implementation work, Sport NZ intends to appoint an Integrity Transition Committee (the Committee) to guide and oversee this work. The Committee will be complemented by a separate Māori Advisory Board that will ensure the next phase is undertaken in a bi-cultural manner.
11. As the current Cabinet paper seeks only an in-principle decision, further detail of implementation and the plans for monitoring, evaluation and review will be provided in the next Cabinet paper and associated RIS.

Limitations and Constraints on Analysis

12. At this stage, it has not been possible to assess the impact of recent system enhancements such as the Sport and Recreation Complaints and Mediation Service. Although the issue of perceived independence is unlikely to be addressed under the counterfactual (Option One), the lack of data means there is some uncertainty as to

- what the extent of the problem would be once the impact of the recent changes have been accounted for.
13. There has also been an absence of engagement regarding the potential options with specific population groups such as Māori and disabled people. Engagement with specific population groups is planned as part of the second phase of work.
 14. It is not yet possible to accurately canvas the scale of the benefits of a new integrity entity as further work is planned on the full range of functions the new entity will have.

Responsible Manager(s) (completed by relevant manager)

Nicki Ablitt
 Group Policy Manager
 Strategic Policy and Corporate
 Sport New Zealand


 23/5/22

Quality Assurance (completed by QA panel)

Reviewing Agency:	Manatū Taonga (Ministry for Culture and Heritage)
Panel Assessment & Comment:	<p>A RIA Quality Assurance Panel at Manatū Taonga has reviewed the Regulatory Impact Statement: A new sport and recreation integrity entity, and considers it partially meets the quality assurance criteria.</p> <p>The RIS makes a high-level case for change, based on relatively clear evidence of a structural issue that is not easily addressed by non-regulatory intervention. The RIS identifies that the proposed two-phase approach to decision-making, with the detailed design and functions of the new entity not yet considered, means that some of the analysis is necessarily not fully informed. This is particularly evident when it comes to quantifying the preferred option’s costs, benefits, and overall impacts, and planning its implementation and evaluation. Nevertheless, the Panel considers the RIS provides enough information to inform an in-principle decision. The next phase of more detailed design and analysis, including stakeholder consultation, should support robust final decisions.</p>

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Section 1: Diagnosing the policy problem

What is the context behind the policy problem and how is the status quo expected to develop?

What is integrity in sport and recreation?

15. Integrity in the context of sport and recreation has increased in prominence in recent years, both in New Zealand and internationally. Historically, the concept of “integrity” in sport has referred primarily to the issues of doping, corruption and match fixing, and

those issues continue to be core elements of sport integrity. However, issues of integrity are also now commonly understood to include responsibilities for safeguarding and wellbeing, including participant protection (protection from bullying, discrimination, harassment, unethical conduct, and unfair decision-making) and child safeguarding.

How is integrity in sport and recreation currently managed in New Zealand?

16. Overall responsibility for system kaitiakitanga, policy and funding of sport and recreation in New Zealand sits with Sport New Zealand (Sport NZ), a Crown Entity established under the Sport and Recreation New Zealand Act 2002. The Act provides Sport NZ with several functions, including the development of national policies and strategies for physical recreation and sport, the funding of sport and recreation activities, the promotion of physical activity and the provision of advice and support for sport and recreation organisations. With respect to integrity specifically, one of the legislative functions of Sport NZ is to facilitate the resolution of disputes between persons or organisations involved in physical recreation and sport.
17. In practice Sport NZ carries out various activities to support the integrity of the sport and recreation system. These tasks include education, guidance, training and capability building in relation to good governance, member protection and child safeguarding in particular. Sport NZ works closely with sports and recreation organisations when specific integrity issues arise to support those organisations to increase capability to deal with those issues appropriately. In February 2021, Sport NZ established the Sport and Recreation Complaints and Mediation Service (SRCMS) to respond to complaints and disputes of a non-criminal nature.
18. High Performance Sport New Zealand (HPSNZ) has been established as a subsidiary of Sport NZ and is focussed primarily on the delivery of outcomes related to high performance sport. It has an important role in relation to integrity to support National Sports Organisations to provide a safe environment for athletes in high performance environments.
19. Although Sport New Zealand has these system-level responsibilities in relation to sport and recreation, issues of integrity are governed by several pieces of legislation, with responsibility sitting across various agencies including:
 - a. **Anti-doping** is the responsibility of Drug Free Sport New Zealand (DFSNZ), an Independent Crown Entity created under the Sports Anti-Doping Act 2006. DFSNZ makes and implements rules to implement the World Anti-Doping Code, the current rules being the Sports Anti-Doping Rules 2022. Enforcement of sanctions is undertaken through the decisions made by the New Zealand Sports Tribunal (supported by Sport New Zealand which provides the secretariat) and via NZ Rugby's Judicial Committee.
 - b. **Match fixing and Corruption** are dealt with under the general criminal law.
 - c. **Member protection** and **Child protection** are subject to the criminal law when a certain threshold of behaviour is met, with many organisations having their own policies when non-criminal behaviour is involved. Oranga Tamariki has a role in child protection under the Oranga Tamariki Act 1989, and mandatory safety vetting of people working with children is governed by the Children's Act 2014.

The sport and recreation sector suffers from serious issues in relation to integrity

20. The last decade has seen a noticeable number of issues of athlete welfare, bullying, abuse, and inappropriate behaviour and culture come to public attention in high-performance sports, such as football, cycling and hockey, and these issues are continuing. Serious integrity issues relating to athlete treatment and wellbeing coming to public attention in the last two years include:
- a. allegations following the suspected suicide of elite cyclist Olivia Podmore, leading to the appointment of Michael Heron QC to lead an independent review into the culture and support at Cycling NZ and HPSNZ;
 - b. allegations of an athlete welfare crisis in the women's canoe racing elite programme;
 - c. information leading to a cultural and environmental review into the Black Ferns in April 2022, which found:
 - New Zealand Rugby (NZR) should place greater focus on rights and welfare needs of players and management; and
 - NZR needs to ensure that there is sufficient awareness of, and confidence in, the channels available for people to disclose or report harm.¹
21. While issues within high performance sport attract national media attention, there are similar issues arising regularly across all levels of the sport and recreation system, from elite to grassroots. One major example can be seen in the 2021 Independent Review into Gymnastics New Zealand which found integrity issues relating to athlete wellbeing and child safeguarding at many levels of the sport.² 93 complaints arose from the gymnastics community during the review process that were referred to Sport New Zealand's Interim Complaints Mechanism (all from women, most of whom were minors when the complaint arose).³ 15 of the 93 resulted in an investigation process being put in place.
22. The recently established SRCMS reported that 77% of the 131 enquiries, complaints and disputes it dealt with in its first year of operation related to community sport and recreation.⁴
23. Since it was established in August 2019, Sport NZ's Integrity Team has assisted sport and recreation organisations with 29 integrity related issues. This has included several bullying and harassment matters, allegations of assault, child protection, unfair treatment and board/committee issues. Organisations also raise issues directly with Sport NZ partnership managers and with HPSNZ.
24. Available survey data suggests that integrity issues may not have had a wide-reaching impact within our sports clubs or with the public at large. Sport NZ's Voice of the Participant (VoP) surveys suggest a high degree of trust from participants in the ability

¹ [Black-Ferns-review-2022.pdf \(nzrugby.co.nz\)](#)

² Independent Review of Gymnastics New Zealand, David Howman, Lesley Nicol, Rachel Vickery. February 2021. See also [Former Scout leader James Morris sexually abused children for 40 years | Stuff.co.nz](#)

³ In May 2019 Sport New Zealand established an Interim Complaints Mechanism to hear complaints and issues from high-performance carded athletes. In mid-2020 the ICM was expanded to incorporate complaints arising from the Gymnastics community during the Gymnastics NZ review process.

⁴ Sport and Recreation Complaints and Mediation Service Snapshot of year 2021 - 2022

of their own club to handle integrity issues appropriately and effectively, with 83% believing integrity issues are well managed and 7% thinking there is a problem.⁵ The Active NZ survey, which surveys the public at large, points to 10-12% of the population believing integrity is not well managed. However, the results of this survey are more equivocal than the VoP surveys with a large percentage either answering with middle score of 3 out of 5 (20-30%) or 'don't know' (20-30%).

25. We consider these results are likely to reflect the fact that most people have not had any personal experience with an integrity issue when participating in sport and recreation. For those who do experience a problem the consequences of integrity breaches can be serious, both for the individuals affected, their whānau and support networks. Serious impacts include significant distress,⁶ poor mental health,⁷ trauma,⁸ and medical problems including eating disorders.⁹ The SRCMS estimates that some 41% of the matters received are high stakes, that is they have a high-risk profile overall; this is because (for example) the matter involves potential media exposure or litigation, a party experiencing mental health challenges, particularly serious and/or career-defining allegations, or because for other reasons, the matter if not resolved, will significantly impact those involved in the dispute and/or the sport or sporting community.¹⁰

There have been numerous investigations and reviews into integrity issues in recent years

26. To better understand the challenges the sector faces, Sport NZ, HPSNZ and national sport organisations have undertaken or commissioned a sequence of reports focussed on the measures required to ensure the sector protects the safety and wellbeing of its participants and deals effectively with issues when they arise.
27. Some of these, such as the 2018 Independent Review into NZ Football by Phillipa Muir, have been commissioned into a specific sport by the relevant national sport organisation. Others, such as the 2018 report on Elite Athletes Rights and Welfare by Stephen Cottrell, were commissioned by Sport NZ to address issues across the sector more widely. A full list of these reviews is outlined in the Appendix.
28. The most comprehensive review was the Sport Integrity Review, undertaken by Sport NZ and released in September 2019. A list of the Review's key findings is included in the Appendix.
29. This review identified a genuine lack of capability across the sport and recreation sector to prevent, identify, handle and resolve integrity issues when they arise. It found that many organisations, particularly smaller ones, were struggling to keep up with this increasingly complex and multi-dimensional area. At the community level, many

⁵ Voice of the Participant Survey 2020/21 (at this stage unpublished). See [Club member experience survey | Sport New Zealand - Ihi Aotearoa \(sportnz.org.nz\)](#) for results from previous years.

⁶ Black Ferns Cultural and Environmental Review.

⁷ Independent Review of Gymnastics New Zealand.

⁸ Sport and Recreation Complaints and Mediation Service Snapshot of year 2021 – 2022.

⁹ Independent Review of Gymnastics New Zealand.

¹⁰ As above.

administrators are volunteers who may lack the time, expertise and capability to prevent, handle and resolve these issues appropriately.

30. The Sport Integrity Review made 22 recommendations to address the key issues highlighted by the review. These recommendations included a mix of improvements and enhancements to existing institutions and mechanisms designed to uphold and protect the integrity of sport and recreation in New Zealand, in addition to the introduction of some new measures.

The Sport Integrity Review led to the establishment of a new Sport and Recreation Complaints and Mediation Service in February 2021

31. One of the recommendations of the Sport Integrity Review was to investigate the establishment of a sports mediation service. Following a robust feasibility study and consultation process, the Sports and Recreation Complaints and Mediation Service (SRCMS) was established in February 2021. The SRCMS is contracted by Sport NZ and delivered by a company independent of sport and recreation organisations. It is free and confidential but notably a consent-based service.
32. As mentioned above, the SRCMS received 131 enquiries, complaints and disputes in its first year of operation. As at the end of February 2022, the SRCMS had 42 active matters and 89 matters had been closed. The SRCMS has bridged parties to early facilitation and/or mediation in 34 cases and of these over 80 per cent resolved some or all of the underlying issues.

Further interventions have been introduced to respond to review findings to improve the integrity system

33. In addition to progressing the recommendation for a SRCMS, the other 21 recommendations have either been completed or are in progress. Some of the key actions taken since the Integrity Review are included in the Appendix.

