

Briefing for Incoming Minister

INTERNAL AFFAIRS

October 2005

THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS



Te Tari Taiwhenua

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The Department of Internal Affairs at a glance

The Department of Internal Affairs' purpose is to serve and connect citizens, communities and government to build a strong, safe nation. The Department's vision is to be a recognised leader in public service – known for innovation, essential to New Zealand, and trusted to deliver.

In 2005, the Department administered six votes:

- Internal Affairs
- Ministerial Services
- Local Government
- Community and Voluntary Sector
- Civil Defence
- Racing

(Ethnic Affairs is a separate portfolio within Vote Internal Affairs.)

The Department administers approximately 80 Acts and sets of Regulations, and approximately 1500 'local' Acts.

The Department employs around 1,100 people in 17 centres in New Zealand, plus small offices in Sydney and London. It has revenues of almost \$150 million per year from both Crown and external sources. It is the responsible department for many Crown entities and other statutory bodies.

Vote: Internal Affairs

Under Vote: Internal Affairs, the Department of Internal Affairs:

- issues passports
- registers births, deaths, marriages and civil unions
- administers citizenship applications
- ensures gambling is fair, legal and honest
- enforces censorship law and promotes Internet safety
- administers community funding schemes
- provides support and policy advice for Ministers of the Crown in the areas of:
 - censorship
 - fire
 - gambling
 - identity
- monitors two Crown entities:
 - the Fire Service Commission

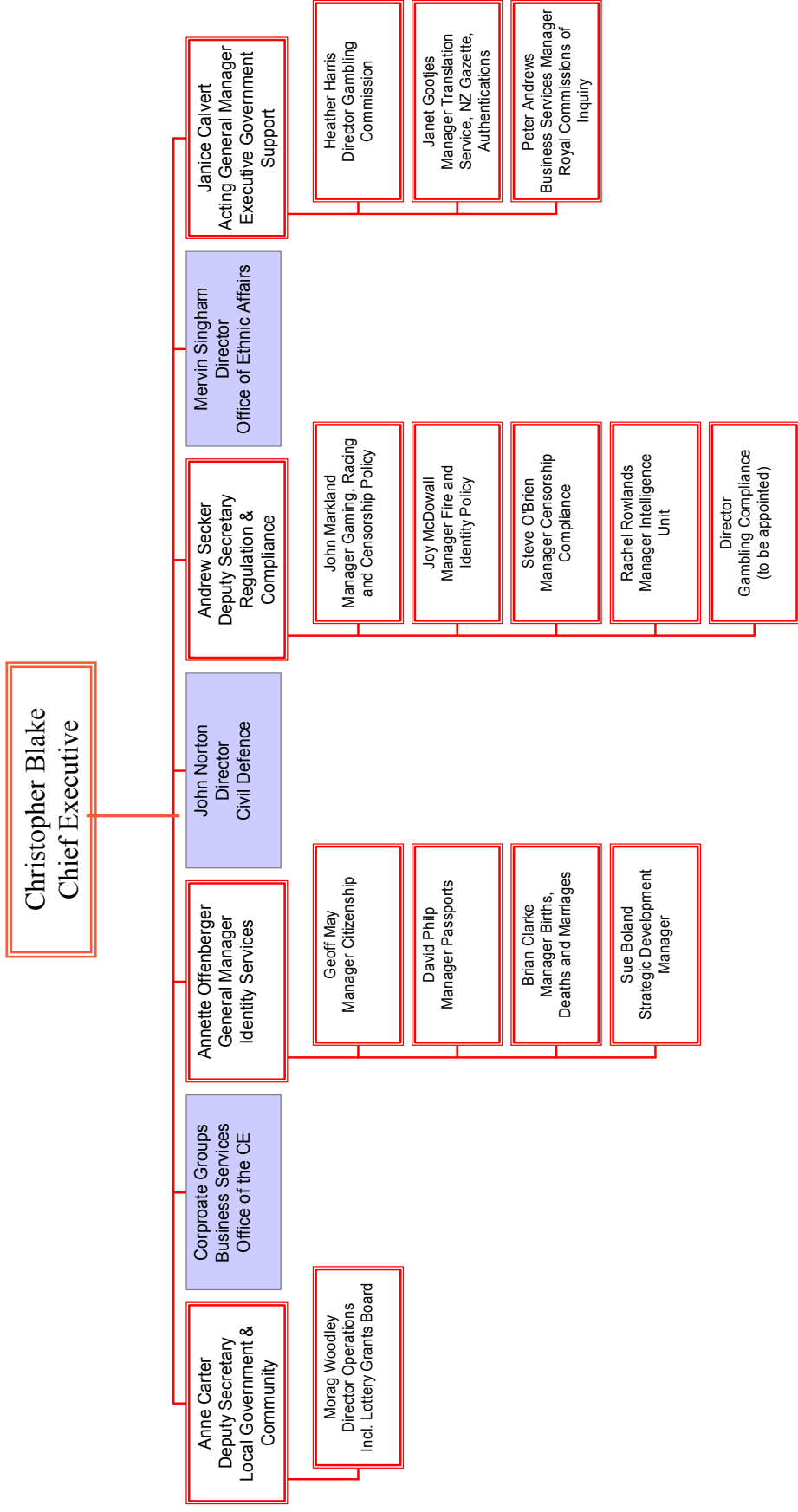
- the Office of Film and Literature Classification
- provides administrative or secretariat support to three statutory bodies:
 - the Gambling Commission
 - the Film and Literature Board of Review
 - The Lottery Grants Board.