The Integrity Working Group was asked to examine if institutional and/or structural changes are required to support an effective integrity system for sport and recreation

34. Although the Integrity Review did not recommend the creation of a separate sport integrity unit or entity at that time, the feasibility study commissioned into a Sport and Recreation Mediation Service identified that evaluation of an independent integrity entity was required. Therefore, in December 2020, Sport NZ established a working group to consider the most appropriate institutional arrangement(s)/structures(s) to manage the various integrity elements across the system and accommodate the 22 recommendations from the Integrity Review.

35. The Play, Active Recreation and Sport Integrity Working Group (IWG) was appointed with members from across the sport and recreation sector and chaired by Don Mackinnon, an experienced employment and sports law barrister who holds multiple governance positions. The IWG provided its [final report](#) to Sport NZ and the Minister for Sport and Recreation, Hon Grant Robertson, in April 2022.

The IWG found several issues with the current system

36. The IWG consulted widely with the sector along with the Health and Disability Commissioner, the Race Relations Commissioner, the Office of the Children's Commissioner, and subject matter experts.

37. The IWG found that despite the progress in the last few years in addressing integrity issues in New Zealand sport and recreation, there is still a lack of capability across the sector in relation to integrity issues. This is particularly in relation to the reporting and management of sports complaints, with sport organisations, especially smaller ones, struggling to keep up with what is an increasingly complex and multi-dimensional area.
38. A key theme from feedback was that for many, there is a perceived lack of trust in the ability of Sport NZ to act objectively and independently in addressing integrity issues given its close working and funding relationship with national sports organisations and the wider sector.
39. The IWG noted that a further significant issue is the difficulty in prioritising integrity issues within Sport NZ given the significance of its other functions which include kaitiakitanga of the play, recreation and sports sector, funding of the sector, and the promotion of policy outcomes relating to play, active recreation and sport.
40. Further detail on the IWG's findings is outlined in the appendix.
41. The IWG report considers two options for structural change having discounted the status quo as unable to deliver on design objectives and design principles developed by the IWG (informed by criteria set out in the Terms of Reference). The two options for change taken forward to feasibility testing were:
- An evolutionary model which would involve (amongst other things):
 - establishing a new integrity unit within Sport New Zealand
 - a new statutory director of integrity within Sport New Zealand
 - the role of Drug Free Sport New Zealand being expanded to take on competition manipulation functions
 - A new stand-alone integrity organisation independent of Sport New Zealand, which would involve (amongst other things):
 - Drug Free Sport New Zealand folding into the new agency
 - Sport New Zealand's existing integrity functions transferring to the new agency.
42. The IWG recommended the establishment of a new entity, entirely independent of Sport New Zealand. The IWG also recommended the development of a National Code of Sport Integrity and New Zealand becoming a party to the Macolin Convention as necessary under both options. The Macolin Convention is a multilateral treaty that aims to prevent, detect, and punish match fixing in sport. The convention was concluded in Macolin/Magglingen, Switzerland, on 18 September 2014.

What is the policy problem or opportunity?

43. Sport NZ acknowledges that despite several system improvements in recent years the integrity system is a significant distance away from one which adequately protects the wellbeing of participants. This is evidenced by the nature of the issues coming to the attention of the SRCMS, the ongoing issues with athlete treatment and wellbeing in high performance sport and the feedback provided to the IWG.
44. The examination by the IWG demonstrates that there is a lack of clear integrity standards, a lack of capability in the sector for managing integrity issues and a system that is complex for participants to navigate.
45. We consider that the additional work that Sport NZ had either planned or underway will go some way to addressing the lack of clear integrity standards and the capability issues in sports and recreation organisations. The SRCMS is providing an accessible complaints and dispute resolution mechanism that is still bedding in, and we expect this to increase in visibility over the near future.
46. In the absence of structural change, progress on improving integrity capability within the sector and strengthening the integrity system is expected to continue through action by Sport NZ including:
 - a. increasing the capability of the sector to manage integrity issues, including progressing the development of an athlete voice mechanism
 - b. monitoring the operations of the SRCMS to assess whether it is providing an effective response to integrity issues arising in the sector and targeting appropriate interventions
 - c. monitoring whether Drug Free Sport New Zealand is likely to require additional funding beyond 2024 (noting that current additional funding secured through the COVID-19 Recovery Package runs out in 2024)
 - d. seeking to develop a National Code from Sport Integrity
 - e. providing advice to Government on whether New Zealand should join the Convention on the Manipulation of Sports Competition (the Macolin Convention) which was one of the recommendations of the Sport Integrity Review
 - f. providing advice to Government on increasing the number of Sports Tribunal Panel members (also one of the recommendations of the Sport Integrity Review).
47. However, Sport New Zealand recognises the issue of perceived independence, particularly in relation to high performance sport. The IWG heard very clearly from athletes and others that the lack of independence of Sport New Zealand and HPSNZ from the organisations they fund can make athletes and others in high performance programmes reluctant to raise issues or complaints. Unless athletes and participants feel safe to do this, issues are likely to remain either unaddressed, or can escalate, causing greater levels of harm to those involved.
48. The relationship between HPSNZ and National Sports Organisations in relation to high performance programmes is a particularly close one. In addition to being a major funder of many high-performance programmes, HPSNZ employs or contracts many of the specialist staff working in high performance programmes, for example nutritionists and psychologists, and works alongside NSOs towards achieving international sporting success. While significant progress has been made to encourage the escalation of integrity issues to HPSNZ and to provide an objective response, the perception of lack

of independence would be difficult to overcome under the current structural arrangements.

An ineffective integrity system may have disproportionate impacts

49. We consider that a system that does not deal with integrity issues effectively is likely to have disproportionate impacts on vulnerable and disadvantaged groups, such as tamariki and rangatahi, women, disabled people, LGBTQ+, Māori and Pacific peoples and those from minority ethnic backgrounds. There has not yet been specific consultation on the options considered in this RIS with the majority of these groups. However, we do know that many of these groups already have lower levels of participation in sport and recreation¹¹ and are under represented at the management and governance levels¹². We also know from experience such as the 2021 Independent Review into Gymnastics New Zealand that tamariki and rangatahi can be particularly vulnerable to experience negative treatment and its impacts in sport settings because of their age, maturity and dependence on adults.¹³
50. We think it is possible that for some groups there is a higher risk of discrimination or exclusion in sport and recreation settings. There is international research pointing to evidence that LGBTQ+ people experience discrimination in sport.¹⁴ Although data in the New Zealand context is lacking, one study from 2015 surveyed participants from several nations including 631 New Zealand participants, the majority of whom identified as lesbian, gay or bisexual. 87% of all the New Zealand participants reported witnessing homophobia in a sporting environment and 48% of LGB participants reported experiencing it in a sporting environment.¹⁵

¹¹Data shows that women, adult Māori and Pacific and young and adult Asian New Zealanders have lower levels of participation in physical activity (Active NZ 2019). Disabled people participate significantly less in physical activity, although this is more marked amongst adults. More than a third of disabled adults do not participate in active recreation and sport. *A Spotlight on Disability* (data from Active NZ 2017).

¹²Women and Māori are under-represented in leadership and management across the sector [women-and-girls-govt-strategy.pdf \(sportnz.org.nz\)](#), [e-aho-a-ih-i-aotea-roa-april-2022.pdf \(sportnz.org.nz\)](#). There is also evidence suggesting Asian New Zealanders are underrepresented at this level – see *The Barriers to Asian Participation in Formal Leadership within Community Sport - A Developing Ethnic Leaders Insight Study*, Sport Waitakere, 2022.

¹³See also international work such as the Points of Consensus that were adopted at the 1st ILO Global Dialogue Forum on Decent Work in the World of Sport held on 20-22 January 2020 which stated:

Children and young athletes require special protection from abuse and from injuries and illness resulting from sport, including protection of mental well-being. Such protection is especially important for minors in situations away from their home. The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) is particularly relevant in this regard.

and called for:

...safeguarding the rights of children and young people to participate in sport in conditions of freedom, dignity and safety, including through the integration of dedicated policies, programmes and training in keeping with the best interests of the child and internationally recognized standards.

¹⁴Reviewing evidence of LGBTQ+ discrimination and exclusion in sport, Erik Denison, Nadia Bevan & Ruth Jeanes, [Full article: Reviewing evidence of LGBTQ+ discrimination and exclusion in sport \(tandfonline.com\)](#)

¹⁵Denison E, Kitchen A. (2015). Out on the Fields: The first international study on homophobia in sport. Nielsen, Bingham Cup Sydney 2014, Australian Sports Commission, Federation of Gay Games. Retrieved from [www.outonthefields.com](#).

What objectives are sought in relation to the policy problem?

51. The primary objective of this work is to ensure that New Zealand has an integrity system that ensures that:
- all participants can participate in a safe, fair and inclusive environment, on a level playing field with their wellbeing safeguarded and protected; and
 - when participants have an integrity issue there are effective responses to address what may have gone wrong.

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Section 2: Deciding upon an option to address the policy problem

What scope will options be considered within?

52. Having considered the IWG's report, this regulatory impact statement considers the structural options to address the ongoing integrity concerns within the system. This is to support decision-making in two phases:
- Phase One (this phase): In principle agreement by Cabinet on the structural arrangements to manage the various existing integrity elements across the system as well as a new National Code of Sport Integrity for the Sector
 - Phase Two: Agreement by Cabinet to the detail of the new structural arrangements, along with decisions on:
 - the form and content of the National Code of Sport Integrity (including whether it would be voluntary or regulated).
 - New Zealand becoming a party to the Macolin Convention and assessing whether the functions of Drug Free Sport New Zealand will be expanded to include competition manipulation, or whether DFSNZ will be absorbed into a new entity
 - increasing the number of members of the Sports Tribunal
 - any new integrity functions to be performed under the arrangements such as an appropriate athlete support mechanism (which would support athletes through complaints and disciplinary processes) and whether a disciplinary function is required in the new system.
53. This two-phase approach will enable an initial decision to provide direction before more detailed work is undertaken, including further sector consultation.
54. We note that although Cabinet is being asked to agree to the development of the National Code of Sport Integrity in this phase, this RIS does not evaluate options in relation to the Code. This is because options as to the appropriate regulatory approach for the Code will not be considered until Phase Two.
55. The change options considered in this RIS are broadly the same as the two change options identified and analysed by the IWG although without the same level of specificity as to the functions to be performed under the new arrangements as is contained in the IWG report (as this will be the subject of further work in phase two). The IWG undertook extensive sector consultation and research, including into the position internationally and the steps taken by comparable jurisdictions (such as Australia which established Sport Integrity Australia in 2020 as a new independent entity). Given the breadth and quality of the IWG's analysis we have carried these two change options forward into this RIS.

What criteria will be used to compare options to the status quo?

56. This RIS is focussed on the optimal organisational structure so we have selected criteria relevant to the structural/organisational options specifically. The selected criteria are:
- the option supports a focus on integrity to ensure the issues receive the attention required
 - the option provides a simple, accessible system
 - the option facilitates trust and confidence from system participants

- d. the option is a cost-effective solution by protecting against and resolving integrity issues effectively and efficiently.

What options are being considered?

Option One – Counterfactual

57. This option continues with Sport New Zealand as the kaitiaki of the sport integrity system and Drug Free Sport New Zealand remains as it is in its current form. To further progress system improvements, Sport New Zealand will:
 - a. use its existing integrity team to increase the capability of the sector to manage integrity issues, including (through HPSNZ) progressing the development of an athlete voice mechanism, bringing together a group that can represent athlete matters within the high-performance environment.
 - b. continue to contract the newly established SRCMS to provide a dispute resolution service subject to review over time
 - c. pursue additional government funding to increase Sport New Zealand's capacity and focus on integrity matters and for increased capability building within the sector
 - d. monitor whether Drug Free Sport New Zealand is likely to require additional funding beyond 2024 (noting that current additional funding runs out in 2024).

Option Two – Evolutionary approach

58. This option also continues with Sport New Zealand as the kaitiaki of the sport integrity system and Drug Free Sport New Zealand remains as it is in its current form but includes the following organisational and legislative changes to increase the focus on integrity and provide independence:
 - a. legislative amendments to establish an independent integrity director
 - b. a specialised integrity unit
 - c. a specialist integrity advisory committee.
59. The bullet pointed actions listed under Option One would continue to be performed by Sport NZ under this option.

Option Three – A new Sport Integrity Entity

60. This option involves:
 - a. the creation of a new entity with responsibility for sport integrity, which is independent from Sport New Zealand
 - b. the existing functions of the Drug Free Sport New Zealand would transfer to the new entity
 - c. all or many of the integrity functions of Sport New Zealand would transfer to the new entity (noting that additional policy work will be required by September to clarify which integrity functions would remain with Sport New Zealand and how the functions of the two entities would work together).
61. The bullet pointed actions listed under Option One would continue to be performed under this option either by the new entity or by Sport NZ.

How do the options compare to the status quo/counterfactual?

Key for qualitative judgements:

- ++ much better than doing nothing/the status quo/counterfactual
- + better than doing nothing/the status quo/counterfactual
- 0 about the same as doing nothing/the status quo/counterfactual
- worse than doing nothing/the status quo/counterfactual
- much worse than doing nothing/the status quo/counterfactual

	Option One –Counterfactual	Option Two – An evolutionary approach	Option Three – A new sport integrity entity
		<i>(monetary value or symbol for qualitative judgement, plus a brief comment)</i>	
Supports a focus on integrity to ensure the issues receive the attention required	<p>0</p> <p>Sport New Zealand will be required to continue to balance its responsibilities regarding integrity with funder and system kaitiaki, which could mean that integrity issues do not receive the priority required to achieve the objectives of this project (to ensure that New Zealand has an integrity system that ensures that all participants can participate in an environment of fair competition and in safety, security and with their wellbeing protected). To avoid a re-prioritisation of resource already dedicated to integrity matters, this would likely require additional Government funding.</p>	<p>+</p> <p>This option provides an enhanced focus through the establishment of new mechanisms with the sole focus on integrity issues including the establishment of an independent statutory integrity director, a specialised integrity unit and a specialist integrity advisory committee. This provides a separation of functions from the funding role of Sport New Zealand and its responsibility as kaitiaki of the overall sport and recreation system.</p> <p>Ultimately the funding available (which has not yet been determined) will impact how much focus can be applied.</p>	<p>++</p> <p>This option provides the opportunity for a significantly enhanced focus on integrity as it involves the creation of a new agency with a singular focus on integrity.</p> <p>Ultimately the funding available (which has not yet been determined) will impact how much focus can be applied.</p>

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Provides a simple, accessible system	<p>0</p> <p>Work could be done to enhance visibility of the dispute resolution pathway offered by the SRCMS but this pathway remains voluntary so it is not accessible to all.</p> <p>Athletes and participants will still be required to deal with multiple parties across the integrity landscape.</p>	<p>+</p> <p>This option simplifies the current arrangements to some extent but athletes and participants will still be required to deal with multiple parties across the integrity landscape.</p> <p>There remains a risk of a lack of clarity around accountability as the independent statutory director will be housed within Sport New Zealand.</p> <p>This option allows further work to be done on dispute resolution mechanisms as the SRCMS is currently voluntary so it is not accessible to all.</p>	<p>++</p> <p>This option simplifies the current arrangements by bringing many integrity functions in the system under one roof, with the resulting clearer accountability for delivering a strong system of integrity for the sport and recreation sector.</p> <p>However, some functions relating to matching fixing, corruption and child protection will still reside with other agencies such as Police and Oranga Tamaki.</p> <p>This option allows further work to be done on dispute resolution mechanisms as the SRCMS is currently voluntary so it is not accessible to all.</p>
Facilitates trust and confidence from system participants	<p>0</p> <p>Both actual and perceived independence continue to be a significant barrier to trust and confidence under this option as Sport New Zealand remains responsible for both addressing integrity issues that arise within organisations and funding and supporting</p>	<p>+</p> <p>This option provides greater independence and focus than is present under the counterfactual, but the perception of a lack of independence may persist given that integrity functions continue to rest within Sport New Zealand.</p>	<p>++</p> <p>This option provides significantly greater independence than the current arrangements. Feedback from stakeholders to the working group strongly favoured this option as it was considered to better achieve independence.</p>

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ITEM 8.2 ATTACHMENT 2

	those organisations to be successful. This is particularly problematic at the high-performance level where the relationship between High Performance Sport New Zealand and National Sports Organisations is especially close.		
Provides a cost-effective solution by protecting against and resolving integrity issues effectively and efficiently	<p>0</p> <p>Current costs of delivering integrity services sit at \$9.8 million per annum, \$5.1 million of which funds the operations of Drug Free Sport New Zealand.</p> <p>Additional funding will be required for both Sport New Zealand and DFSNZ to fully address the issues identified across the sector and in Sport New Zealand's case, retain integrity as a priority.</p>	<p>+</p> <p>The costs of this option range from \$9(2)(0)(v) per annum in operating costs (compared to \$9.8 million existing expenditure).</p> <p>This provides benefits over the counterfactual in relation to all the criteria above but at a relatively modest additional cost.</p>	<p>+</p> <p>The cost of this option is between \$9(2)(0)(v) operating costs depending on the final design and whether additional functions in relation to dispute resolution and athlete/participant support are included (compared to \$9.8 million existing expenditure).</p> <p>While this option is likely to be more expensive than option two, it offers significant benefits with respect to the issues of independence and the potential for significant benefits in relation to the desire for a simple and accessible system.</p>
Overall assessment	0	+	++

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What option is likely to best address the problem, meet the policy objectives, and deliver the highest net benefits?

62. Sport NZ's preferred option is the creation of a new sport and recreation integrity entity. This option is judged as much better than the counterfactual with respect to the issue of trust and confidence. Option Two offers a number of advantages when compared to the counterfactual, including potential for increased trust and confidence through the creation of a new integrity director with statutory independence. However, the feedback provided to the IWG suggests that this may still not be perceived as completely independent by system participants because the office would continue to be housed within Sport NZ.
63. Without a new entity it is possible that we may make significant improvements to the system in areas such as accessibility, clear integrity standards and improved sector capability but not see the full benefit of these improvements because trust and confidence in the system is still lacking.
64. We note that with both change options (Options Two and Three) more work is required on several aspects including dispute resolution, disciplinary processes, and athlete support mechanisms, before we can address all aspects of the problem, as set out earlier in this RIS.

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What are the marginal costs and benefits of the option?

Affected groups (identify)	Comment <i>nature of cost or benefit (eg, ongoing, one-off), evidence and assumption (eg, compliance rates), risks.</i>	Impact <i>\$m present value where appropriate, for monetised impacts; high, medium or low for non-monetised impacts.</i>	Evidence Certainty <i>High, medium, or low, and explain reasoning in comment column.</i>
Additional costs of the preferred option compared to taking no action			
Regulated groups	Minor one-off and ongoing costs possible in training and new systems and processes.	Low Most costs to regulated groups likely to result from Phase Two policy decisions.	Low Work has not yet been done to quantify these costs in monetary terms.
Regulators	Establishment and ongoing costs of new entity.	s 9(2)(f)(iv) in ongoing costs. \$4.8 million in establishment costs.	Medium to high. The feasibility study by Martin Jenkins conducted a detailed cost analysis. Funding of \$4.8 million earmarked for transition (establishment) costs of the new entity.
Others (eg, wider govt, consumers, etc.)	Very minor costs of some other government agencies in adapting to new systems and processes.	Low Most costs to wider government likely to result from Phase Two policy decisions.	Low Work has not yet been done yet to quantify these costs in monetary terms.
Total monetised costs		s 9(2)(f)(iv) in operating costs \$4.8 million in establishment costs.	Medium to high
Non-monetised costs		Low to medium	Medium
Additional benefits of the preferred option compared to taking no action			
Regulated groups	A system that better protects athlete and participant wellbeing reduces harm to individuals and the flow on harms to their friends, whānau and team-mates/colleagues.	Medium to high	Low to Medium Clear evidence of harms to individuals impacted by integrity can be taken from reviews over recent years, and from first yearly SRCMS report.

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			Comprehensive and clear feedback from the sector as to the benefits of an independent agency.
Regulators	In the long-term improved integrity systems should mean improved behaviours, greater compliance and fewer serious issues requiring attention from the regulator.	Medium	Low Based on assumptions, no good evidence available.
Others (eg, wider govt, consumers, etc.)	Increased confidence that integrity issues will be dealt with effectively expected to help increase participation. Consequent benefits for health and wellbeing of the population and social cohesion.	Medium	Low Evidence as to positive impacts of participation is based on strong evidence from a range of New Zealand and international sources. No strong evidence that poor integrity systems negatively impact on participation or vice versa. Based on assumptions about how people respond to negative/positive experiences.
Total monetised benefits		None	NA
Non-monetised benefits		Medium to high	Low to medium

65. We are reasonably confident as to the range of additional costs to government of progressing with the preferred option. The level of certainty as to the exact cost of the new entity is expected to increase with the additional policy work on phase two of this project.

66. At this stage, before the further work to determine the full range of functions of the new entity, it is not possible to be confident as to the scale of the benefits likely to accrue from establishing the new entity. However, we consider that sufficient evidence to warrant establishing a new entity has been provided as to the problem and the nature of the necessary solution from:

- an analysis of the numerous investigations and reviews over recent years
- the comprehensive and consistent feedback to the IWG from the sector
- an analysis of the serious nature of many of the matters coming through the Sport and Recreation Complaints and Mediation Service – these include

allegations of misconduct, sexual harassment, racial and disability discrimination, allegations of assault, issues of trauma and abuse including historic allegations involving children, athlete wellbeing and health and safety issues.

Section 3: Delivering an option

How will the new arrangements be implemented?

67. Phase two of the policy work will support a subsequent Cabinet paper that will seek final agreement to the establishment, form and functions of a new entity and detail as to implementation, both for government and the sport and recreation sector.
68. To oversee the work required to support phase two and subsequent implementation work, Sport NZ intends to appoint an Integrity Transition Committee (the Committee) to guide and oversee this work. The Committee will be established as a Sport NZ Board Committee, with members appointed by the Sport NZ Board, in consultation with the Minister for Sport and Recreation. To provide independence from Sport NZ, no current members of either the Sport NZ or HPSNZ Board will be appointed to the Committee. Members will be identified to ensure athlete/participant and wider sector representation.
69. The Committee will work alongside Sport NZ's policy team and the integrity project team to engage closely with the sector to ensure the interests of stakeholders are understood and considered in design. The Committee will report to the Sport NZ Board but will also have some direct reporting requirements to the Minister for Sport and Recreation.
70. The Committee will be complemented by a separate Māori Advisory Board that will ensure the next phase is undertaken in a bi-cultural manner. The Māori Advisory Group is intended to support Committee decision-making by ensuring a Māori representative view is presented. We envisage a small group (2 or 3 people) in addition to Māori representation on the Committee. We are waiting until the Māori representative is appointed onto the Committee before finalising the approach but envisage the Māori Advisory Group would be able to go direct to the Minister with any concerns about the transition process.

How will the new arrangements be monitored, evaluated, and reviewed?

71. Without pre-empting the outcome of further policy work, we think it is likely that the Ministry for Culture and Heritage would be responsible for monitoring the performance of the new entity. We also think it is likely that the new entity will be established as an Independent Crown Entity. This assumption is partly based on the existing role of DFSNZ as an Independent Crown Entity, given the new entity would incorporate all of DFSNZ's functions.
72. It is envisaged that Sport NZ would have a role in assessing the effectiveness of system as a whole, working alongside the new entity. As this Cabinet paper seeks only an in-principle decision, further detail of the plans for monitoring, evaluation and review will be provided in the next Cabinet paper.