Ethnic Affairs is also part of Vote Internal Affairs and was created in 1999 as a separate portfolio. A separate briefing has been prepared for the Ethnic Affairs portfolio.

Minister of Internal Affairs

Department of Internal Affairs Accountability Arrangements

This chart shows the areas and people of the Department of Internal Affairs (in red) who report to you as Minister of Internal Affairs.



Guide to this Briefing

This briefing includes chapters on each area within Vote: Internal Affairs

- Censorship
- Community Funding
- Fire
- Gambling
- Identity Services
- Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and other ad hoc bodies
- Translation Service, New Zealand Gazette and Authentications Unit.

(Please note that a separate briefing has been prepared for the Ethnic Affairs portfolio.)

Each chapter includes:

- introduction
- a sector overview
- the strategic and/or legislative framework
- specific ministerial responsibilities
- specific departmental roles
- key issues and opportunities
- functions and membership of relevant Crown entities and boards
- key stakeholders
- membership of Crown entities and other statutory bodies (where relevant).

The final section in the briefing summarises the appropriations for Vote: Internal Affairs.

Censorship

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CENSORSHIP

Introduction to Ministerial Role

STATUTORY POWERS OF THE MINISTER

As Minister, you have a number of functions relating to various bodies under the Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993 and the Crown Entities Act 2004, as follows:

Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC)

- to review and comment on OFLC's Statement of Intent (strategic direction) and to agree an annual Memorandum of Understanding and funding levels for OFLC
- to hold OFLC accountable for its the performance, and to be accountable to the House for OFLC's performance
- with concurrence of the Ministers of Women's Affairs and Justice, to recommend appointments (and related actions) of the Chief and Deputy Censors of Film and Literature
- to receive and table the annual report of the Office.

Film and Literature Board of Review

- with the concurrence of the Ministers of Women's Affairs and Justice, to recommend appointments (and related actions) to the Board.

Film and Video Labelling Body

- to approve any body or organisation as the labelling body
- to appoint community representatives.