Appendix*Recent integrity reviews*

Review/Action	Reviewer/Author	Date published	Commissioned by
Cycling Inquiry	Michael Heron QC (Dr Sarah Leberman, Jen Macky, Dr Lesley Nichol)	16 May 2022	Cycling NZ and Sport NZ
Review into Gymnastics	David Howman	February 2021	Gymnastics NZ
Feasibility Study into a Complaints Mechanism/and or Dispute Resolution Service for NZ	Simpson Grierson (Phillipa Muir and John Rooney)	September 2020	Sport NZ
Independent Review of Hockey	Maria Dew	February 2019	Hockey NZ
Sport Integrity Review	Public Consultation	October-December 2018 Released September 2019	Sport NZ
Elite Athletes Rights and Welfare	Stephen Cottrell	5 November 2018 date of Report 6 December press release	Sport NZ
Independent Review of Cycling New Zealand High Performance Programme	Michael Heron QC	12 October 2018 date of report 15 October press release	HPSNZ
Independent Review into NZ Football	Phillipa Muir	3 October 2018	NZ Football
Review of the Sports Tribunal of New Zealand	Don Mackinnon	November 2015	Sport NZ

Sport Integrity Review key findings

These included:

- a. sports organisations are inconsistent in their handling of integrity issues
- b. harassment, bullying and abuse are a problem
- c. on-field behaviour is only a problem for a minority and side-line behaviour is probably less of a problem than media coverage might suggest

- d. use of Police vetting for those working with children and the use and implementation of key child protection infrastructure is inconsistent
- e. there is an undue emphasis on winning, and early specialisation and over-training are problems in many children's sports
- f. there is a case to increase funding for DFSNZ's education programme, and arguments that DFSNZ should be resourced to do more testing and investigation as well
- g. the risk of match-fixing is growing and/or already reasonably high
- h. compliance with the legal obligations of incorporated societies and sports charities is high but submitters don't trust the governance arrangements of their organisations to mitigate the risks of corruption.

Actions taken by Sport New Zealand to address the recommendations of the Sport Integrity Review

Some of the key actions taken since the Integrity Review are:

- a. Sport NZ's National Sports Organisation Capability Project which has included strengthening governance guidance and templates for the sector and the establishment of a Sector Chairs Group to lead and support the adoption of sustainable good governance
- b. Ongoing work to strengthen National Sport Organisations capability, including supporting partners through the provision of resources to raise capability across all integrity areas
- c. A series of webinars to increase awareness throughout the sector across all integrity areas (several completed and several planned)
- d. New child safeguarding approach launched in 2020
- e. Increased time limited funding for Drug Free Sport New Zealand of \$4.3 million over 3 years allocated in 2020 through the COVID-19 Recovery Package
- f. A suite of education e-learning modules, with more planned
- g. The new Sport NZ Integrity Community Portal launched in October 2020
- h. The addition of integrity related questions to the Sport NZ Voice of the Participant survey
- i. Piloting tools to protect high performance athletes in on-line environments.
- j. Increasing baseline funding to \$2.2 million per annum from July 2022, for all funded partners to acknowledge and support the work that partners are undertaking across all aspects of integrity.

Findings from the Integrity Working Group

Key themes from feedback as to the nature and extent of the current problem were as follows:

- a. The majority of organisations do not have capability or capacity to prevent integrity issues or deal with complaints efficiently and there is lack of trust in their ability to handle issues objectively
- b. Some sports organisations like New Zealand Rugby and New Zealand Cricket feel they are dealing with integrity effectively
- c. For many, there is a perceived lack of trust in the ability of Sport NZ to act objectively and independently in addressing integrity issues given its close working and funding relationship with national sports organisations and the wider sector:
 - a. Athlete/participant groups reported reluctance to raise issues with Sport New Zealand and High-Performance Sport New Zealand fearing that it might lead to a

- reduction in funding. This was especially the case within the high-performance environment.
- b. Although it was acknowledged that the SRCMS was operating independently from Sport New Zealand, the perception given Sport NZ's contractual relationship with this service meant that there was still a strong sense of mistrust within the athlete community.
 - d. Use and adoption of integrity resources provided by Sport NZ remains voluntary.
 - e. There is a significant gap in how the regulatory system in New Zealand is dealing with competition manipulation with no "ownership" by any agency, with competition manipulation being a serious issue in New Zealand and internationally.

The IWG's conclusions were that:

- a. The current system is not viewed as athlete and participant centred and trust is lacking. While Sport NZ has started a project in this area, it is in its infancy and there is little to suggest athletes and participants are at the centre of the system and involved in the design of education, training and dispute resolution.
- b. The current integrity system is complex and lacks accessibility for participants with respect to the resolution of integrity issues. An issue such as an allegation of harassment by a young athlete against a coach could involve multiple agencies, with effective resolution entirely dependent on the relevant sport organisation having the appropriate mechanisms in place. The newly established SRCMS, while offering promise, is consent based, has no decision-making role and cannot enforce any outcome.
- c. The current system lacks clear integrity standards. While Sport NZ has issued very good resources, there is no requirement to adopt these, and take-up is mixed. There is also no National Code of Sport Integrity of minimum standards resulting in a lack of consistency across the sector.
- d. There is a very strong view in the sector that independence is lacking both when sport and recreation are facing their own integrity issues and when Sport NZ and HPSNZ become involved because of their close relationship with organisations as a funder and provider of support. IWG believes that the perceived lack of independence is an actual lack of independence. The SRCMS has a degree of independence but this is tempered by the fact it is contracted and monitored by Sport New Zealand.
- e. The current system appears to lead to significant costs across the sector when integrity issues arise, both financial and human because of the ineffectiveness of the current mechanism. In the most serious of cases, it has required commissioning of major investigations and reviews at substantial cost to the sector. Survivors of integrity breaches have talked to the personal harm they have endured.

9 Reports for Information

9.1 Submissions to Council and to Central Government

Author: Georgia Etheridge, Corporate Planning Advisor

Authoriser: Katrina Gray, Senior Strategic Planner

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 On 23 March 2023, Rangitīkei District Council’s consultation “Framing 2023/24” opened for public consultation. The consultation document is attached (Attachment 1).
- 1.2 Youth Council are invited to submit as individuals or as a group. The submission period closes 25 April 2023.
- 1.3 Officers will be in attendance to discuss the process for submitting to this consultation or other consultations, both from central government and from Council.

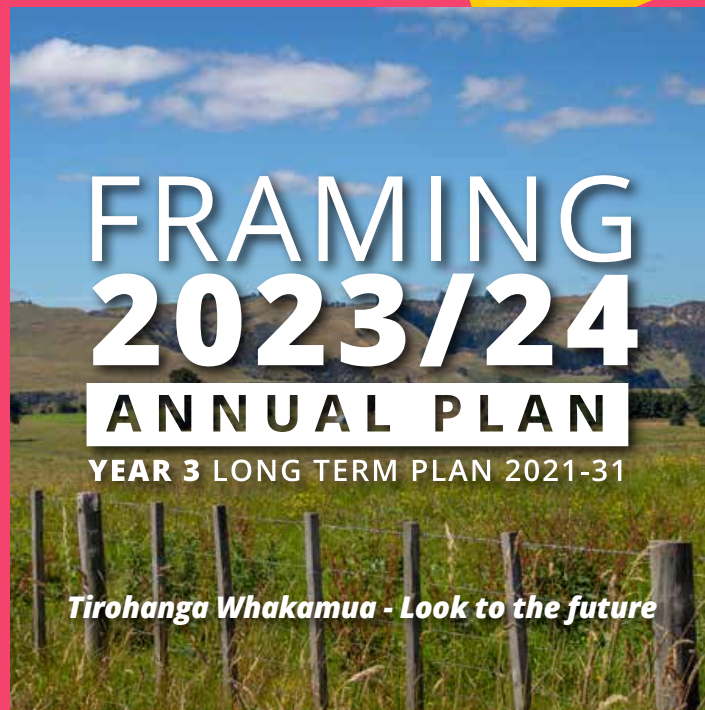
Attachments:

1. **Annual Plan 2023-24 Consultation Document** [↓](#)

Recommendation

That the report “Submissions to Council and to Central Government” be received.

Pukapuka Uiuinga
Consultation Document



Mihi*Acknowledgment*

***E ngā mana, e ngā reo, e ngā
rau rangatira mā o te rohe nei o
Rangitīkei, tēnā koutou katoa.***

***Mihi mahana tēnei o te
Kaunihera o Rangitīkei kia tātou
katoa e noho ana
ki roto i te rohe nei,
nau mai, whakatau mai rā***

***Whakataka te hau ki te uru,
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga,
Kia mākinakina ki uta,
Kia mātara tara ki tai,
E hī ake ana te atakura,
He tio, he huka, he hau hū,
Tihei Mauriora!***

*The Rangitīkei District Council
acknowledges all those who live
within our District.*

We send a warm welcome to you all.

*Cease the winds from the west
Cease the winds from the south
Let the breeze blow over the land
Let the breeze blow over the ocean
Let the red-tipped dawn come with
a sharpened air
A touch of frost, a promise of a
glorious day!*



2 *Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future*

Tirohanga Whakamua Rangitikei

Have your say on the 2023/24 Annual Plan

Haere mai and welcome to our 2023/24 Annual Plan Consultation Document.

Every three years, Council adopts a Long Term Plan outlining where we want our District to go and how we plan to achieve that over the next ten years. In the second and third years we review anything that has changed and any new ideas, taking a revised plan to our community for feedback which Council considers before making final decisions.


This document outlines the key choices in the Annual Plan 2023/24 that we'd like to hear your feedback on. Anyone with an interest in the Rangitikei District is welcome to provide feedback on the 2023/24 Annual Plan via mail, online, in person or by verbal submission.

The Council wants to hear feedback from all ages and ethnicities, from townships and rural communities, right across the District.


To find more information on any part of this process, the Annual Plan or this document, you can:


 **Visit** our website: www.rangitikei.govt.nz

 **Contact** our Council staff by calling 0800 422 522

 **Contact** an Elected Member (contact details on page 20).


 **Email** us at info@rangitikei.govt.nz

 **Follow** us on Facebook at facebook.com/RangitikeiDC

 **Come** along to one of our community consultation sessions across the district. Keep an eye on our Facebook page to find out when these will take place.

- Bulls
- Taihape
- Marton
- Hunterville
- Rātana
- Scotts Ferry
- Koitiata
- Turakina
- Kauangaroa
- Ōhingaiti
- Mangaweka
- Tūtaenui
- Otairi
- Papanui Junction
- Taoroa
- Moawhango
- Whangaehu
- Mataroa
- Winiata Marae

For full details please check our website.



Our projected average rate increase for current ratepayers for 2023/24 is 9.01%

Council has worked on a number of cost savings to keep rates as low as possible, but this increase remains higher than what was forecast in the long-term plan.

To read more about how this rate is made up view page 16 of this document.

Rārangi take

Contents

- 2 Mihi
- 3 Have your say
- 4 How does the Annual Plan process work
- 5 Message from your Mayor
- 6 What we have achieved

Let's decide on...

- 8 The Marton Civic Centre
- 10 The Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre
- 12 Footpath along Calico Line

- 13 Key projects we are planning
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- 20 Meet your Council
- 21  **Make a submission**

Kōrero Mai

Have your say on the 2023/24 Annual Plan by 5pm, Tuesday 25 April 2023.

Rangitikei District Council

Te tukanga

How does the Annual Plan process work?

What's this all about?

This document tells you about what your Council will be doing and services it will be providing in 2023/24.

It outlines our projected average rate increase and explains where this will be spent. We also highlight some of the issues and challenges we face as a district in 2023/24.

It's also an invitation for you to have your say on the work we are planning and share your ideas on other changes you would like to see.

We are committed to the future of our district and creating an Annual Plan that best serves the communities who live here, while recognising the challenges we are currently facing. To achieve this we need to hear from you - our people - about what you want and need to make Rangitikei home.

23 March - 25 April 2023
Consultation

What happens next?

23 March to 25 April 2023 - Consultation

We need to hear your feedback by 5pm, Tuesday 25 April 2023.

11 May 2023
Hearings

11 May 2023 - Hearings

1 June 2023
Deliberations

1 June - Deliberations

After we have heard from you, our Councillors will deliberate and make their decisions.

22 June 2023
Adoption

22 June 2023 - Adoption

Our Mayor and Councillors will vote to adopt the Annual Plan.

July 2023
Action

July 2023 - Action

Our team will get on to putting the Annual Plan into action.

**Kōrero
Mai**

Have your say on the
2023/24 Annual Plan by
5pm, Tuesday 25 April 2023.



Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

What is an Annual Plan?

The Annual Plan sets out the Council's plans and budget for 2023/24. It identifies any significant variations from what was planned in our Long Term Plan 2021-31 and the reasons for these.



He karere **Mayor's Message**

E ngā tāngata katoa o te rohe nei, piki mai kake mai.

Kia ora, talofa lava, hello,

Welcome to the Annual Plan, which marks Year 3 of the Long Term Plan 2021-2031. This document provides an overview of the services Council will fund and provide this year including what your rates will be.

In the Long Term Plan, 2021-2031 we made a series of assumptions regarding factors like interest and inflation rates to set an expected rates increase of around 6.5% for this year. However, like many other Councils around the country, we are having to revise this figure. Interest rates are climbing and the inflationary pressure on wages, construction and roading, in particular, are very high. The Government's position on reforms such as Three Waters is also confusing, which is making planning and allocating staff resources extremely difficult. This year we as Councillors have worked hard to get the average rate increase for individual ratepayers to 9.01% by making some reductions in areas such as funding opportunities and delaying some improvement opportunities until affordability improves. It has been a challenging process. We recognise the increased costs and pressures that ratepayers are under, and we have strived to balance the need for essential Council programmes while considering the affordability of the district. Overall this results in a Council budget increase of 10.01%.

Council intends to address Council-owned earthquake-prone buildings in our town centres and have set funding in place to help with this. As part of that - we are continuing to plan for the Marton Civic Centre, and are also focusing on the build programme for Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre. These are key choices in this year's plan and we invite you to have your say. Please take the time to submit on key choices, or anything you find of interest, in the Annual Plan. The Consultation Document is a summary of the full Annual Plan document. For more information and to read the full document please visit www.rangitikei.govt.nz.

We have many reasons to be optimistic, including the significant growth in our district over the last few years. The influx of new houses and business potential is already starting to flow through to support rates. We have provided modern facilities, such as the new Taihape Amenities Building, named the Ngā Awa Block. We are also replacing the Marton water source with bore water, which will see a vast improvement in smell and taste of Marton's urban drinking water.

I am grateful for the support of our community groups who continue to add vibrancy to our facilities and parks.

I would like to congratulate the new and returning Councillors, along with staff, for the work that has been done to prepare this document under challenging circumstances.



Ngā mihi,
Andy Watson, Mayor of Rangitikei.



Ngā mahi o te tau

What we've achieved during our 2022/23 Annual Plan

- We worked with local iwi and completed the installation of **artwork at the Bus Lane** and the **green space at Te Matapihi**. Further collaboration resulted in an iwi design for the charger stations which were moved to the new car park at Te Matapihi.



- Construction of the new **Mangaweka Ablution Block** has been completed and it has been opened to the public. The **Mangaweka Pavilion** has also been reroofed.
- Continuing the upgrades on the **RSA and Citizens' Memorial Hall** in Marton, we nearly completed stage two, this includes installing accessible bathrooms and new heating and cooling systems. Practical completion has been achieved and the building is operating under a Certificate of Public Use.
- Drilling the test hole for the bore which is part of the **Marton Water Strategy** has begun and two potential aquifers have been found. Testing is now underway to determine what the water quality is like to define the upgrade on the treatment plant. The tender for the engineering design of the treatment plant alterations to the existing **Marton Plant** and the resource consent is underway. The project is due to be completed at the end of 2024.

- The construction of the new amenities building, **Ngā Awa Block, at Taihape Memorial Park** is in its last phase and expected to be completed by late April 2023. Ngā Awa Block will provide sports teams with a modern changing facility that will serve our community for many years to come.
- Dry vault toilets** have been installed at Turakina, Tutaenui Dams and Springvale Bridge.
- Work has been completed around the possible options for strengthening the **Taihape Grandstand**. Thanks to the Taihape Heritage Group, Heritage New Zealand granted the Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand **Category 2 heritage building status** in January 2023. \$1 million has been committed by Council for the strengthening. The strengthening design has been estimated by a professional Quantity Surveyor to be around \$2 million.
- We selected **Community Leisure Management (CLM)** to be the new facility managers of the Marton and Taihape community pools in October 2022. The team brought in an exciting new range of services and programmes including their award winning SwimMagic swim school, the always popular aqua aerobics, and birthday party packages.

- Marton to Bulls Wastewater Centralisation Project** is progressing. The construction of the pipeline from Marton to Bulls apart from three stream crossings has been completed. Work has started on the consenting pathway for the overarching project and the consenting strategy is expected to be completed by the end of this financial year.



- Significant progress has been made with the **Lake Waipu Improvement and Rātana Wastewater Treatment Project** with the consent being lodged and the land purchase being completed.
- Some of the **Marton Council housing units** received a new roof, while the units at Rātana received interior renovations.
- We supported the great work of the **Tutaenui Stream Restoration Society** and **The Friends of Taihape Society** on improvements to our community reserves.



2022

6 Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

- We welcomed our first elected members for the **Tiikeitia ki Tai (Coastal) Ward** and **Tiikeitia ki Uta (Inland) Ward** Māori Wards in 2022.
- We produced a **Parks, Open Spaces and Sporting Facilities Strategy** which will be completed by June 2023. This Strategy will provide long term guidance on the parks and open spaces that we need across the district.
- An **Urban Design Study for Taihape Memorial Park** has commenced and is well underway with preliminary results and reports expected back by the end of June 2023. This study will help make informed decisions about what the park needs and how the community-led projects will best fit to enhance the park.
- A draft of a **Better Business Case** has been completed for the **Marton Civic Centre** and the **Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre**, which informed the options for the key choices for this year's Annual Plan.



2023



- We're part-way through the development of a **spatial plan** for the Rangitikei district. We've called this plan **Pae Tāwhiti Rangitikei Beyond**. The purpose of this document is to identify community aspirations and set out the strategic direction for future growth of our district. The feedback we gather during the public consultation will be incorporated into our draft spatial plan. Once complete, the spatial plan will guide a range of Council projects, including our infrastructure planning and district plan review. The public consultation for this project is currently open - to make a submission please visit www.rangitikei.govt.nz/paetawhiti for more information.



Rangitikei District Council

Ngā whakataunga

What are the decisions we need to make?



Whiringa Tuatahi | Key Choice 1

Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre

The Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre was closed in 2021 due to earthquake risks.

We know that many people wish to see it brought back to life, however with a poor heating system and many other repairs needed, bringing the Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre up to standard will come at a cost. On the other hand, without a Town Hall or Civic Centre, residents are left without a main venue or space for the community to come together.

Council facilities housed in the Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre include the library, information centre and Council offices. The whole building is earthquake prone and would benefit from structural, safety and accessibility improvements.

The Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2021-31 includes a total project budget of \$9,700,000 for the Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre. Council was also successful in applying for Better Off Funding from Central Government for this project of \$1,883,000. It is intended that this project will be undertaken first, prior to the Marton Civic Centre.

In addition Council has previously agreed funding support to earthquake strengthen the old Grandstand in Taihape Memorial Park, of up to \$1 million. Cost estimates indicate that earthquake strengthening to a basic level may cost up to \$2 million which does not include restoration. Costs in addition to Council's \$1 million funding will need to come from community led fundraising.

To make sure we had the information we needed to make a decision on how to progress with Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre, Council engaged an expert to deliver a Better Business Case. The Better Business Case process helps us to understand the wider context, the problems and potential solutions, the objectives and needs of the community, and what options exist for the Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre.

Key sites identified during this process were the existing

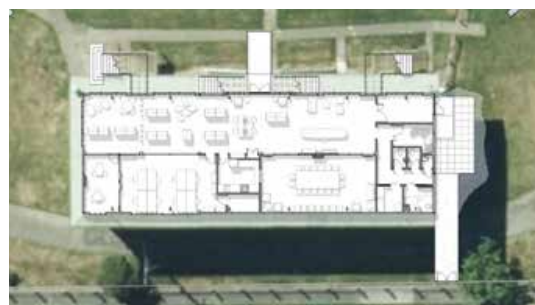
Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre and Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand sites.

As part of this process, we had to assess a wide range of realistic options against how well they meet the spending objectives and critical success factors for the project; then from this, create a short list with a number of possible options that are identified and examined in further detail.

From this business case, Council decided that the community should be consulted on two options, both of which will provide spaces to bring the community together.

These options are:

- 1. Fully Restored and Earthquake Strengthened Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre (preferred option)** - which includes new heating, improvements to fire safety and accessibility, and full restoration to improve all spaces. The Library, Information Centre and Council offices will return to the Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre. Under this option Council will continue to commit up to \$1 million towards the earthquake strengthening of the Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand.
- 2. Earthquake Strengthened Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre and Transformation of Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand** - which includes basic earthquake strengthening, heating and accessibility improvements to Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre but no further restoration to the building. This means that only the hall area will continue to function. The Library, Information Centre and Council offices will be relocated to a transformed and earthquake strengthened Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand.



High level concept designs for indicative purposes only.

8 Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

Options



Option 1

Fully Restored and Earthquake Strengthened Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre

Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages

- Will improve the user experience of RDC services
- Will create a better-connected community
- Will increase community wellbeing
- The Town Hall / Civic Centre will be more multipurpose than in its current state
- The Town Hall / Civic Centre will be safe, warm and compliant to the Building Act

Disadvantages

- High cost
- No increase in square metres of usable space compared to current building

Risk level

- **Very High** – Earthquake strengthening and renovation always comes with unknowns, the Town Hall / Civic Centre is technically and structurally complex due to the age of the building

* Under this option Council will only commit up to \$1 million towards the earthquake strengthening of the Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand. Increase on LTP budget (\$9.7m) of \$4.3m.

What do you think we should do?

Option 1

Fully Restored and Earthquake Strengthened Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre

Likely consequences

- **Impact on rates:** \$0.89m per year
- **Impact on debt:** \$12.1m
- **Impact on level of service:** Improved level of service

Estimated project cost

\$14m *

Option 2

Earthquake Strengthened Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre and Transformation of Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand

Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages

- Will improve the user experience of RDC services
- Will create a better-connected community
- Will increase community wellbeing
- Could be phased/staged easily

Disadvantages

- High cost
- Disconnected town hall from civic centre
- Only the Town Hall part of the current Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre will be safe, warm and compliant to the Building Act, other parts of the building may need to be removed

Risk level

- **Very High** – Earthquake strengthening and renovation always comes with unknowns, the Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre and Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand are technically and structurally complex due to the age of the buildings

** Range of cost, because scope and complexity of Taihape Town Hall could be reduced with civic services relocated to the Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand. Increase on LTP budget (\$9.7m) of \$5.3m - \$8.3m.

What do you think we should do?

Option 2

Earthquake Strengthened Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre and Transformation of Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand

Likely consequences

- **Impact on rates:** \$0.9m-\$1.17m per year
- **Impact on debt:** \$13.1-\$16.1m
- **Impact on level of service:** Improved level of service

Estimated project cost

\$15m - 18m **

We want to know how often you used the Taihape Town Hall when it was still open and before COVID.

Make a submission during this year's Annual Plan Consultation and let us know so we can make smarter investment decisions.



Whiringa Tuarua | Key Choice 2
Marton Civic Centre



As outlined in previous years, we are looking to develop a new Civic Centre in Marton's town centre; something that we know will come with significant costs.