Department of Internal Affairs

- direct disposal of equipment forfeited to the Crown.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Department's activities focus on enforcement of the Act and providing policy advice and support to you as Minister. Specific functions are:

- the Secretary for Internal Affairs appoints inspectors of publications
- the Secretary for Internal Affairs may submit any publication to OFLC for classification
- the Secretary may make written submissions on any publication the Secretary submitted to OFLC
- the Department determines applications from some defined classes of person seeking to apply to the Board for a review of decisions of the Censor.

CROWN ENTITIES AND OTHER STATUTORY BODIES

- Office of Film and Literature Classification
- Film and Literature Board of Review.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- Commissioner for Children
- Internet safety groups including ECPAT NZ, Stop Demand and the Internet Safety Group
- Society for the Promotion of Community Standards
- Publishers and distributors
- Film societies and film goers; people who use publications of all types which are restricted in any way
- Other relevant government agencies
- Internet service providers.

1. Sector Overview: Censorship

New forms of media, information storage and connectivity are changing the nature of censorship monitoring and enforcement. In particular, cheap and easy access to the Internet, increasing capacity of computer memory and broadband connections able to handle large volumes of files have increased the potential for harm to the community from objectionable material. Democracies throughout the world apply different censorship standards. Both challenges and opportunities are created by these changes. Social attitudes towards some forms of censorship continue to be varied in the community. There is controversy over some film classification decisions. There is widespread community support for enforcement activity directed at depictions of sexual abuse of children.

The Department set up its dedicated Censorship Compliance Unit in 1996. This unit enforces the Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993. Most of its work is proactive in monitoring, investigating and prosecuting Internet child pornography offences.

At the end of July 2005, the Department had:

- prosecuted 202 cases involving objectionable material – nearly all of it child pornography. Only one prosecution has not resulted in a conviction.
- a further 20-30 cases are before the courts at any one time
- maintained extensive links with overseas authorities and frequently exchanged information with Australian, European, Asian, and North American law enforcement agencies.

The main forms of “publication” dealt with by the Department are:

- films
- videos
- books
- magazines
- photographs
- sound recordings
- DVDs
- VCDs
- CD-Roms
- other computer-based media (jpgs, avi, mpegs, text files etc).
- computer and console games.

Objects such as carvings or statues which do not carry some form of depiction or writing are not considered to be publications. Live performances, television and radio broadcasting are not included under the Act.

2. Strategic and Legislative Framework: Censorship

The Department's strategy is to concentrate resources to produce real successes in limiting the activities of the worst censorship offenders by closing down sources of objectionable material; detecting and prosecuting those making, trading or possessing objectionable material; and co-operating with international agencies to close down international rings of offenders.

The Act seeks to maintain a balance between control of objectionable and restricted publications, and individual freedom of choice. There is a tension between the concept that the availability of some types of material may be "injurious to the public good", and section 14 of the Bill of Rights Act 1990, which states that everyone "has the right to freedom of expression, including the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information and opinions of any kind in any form".

Although the Act itself is administered by the Ministry of Justice, the Department is responsible for a range of censorship activities, the largest being detection and enforcement.

The key public policy issue in all discussions of censorship is the balance between the potential for objectionable material to cause harm and the right to freedom of expression and privacy. The structure of policy, semi-judicial and enforcement agencies is intended to promote this balance.

Key features of the Act are:

- the rating of films and videos by an industry-based labelling body. Ratings are not legally binding and are intended for consumer information.
- the classification of publications to restrict availability to particular persons or groups of persons (classified publications may also be subject to display restrictions). Classifications are determined by the Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC) and are legally enforceable.
- the banning of material which is objectionable (as determined by OFLC).
- appeal rights to the Film and Literature Board of Review in relation to OFLC decisions.
- Definition of "objectionable", and categories of material which may be objectionable if they "tend to promote" activities such as the sexual exploitation of children.
- offences and enforcement powers.