A new Civic Centre would bring Marton's library, information centre, council head office and emergency management under one roof. This new space will help to transform the Marton library experience into an inviting centre for learning and interaction, improve the customer and staff user experience of Council facilities, as well as increase the efficiency of Council services.

The Long-Term Plan (LTP) 2021-31 includes a total project budget of \$19m for the Marton Civic Centre.

There are existing buildings and sites that could be sold to offset some of the costs.

To make sure we had all of the information we needed to make a decision on how to progress with the Marton Civic Centre, Council engaged an expert to produce a Better Business Case. The Better Business Case process helps us to understand the wider context, the problems and potential solutions, the objectives and needs of the community, and what options we have in front of us for the Marton Civic Centre.

As part of this process, we had to assess a wide range of realistic options against how well they meet the spending objectives and critical success factors for the project; then from this, create a short list with a number of possible options that are identified and examined in further detail.

From this business case, Council decided that the community should be consulted on two options, both of which will provide spaces to bring the community together.

These options are:

- 1. Demolish existing buildings and replace with new purpose built facility (preferred option)** – this includes demolishing the Cobbler, Abraham and Williams and Davenport buildings on the corner of Broadway and High Street, Marton, subject to resource consent. A new building would be constructed on the same site to accommodate civic functions from 46 High Street, Marton, a new learning and interaction centre (library) and various meeting spaces for the community.
- 2. Refurbish Existing Buildings, Preserving Some Heritage Features, where possible** – this includes refurbishing the Cobbler, Abraham and Williams and Davenport buildings on the corner of Broadway and High Street, Marton to accommodate civic functions from 46 High Street, Marton, a new learning and interaction centre (library) and various meeting spaces for the community. It is anticipated some heritage features will be preserved and some parts of the existing buildings will be demolished, this is subject to resource consent and design.



High level concept designs for indicative purposes only.

10 Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

Options



Option 1
Demolish existing buildings and replace with new purpose built facility
Advantages and Disadvantages
Advantages

- Meets and exceeds all objectives defined in the Better Business Case
- Revitalisation of Marton’s town centre
- Purpose built construction results in highest efficiency use of the building
- Resolves liability issues around the empty corner buildings on Broadway
- Does not require temporary offices during construction

Disadvantages

- High cost
- Limited parking
- Resource consent required for demolition (some of the buildings are heritage listed)

Risk level

- **Very High** – Resource consent is required for demolition due to heritage status

What do you think we should do?

Option 1
Demolish existing buildings and replace with new purpose built facility
Likely consequences

- **Impact on rates:** \$2.4m per year
- **Impact on debt: \$33m**
- **Impact on level of service:** Improved level of service

Estimated project cost
\$33m *

* Increase on LTP budget (\$19m) of \$14m.

Option 2
Refurbish Existing Buildings, Preserving Some Heritage Features, where possible
Advantages and Disadvantages
Advantages

- Preserves some heritage features
- Meets and exceeds all objectives defined in the Better Business Case
- Revitalisation of Marton’s town centre
- Purpose build construction results in highest efficiency use of the building
- Resolves liability issues around the empty corner buildings on Broadway
- Does not require temporary offices during construction

Disadvantages

- High cost
- Limited parking
- Resource consent required for refurbishment (some of the buildings are heritage listed)

Risk level

- **Very High** – Resource consent is required for refurbishment due to heritage status

What do you think we should do?

Option 2
Refurbish Existing Buildings, Preserving Some Heritage Features, where possible
Likely consequences

- **Impact on rates:** \$2.41m per year
- **Impact on debt: \$34m**
- **Impact on level of service:** Improved level of service

Estimated project cost
\$34m **

** Increase on LTP budget (\$19m) of \$15m.

Rangitikei District Council

Whiringa Tuatoru | Key Choice 3

New active mobility pathway along Calico Line, Marton



Council has been asked to consider installing an active mobility pathway along Calico Line, from Ngā Tawa Road to town.

The draft Community Spatial Plan, Pae Tawhiti Rangitikei Beyond, currently being consulted on, includes an active mobility pathway 'town loop' for Marton, which covers both Ngā Tawa Road and Calico Line from town to Ngā Tawa Road.

While plans to construct a pathway along Ngā Tawa Road are already in place, we are seeking your views on what we should do about the Calico Line pathway. A proposed plan of the pathway is on our website. Ngā Tawa School have requested the pathway along Calico Line is prioritised to address ongoing concerns about the safety of students who walk into Marton from the school.

Council is considering two options as outlined below. We need the community to help us decide whether you would like us to invest to make sure this path is planned in the 2023/24 financial year, or delay the decision and seek funding from Waka Kotahi.

These options are:

- 1. Basic path (preferred option)** – Council undertakes the minimum work required to design and build a gravel pathway from the intersection of Calico Line and Ngā Tawa Road, Marton through to the existing footpath on Bredins Line - \$275,000, capital (debt funded), during 2023/24.
- 2. Wait and apply for funding** – Council does not take action this financial year on the Calico Line pathway. A work plan will be submitted to Waka Kotahi for the 2024-27 funding round, within which Council can apply to have this pathway subsidised by Waka Kotahi. The work will have to fall in the 2024-27 period, and it is not guaranteed that this project will meet the funding criteria.

Options

Option 1

Build a new basic pathway

Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages

- Provides safer passage for students of Ngā Tawa school in 2023/2024
- Improves our connections to the wider Marton township.

Disadvantages

- If we do not wait for Waka Kotahi funding, we could end up paying more than we need to for the project
- The project will be debt-funded

Cost: \$275,000 capital (debt funded)



What do you think we should do?

Option 1

Build a new basic pathway

Likely consequences

- **Impact on rates:** \$20,000 per year
- **Impact on debt:** \$275,000
- **Impact on level of service:** Improved connections

Option 2

Wait and apply for funding

Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages

- Waka Kotahi may fund or subsidise the new pathway
- Council may not have to pay the full amount and may be able to put Council funding towards other projects in the community

Disadvantages

- Waka Kotahi are not guaranteed to fund or subsidise this project
- The project may take a lot longer to get off the ground
- Ngā Tawa students are not guaranteed safe passage to and from school in 2023/2024

Cost: Dependent on Waka Kotahi approval.

What do you think we should do?

Option 2

Wait and apply for funding

Likely consequences

- **Impact on rates:** \$0 for 2023/24
- **Impact on debt:** \$0 for 2023/24
- **Impact on level of service:** Stays the same

Ngā kaupapa matua

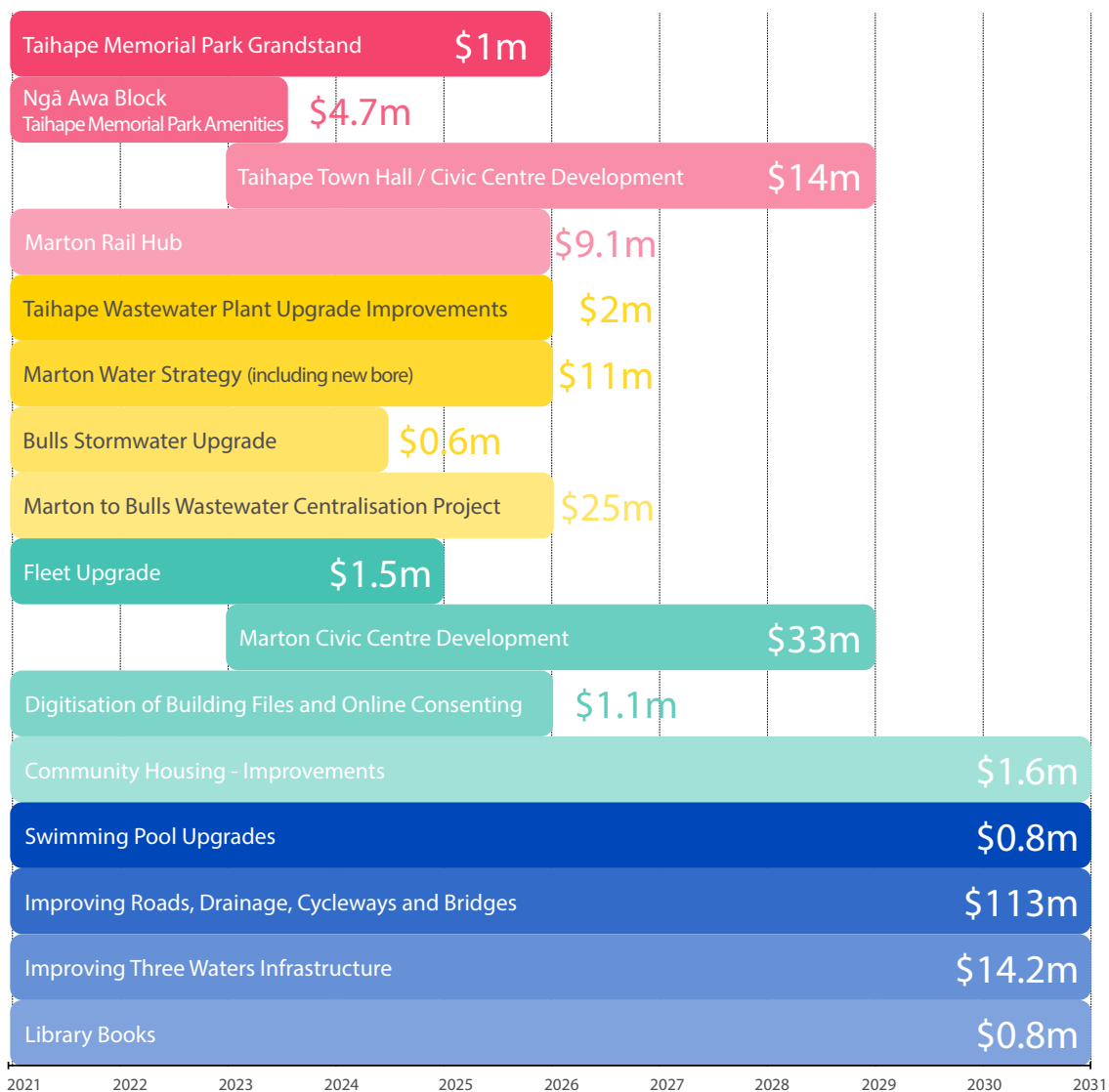
What key projects are we planning?

Infrastructure accounts for more than 80 per cent of the Council's operating expenditure and almost all of Council's capital expenditure.

To keep moving forward, we need to deliver a huge range of infrastructure and other projects. We need to do this while maintaining a balance between delivering our services, getting the best value for our district, ensuring equity between generations and fairly sharing the cost.

We need to stay within our financial limits so we can keep on track while implementing our plans and ensuring a great future for our communities.

Our full Financial and Infrastructure Strategy (which you can find online) details the key infrastructural issues we face over the next 30 years, the costs and service implications, and how we plan to manage them.



Rangitikei District Council

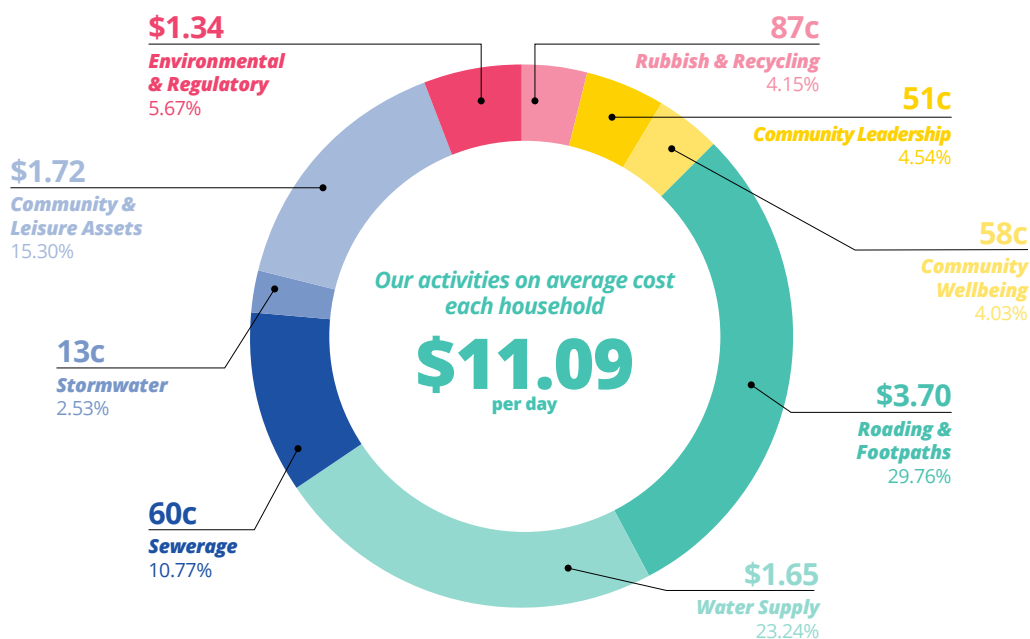
Ngā tāke kaunihera
What will our rates look like?

Every year, we collect rates from property owners in our District to cover the costs in our budget, pay back some debt (if we have any) and store some away for future renewals of our assets (depreciation). Rates are allocated among Council's activities, after consideration of a number of factors which include external sources of revenue and respective levels of expenditure.

In our District we have about 8,216 rateable properties and the amount of money needed to pay for Council services and facilities is divided between these properties.

The amount charged is different for each property and how much you pay can depend on things like:

- The capital value of your property including improvements
- What services the property owners/occupiers receive or are likely to benefit from
- Targeted rates applied to a specific area or scheme



Council is increasing its rates at a higher level than was stated in the LTP.

Like many Councils, we are facing an unprecedented economic climate that includes increasing inflation, employment shortages, significant weather events and increasing interest costs. Although Council has identified a number of cost savings efficiencies, we are proposing a rate increase that is higher than the figure stated in the LTP. The LTP included a rate increase of 6.54% for 2023/24, however it is now expected that the average rate increase for existing ratepayers will be around 9.01%. Coupled with growth in the District's rating base, this should generate an additional 10.01% in Council's rating revenue.

The table below shows the total rates increases (excluding penalties and remissions) for the next 10 years based on our LTP. These are the proposed total increases across the District and will vary from property to property. To view the impact on sample properties refer to page 87 of the Draft Annual Plan. You can also see what your projected rate increase is likely to be by using Council's Rates Calculator on our website. www.rangitikei.govt.nz/rates

Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	Y7	Y8	Y9	Y10
7.07%	7.29%	10.01%	6.54%	8.79%	5.54%	3.79%	3.79%	2.54%	2.04%

14 Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future

Ngā nama pūtea What about debt?

While we do our best to maintain our District’s growth and live within our means, sometimes we need to utilise borrowed funds to support our projects.

Borrowing allows us to get the things we need now, and pay it off over time. Repaying loans over time also means that current and future ratepayers contribute to the cost of the asset that they both benefit from.

Three Waters Reform

The Government has signalled its intent to reform the way Councils own and manage their assets related to the three waters (stormwater, wastewater, and drinking water). The anticipated outcome of this is that Council will transfer its three waters related assets to an external entity on 30 June 2024. This would also result in Council no longer receiving related revenue or incurring related expenses in relation to the three waters groups of activities. Further, Council would receive compensation for its three waters related debt (see below).

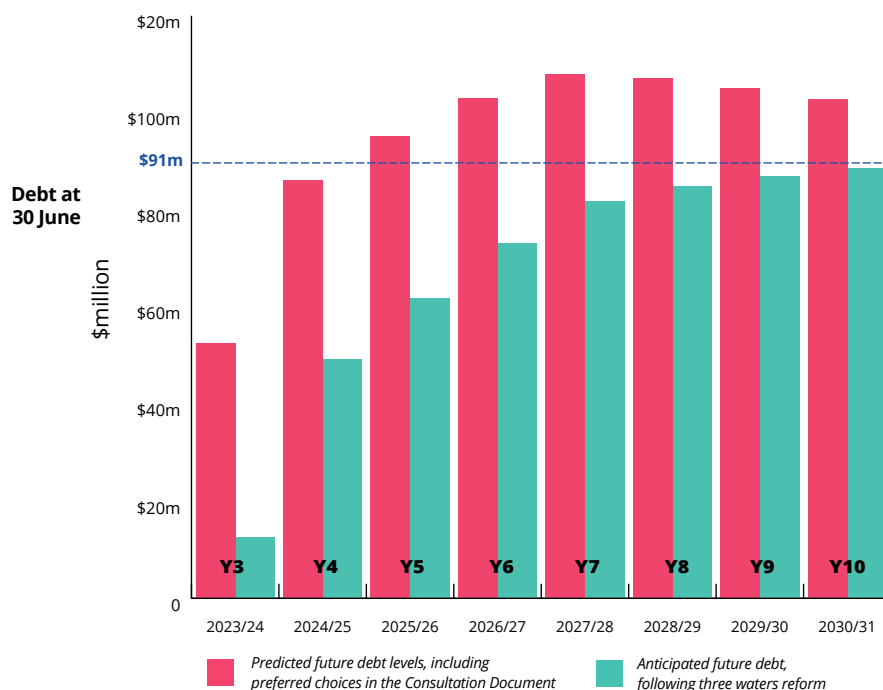
Such reform would have a significant impact on Council’s Statement of Financial Position, including debt levels, from 30 June 2024 and its subsequent financial statements thereafter. The exact financial impact of these proposed reform cannot be reliably estimated until much nearer to 30 June 2024.

Predicted Future Debt Levels

Council’s predicted future debt levels, including Council’s preferred choices in this Consultation Document, are shown in the graph below (pink bars). As can be seen, these debt levels exceed Council’s debt ceiling of \$91m calculated at the time of Council’s current Long Term Plan in 2021. Council recognises however that these predicted debt levels are likely to be significantly impacted by the proposed three waters reform. As noted above, under this reform Council will have debt associated with three waters assets repaid by Central Government; Council has already started these discussions with Central Government. The debt graph below shows Council’s anticipated future debt following three waters reform and the associated debt payment from Central Government (notionally estimated at the time of asset transfer on 30 June 2024 to be \$40m - although the debt repayment may be staggered over a number of years) (green bars).

In addition, the green bars incorporate current debt interest rates which are higher than those calculated at the time of the 2021-2031 Long Term Plan.

Council’s future debt ceiling will be reviewed for the 2024-34 Long Term Plan.



Rangitikei District Council

Ngā whakapau pūtea What do we spend our money on?

Council funds and looks after assets and infrastructure in our District, such as roads, pipes, buildings, parks, town signage and rubbish bins.

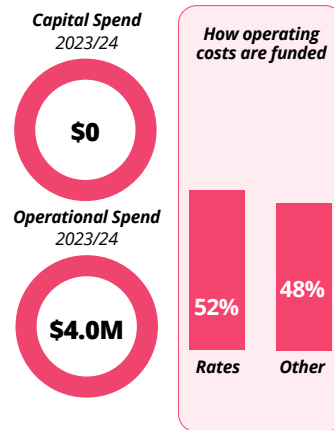
The money we spend on developing, upgrading or maintaining physical assets is known as **capital expenditure**.

Council's capital expenditure is generally funded by debt, grants, subsidies and/or rates. Additional debt will mostly be in relation to the acquisition and construction of new assets and infrastructure, rather than the replacement of existing assets and infrastructure.

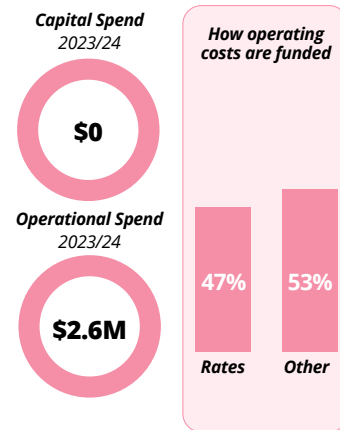
We also fund and take care of many services in our District, including running, monitoring and regulating the goings-on in our communities. This is known as **operational expenditure**.



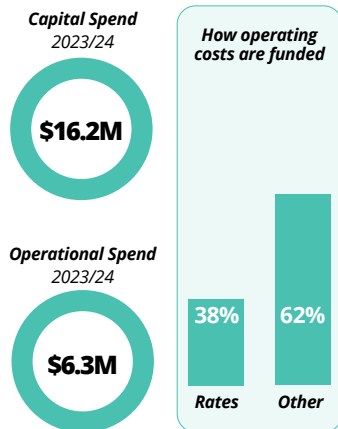
Environmental & Regulatory



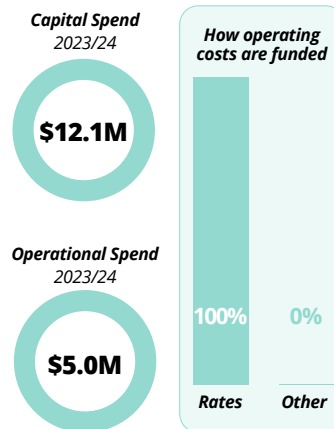
Rubbish & Recycling



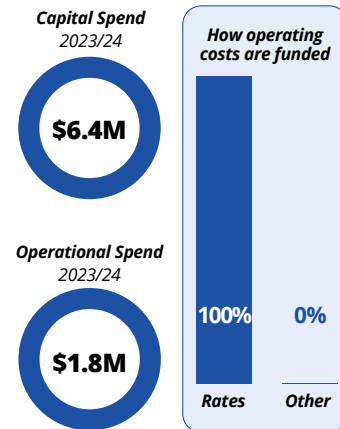
Roading & Footpaths



Water Supply

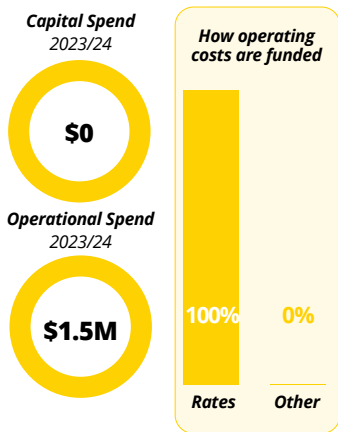


Sewerage

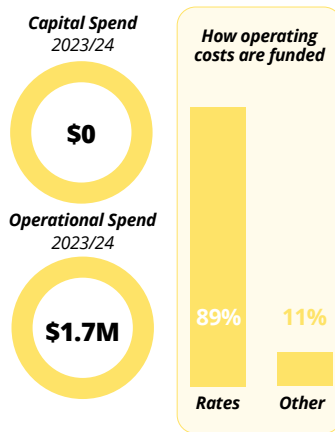




Community Leadership



Community Wellbeing



Reducing community funding to lower rates



We know that there are significant pressures on our community, and we want to reduce Council expenditure where we can and keep rate increases as low as possible.

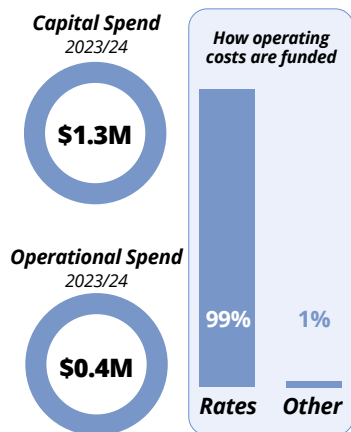
As a result of increasing cost pressures from inflation, depreciation, the impact from significant weather events, salary payments to staff to align with the median of the local government sector, fuel increases, and water compliance, Rangitikei District Council are looking at reducing the funding that is available for the community to apply for, including removing half of the Event Sponsorship Scheme funding, removing the Parks Upgrade partnership funding, and removing the funding provision from the current placemaking fund.