3. Minister's role: Censorship

As Minister, you have a number of functions relating to various bodies under the Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993 and the Crown Entities Act 2004, as follows:

Office of Film and Literature Classification (OFLC)

- to review and comment on OFLC's Statement of Intent (strategic direction) and to agree an annual Memorandum of Understanding and funding levels for OFLC
- to hold OFLC accountable for its the performance, and to be accountable to the House for OFLC's performance
- with concurrence of the Ministers of Women's Affairs and Justice, to recommend appointments (and related actions) of the Chief and Deputy Censors of Film and Literature
- to receive and table the annual report of the Office.

Film and Literature Board of Review

- with the concurrence of the Ministers of Women's Affairs and Justice, to recommend appointments (and related actions) to the Board.

Film and Video Labelling Body

- to approve any body or organisation as the labelling body subject to such conditions as the Minister sees fit; (the body must be representative of distributors, producers and exhibitors of films)
- to appoint community representatives.

Department of Internal Affairs

- direct disposal of equipment forfeited to the Crown.

4. Department's role: Censorship

CENSORSHIP COMPLIANCE UNIT

The Department has a dedicated censorship compliance unit which polices the Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993, spending the majority of its time on monitoring, investigating and prosecuting offences relating to images of the sexual abuse of children, acquired or distributed through the Internet. The Secretary for Internal Affairs appoints inspectors of publications.

OFFICE OF FILM AND LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION (OFLC, ALSO KNOWN AS 'THE CENSOR')

The Department provides advice to the Minister on appointments and policy issues arising from its activities in the censorship area, including matters such as the Crown's wider ownership interest in the organisation, its strategic direction and performance.

- The Secretary for Internal Affairs may submit any publication to OFLC for classification
- The Secretary may make written submissions on any publication submitted to OFLC.

The Minister is not responsible for the decisions of the Censor.

FILM AND LITERATURE BOARD OF REVIEW

The Department provides administrative support to, and funds the operations of, the Film and Literature Board of Review.

The Department also determines applications from some defined classes of person seeking to apply to the Board for a review of decisions of the Censor.

The Minister is not responsible for the decisions of the Board.

5. Key Issues and Themes: Censorship

PRIORITY ISSUES

Penalties for Censorship Offending

Recent amendments to the Act have brought penalties in line with those of other comparable jurisdictions by introducing significant prison sentences for serious offending. The legislative changes have also updated the Act to better enable it to deal with offending involving new technology. The Department anticipates that people who have committed offences since the amendments were passed will appear before the courts in the near future.

MEDIUM TERM ISSUES

Diminishing Applicability of the Classification System

The classification system assumes that material can be easily examined. However, computer games, for example, may contain material that cannot be readily accessed for classification purposes. The computer games industry has assisted OFLC in accessing a larger proportion of computer games in order to more accurately classify their contents.

A significant component of the classification system is effective pre-release intervention. However, the Internet has provided a new means of obtaining and accessing publications. People can very easily order books, CDs and videos directly from overseas and it is now possible for films to be downloaded via the Internet, bypassing the classification system.

Blurred Regulatory Distinctions

The evolution of technology is blurring the meaning of some laws designed to regulate media content in the pre-Internet era. Three examples relevant to censorship are:

- the line between “supplying” film and print publications and “broadcasting” is becoming blurred because the Internet can now carry real-time video, which can be viewed in the same way as television. To date, “supply” has largely been handled by a pre-release classification system while “broadcasting” has been handled by a post-broadcast complaints system.
- the line between “importing” material and downloading it from the Internet has grown increasingly blurred. The Customs and Excise Act 1996 now defines “importation” of objectionable material to include downloading such material. It is possible for a person who is found in possession of objectionable material to be charged with possession,

distribution or importation of objectionable material, depending on the circumstances of the case.

- the use of computers to commit most offences involving objectionable material has created some challenges to censorship law. The High Court has confirmed that electronic files were in fact “publications” within the meaning of the Act. In a separate case, the Christchurch District Court determined that a person who downloaded and viewed objectionable images but did not deliberately save them was guilty of possession of those objectionable images.