Community groups and individuals are encouraged to make submissions for funding through this annual plan process and Council will consider these as part of its deliberations on all submissions.

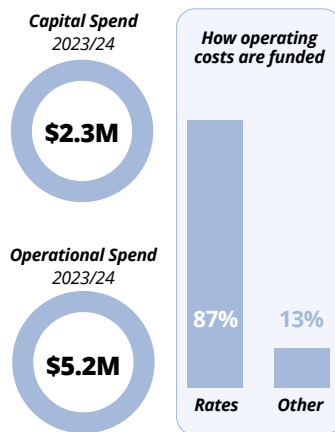
This reduction in the amount of funding for these initiatives will ultimately help to reduce Council expenditure and lower rates for 2023/2024.



Stormwater



Community & Leisure Assets



Kōrero Mai

Have your say on the 2023/24 Annual Plan by 5pm, Tuesday 25 April.

Rangitikei District Council



**Kōrero
Mai**

**Have your say on the
2023/24 Annual Plan by
5pm, Tuesday 25 April.**

18 *Tirohanga Whakamua - Look to the future*

Ngā ratanga wai
Three Waters Reform Update

As outlined on page 15, the Government intends to proceed with a reform that will change the way Councils own and manage their assets related to the three waters (wastewater, stormwater, and drinking water).

Here in Rangitikei, these services are delivered by Manawatū District Council under a shared services agreement, funded through rates. When the reform is complete, there will be four new entities created that would take control of drinking water, wastewater and stormwater across New Zealand.

The four entities are geographically split across the country and are referred to as A, B, C and D. Rangitikei District sits within entity B, alongside much of the central North Island. Council is participating in transition work to migrate assets and staff into these new entities.

Like many other councils in New Zealand, we have concerns about this reform. We are doing everything we can to engage in the project to make these concerns heard and get the best outcome for our community.

The Department of Internal Affairs are the Government agency leading this reform – you can find extensive information about the progress and next steps on their website www.dia.govt.nz/Three-Waters-Reform-Programme.

**Three Waters Reform Financial Support to Local Authorities
“Better Off Funding”**

Central Government has committed to provide funding support for Councils to ensure no local authority is financially or materially in a worse off position to provide services to its community.

Their “better off” package supports Local Government to invest in the well-being of their communities.

Council’s allocation is for up to \$13M which is dependent on Council applications for funding being approved. Council’s application during the first funding round was approved in full, totalling \$3.33M for the following initiatives:

- A business case for housing
- Development of a Climate Impact Strategy and Action Plan
- Accelerating the District Plan Review
- Flood Protection for Marton CBD
- Hautapu River Parks Project
- Taihape Civic Centre
- Town Centre Regeneration
- Te Roopuu Ahi Kaa – Ngā Marae o Rangitikei Water Compliance

Rēti Ngāherehere Hou

Introduction of a Forestry Differential

During the 2022/2023 Annual Plan, Council consulted on a potential rating differential for properties used primarily for forestry. A rating differential is a different rating level for a particular category or type of rateable land, in this instance 'forestry land'.

Like several other councils, we looked to introduce a rating differential to fund damage caused to the roading network by forestry trucks. There are about 40,000 square metres of road damage caused by forestry traffic every year which, at the time of our initial consultations, cost around \$480,000 each year to repair. Of this amount, Council needs to pay \$175,000 after Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency) contributions. The proposed rate differential would raise around an extra \$50,000 towards this cost which is split amongst forestry property owners.

The Forestry Differential was proposed at a rate of 1.5 (50% increase) for the 2023/24 year, and future differential rates were to be considered as part of the development of the 2024-2034 Long Term Plan.

During previous consultation in 2022 Council received a number of submissions which provided valuable feedback on this proposal. In response, Council decided to delay the introduction of a differential on the roading rate to allow further engagement with iwi and the forestry sector. This further engagement was done in late 2022 / early 2023.

Following this further engagement members of the forestry sector offered to come up with an alternative solution to the differential. They are now working towards formally agreeing to a funding scheme where each member:

- agrees (unconditionally), that in advance of the financial year, a quarterly payment will be made, which covers a proportion of the overall amount
- cross-guarantees other members' contributions
- agrees that any non-payment under this agreement will see this arrangement cancelled for future years and replaced with a forestry rating differential (which would be increased in the first year to recognise the non-payment that triggered this)

If the above formal funding scheme cannot be set up a 1.5 rating differential will be established on land rated as forestry land.

Ngā momo uiuinga

What else are we consulting on?

Proposed Schedule of Fees and Charges 2023/24

Fees and charges allow us to pass on some costs directly to those who use particular services and facilities, like the transfer station or hiring a hall.

This reduces the amount of funding collected through rates.

The Proposed Schedule of Fees and Charges for 2023/24 has been reviewed and proposes an increase to all fees by 6%, which is the CPI index provided by economic consultancy BERL. Fees set by legislation or regulation are unchanged.

Other changes have been made in the following areas:

- **Regulatory** - Adjustments to several charges and deposits to better reflect staff time, including the addition of several categories. Simplification of staff rates.
- **Halls** - Adjustments to the formula by which longer periods and not-for-profit usage are charged, and simplification of the range of hireage rates for some halls.
- **Waste** - Increase in weighbridge charges to reflect increased disposal costs including central government waste levy.
- **Miscellaneous charges** - various adjustments to reflect Ministry of Justice guidelines, change in Ward structure, and removal of unused categories.

Traffic and Parking Bylaw

The Traffic and Parking Bylaw is currently being reviewed by the Council, with the aim of simplifying or removing elements that may overlap with existing legislation or are addressed through other means. The proposed amendments would allow the Council to restrict lane usage based on the type of vehicle or goods being carried, but only after careful consideration of the rationale and purpose of the restriction.

Rates Remission Policy Amendment

The Rates Remission Policy was reviewed and adopted on 9 June 2022.

One of the changes made was the removal of the category "contiguous rating units owned or leased by a single ratepayer". Contiguous units are adjacent or touching properties that share a common boundary or wall.

This removal was based on the understanding that these remissions were already covered under the Local Government (Rating) Act 2022. However, this legislation refers to two or more rating units being owned by the same person, while the previous policy also covered rates for contiguous units leased by the same person. Council's intention was to continue providing these remissions to contiguous units, both leased or owned by a single ratepayer, so is proposing to reinstate the removed section to ensure all affected ratepayers are covered.

Revenue and Financing Policy Amendment

Council is proposing changes to Part B of the Revenue and Financing Policy which outlines the way Council gets money for different activities. This is because there has been an increase in some fees and charges and Council also need to make some minor adjustments to how they allocate administrative costs. This means that we may change how the General Rate is distributed among different activities, however, these changes will not affect the total amount of money collected from rates.

Rangitikei District Council

Ngā kaikaunihera
Meet your Council

This is your Council. You've elected representatives from across the Rangitikei District to work alongside our community as we move towards making this place home.

We want to hear from you throughout this process. Get in touch with a Councillor from your ward if you would like to have a chat about this Consultation Document, or about the 2023/24 Annual Plan.



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027 617 7668
andy.watson@rangitikei.govt.nz



Deputy Mayor Dave Wilson ●
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Councillor Fiona (Fi) Dalgety ●
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Councillor Coral Raukawa ●
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Councillor Piki Te Ora Hiroa ●
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tracey.hiroa@rangitikei.govt.nz

- Central Ward
- Northern Ward
- Southern Ward
- Tiikeitia ki Tai (Coastal) Ward
- Tiikeitia ki Uta (Inland) Ward

2023/24 Annual Plan Consultation Document



Puka Tāpaetanga Submission Form

He aha tō tirohanga whakamua mō Rangitikei? Have your say on our 2023/24 Annual Plan

Submissions close at 5pm Tuesday, 25 April 2023.

Your Details

Ingoa/Name: _____

Tōpūtanga/Organisation (if applicable): _____

Kāinga noho/Address: _____

Īmēra/Email: _____

Waea/Phone: _____

Please tick this box if you would like to speak to your submission at the Council Hearings on 11 May. Someone will contact you to confirm this.

Please tick here if you want your details (but not your name) to remain private.

PLEASE NOTE:

Submissions on this Annual Plan are public information and your information and submission will be made available to the public as part of deliberations.

Your submission will only be used for the purpose of the Annual Plan process and will be held by Rangitikei District Council at 46 High St, Marton 4710. You may access the information and request its correction, if required.

Optional Demographic Information This is kept confidential for analysis only.

Age:	Gender:	Ethnicity:	How did you hear about this consultation?	
<input type="checkbox"/> <24	<input type="checkbox"/> Female	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Newspaper	<input type="checkbox"/> Facebook
<input type="checkbox"/> 25-34	<input type="checkbox"/> Male	_____	<input type="checkbox"/> Mail	<input type="checkbox"/> Other
<input type="checkbox"/> 35-44	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	Do you live in Rangitikei?	<input type="checkbox"/> Website	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> 45-54	<input type="checkbox"/> Prefer not to say		<input type="checkbox"/> Meeting	
<input type="checkbox"/> 55-64			<input type="checkbox"/> Yes - where?	
<input type="checkbox"/> 65>		<input type="checkbox"/> No - where?		

CUT-OUT SUBMISSION FORM

Tape edge together before free posting

Key Choice 1? (see page 8)

Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre

I prefer...

Option 1 * - Fully Restored and Earthquake Strengthened Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre

Option 2 - Earthquake Strengthened Taihape Town Hall / Civic Centre and Transformation of Taihape Memorial Park Grandstand

Something else

Comment: _____

Please include more pages if required.

* Council's preferred option.

Key Choice 2? (see page 10)

Marton Civic Centre

I prefer...

Option 1 * - Demolish existing buildings and replace with new purpose built facility

Option 2 - Refurbish Existing Buildings, Preserving Some Heritage Features, where possible

Something else

Comment: _____

Please include more pages if required.



**Kōrero
Mai**

**Have your say on the
2023/24 Annual Plan by
5pm, Tuesday 25 April.**

Rangitikei District Council

ITEM 9.1 ATTACHMENT 1



9.2 Mar-Apr 23 Contributions Report

Author: Kelly Widdowson, Strategic Advisor - Youth

1. Reason for Report

- 1.1 To inform Rangitikei Youth Council of their Projects and Community contributions to date.

2. Context

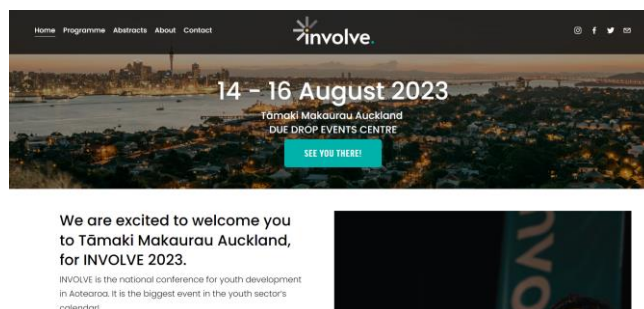
2.2 MARCH/APRIL 2023

- Youth Council Training Day at Awastone & BE360 Wellbeing Workshop (Feedback Required);
- Inaugural Meeting for 2023;
- Made Recommendation to Council to have Elected Members represent Youth Council in a formal capacity, which was accepted
- Scarecrow Judging alongside Constable Sara Morris;
- SHOTBRO Rangatahi Event;
- Community Spotlight in Marton 60+ Youth attended;
- Harvest Festival Kids games and Dunk Tank Feat HWTM Andy Watson;
- Community Easter Egg Hunt Taihape/Mangaweka/Huntermville/Marton;

3. Coming Up

3.4 APRIL/MAY 2023

- Youth Week! District Wide Youth Activities. Bulls/Marton/Whanganui/Taihape.
- Youth Awards – 19th May 2023 Bulls
- Ara Taiohi – Involve Conference



Recommendation

That the report 'Mar-Apr 23 Contributions Report' be received.

10 Meeting Closed.