Classification System and Appeal Processes

The classification system continues to receive media attention. In recent years, the Society for the Promotion of Community Standards has frequently sought reviews of the classifications of many films and interim restriction orders to prevent the films being exhibited until a decision on the classification can be made. The Secretary for Internal Affairs may grant leave to members of the public who wish to have a classification reviewed. The Department has published guidelines for the exercise of the Secretary’s power to grant leave in order to create a more transparent review system.

The Department’s functions under the Act are Crown Entity monitoring, servicing, appointments and enforcement. Policy development, however, has generally been undertaken jointly between the Ministry of Justice and the Department of Internal Affairs (and at times the Ministry of Women’s Affairs).

6. Crown Entities and Statutory Bodies: Censorship

The Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993 establishes the Office of Film and Literature Classification and the Film and Literature Board of Review, and recognises a Film and Video Labelling Body.

Office of Film and Literature Classification

The OFLC is a Crown entity, headed by a Chief Censor, which classifies publications.

The Department:

- advises on the appointment of the Chief and Deputy Chief Censor and administers the appointment process
- monitors the performance of the Office as a Crown Entity
- provides policy advice to the Minister from a Crown entity monitoring perspective
- administers the payment of appropriation to OFLC.

Film and Literature Board of Review

The Film and Literature Board of Review is a statutory body, from which those dissatisfied with the decisions of the OFLC can seek reviews. The Board must conduct the review of any publication by way of re-examination without regard to the decision of the Office.

The Secretary for Internal Affairs:

- may grant leave to any person (other than those directly involved – listed in the Act) to apply to the Board for review of any publication.

The Department:

- arranges secretarial and other services to enable the Board to exercise its functions and powers.

Film and Video Labelling Body

The Film and Video Labelling Body is recognised under s.72 of the Act. It assigns ratings and descriptions to films, videos and related material, and issues labels showing these classifications.

The Department provides advice to the Minister on recognition of a body as the Labelling Body, and appointment of community representatives to it.

7. Key Stakeholders: Censorship

- The Ministry of Justice administers the Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act
- The Ministries of Justice and Women's Affairs, the Police and the Customs Service all have a policy interest in censorship issues
- The Minister of Consumer Affairs recommends appointments of community representatives on the Film and Video Labelling Body
- The Commissioner for Children has a key role in advocacy for child protection
- Internet safety groups including ECPAT NZ, Stop Demand and the Internet Safety Group
- Society for the Promotion of Community Standards
- Publishers and distributors
- Film societies and film goers; people who use publications of all types which are restricted in any way
- Internet service providers.

Membership of Statutory Bodies: Censorship

MEMBERS OF THE FILM AND LITERATURE BOARD OF REVIEW

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Claudia Elliott (President) | 12 June 2001 | 1 June 2004* |
| Greg Presland (Deputy President) | 12 June 2001 | 1 June 2004* |
| Mark Andersen | 12 June 2001 | 1 June 2004* |
| Peter Cartwright | 12 June 2001 | 1 June 2004* |
| Dr Brian McDonnell | 12 June 2001 | 1 June 2004* |
| Marion Orme | 12 June 2001 | 1 June 2004* |
| Dr Lalita Rajasingham | 12 June 2001 | 1 June 2004* |
| Stephen Stehlin | 12 June 2001 | 1 June 2004* |
| Ani Waaka | 1 September 2003 | 31 August 2006 |

* Extended until after the election

COMMUNITY REPRESENTATIVES TO FILM AND VIDEO LABELLING BODY

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Carole Gribble | 20 November 1994 | No expiry date |
| Carol Hughes | 20 November 1994 | No expiry date |
| Manying IP | 20 November 1994 | No expiry date |
| Shila Nair | 2 February 2004 | No expiry date |
| Anoma De Silva | 2 February 2004 | No expiry date |

OFFICE OF FILM AND LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Bill Hastings | 18 October 1999 | 19 October 2006 |
| Nicola McCully | 17 September 2002 | 16 September 2005* |

* Extended until after the election

Community Funding

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COMMUNITY FUNDING

Introduction to Ministerial Role

STATUTORY POWERS OF THE MINISTER

The Minister has responsibility for the Lottery Grants Board under the Gambling Act 2003, which provides for the Minister to:

- preside over the Lottery Grants Board
- recommend appointments to the Lottery Grants Board and make appointments to the distribution committees
- establish distribution committees to make grants for community purposes
- vary the purpose of the committees or disestablish them
- approve grants from the Minister's Discretionary Fund
- determine the fee structure for the Lottery Grants Board and the distribution committee members, in line with the State Services Commission framework
- approve the annual Lottery Grants Board's administration budget
- present the Lottery Grants Board's annual report to Parliament.

There are no statutory powers associated with the Significant Community Based Projects Fund.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Department's activities in the community funding area of the Internal Affairs portfolio focus on administering the Significant Community Based Projects Fund, providing administrative support for the Lottery Grants Board, and providing policy advice and support to you as Minister.

The Secretary for Internal Affairs has statutory functions relating to the Lottery Grants Board set out in the Gambling Act 2003. These functions are concerned with management and investment of Lottery profits, receiving applications for funding and allocating applications to the appropriate distribution committees. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Secretary of the Lottery Grants Board to assist in carrying out these statutory functions.

CROWN ENTITIES AND OTHER STATUTORY BODIES

- Lottery Grants Board.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- Community groups
- Ministers, especially those with portfolios likely to generate applications for funding
- Local government and other community funders
- Statutory bodies – receiving funding.

1. Sector Overview

The Significant Community-Based Projects Fund is a recently established community funding scheme administered by the Department under Vote Internal Affairs. Lottery grants funding is administered by the Department (according to a Memorandum of Understanding with the Lottery Grants Board) under Vote Community and Voluntary Sector.

SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITY BASED PROJECTS FUND

There is a range of community-based projects, which cross portfolio areas and are of regional or national significance, that have been unable to progress either because they cannot access appropriate funding or the available funding is insufficient. To avoid an ad hoc approach to funding such projects, the Significant Community-Based Projects Fund was announced in Budget 2005. \$32 million is available over the next four years for distribution to community groups.

The Fund is to support major community-based projects that have significant community support and participation. These projects will have a range of benefits that contribute to regional or national outcomes. Projects may cover a number of sectors including the arts, culture and heritage, sport and recreation, conservation and environment, tourism and economic development.

The Fund is a mechanism to obtain support when all other avenues have been exhausted. It may assist with the last bit of funding needed to complete a major project. Projects that are funded are likely to be those that have sought (and received) money from a range of government and non-government sources but still cannot obtain sufficient funding to complete their work.

LOTTERY GRANTS

The New Zealand Lottery Grants Board (the Board) is a statutory body that determines the proportion of lottery profits allocated for distribution.

The Board determines the proportions of profits of New Zealand lotteries, such as Lotto, Lotto Strike, Instant Kiwi and Keno to be allocated to the Lottery Distribution Committees (LDCs) and to statutory bodies (Creative New Zealand, the New Zealand Film Commission, and Sport and Recreation New Zealand).

Lottery Distribution Committees distribute the profits of New Zealand lotteries as allocated by the Lottery Grants Board. \$56 million is available to distribute to community groups in 2005/6.

The current Lottery Distribution Committees are:

- *The National Community Distribution Committee*, which considers applications from national organisations or nationally co-ordinated applications for community purposes. This Committee has two subcommittees: Pacific Provider Development and Individuals with Disabilities
- *Eleven Regional Committees*, aligned with local government boundaries, serve local community needs
- *Four national committees with specific purposes*: Lottery Outdoor Safety Committee, Environment and Heritage Committee, Marae Heritage and Facilities Committee, and the Health Research Committee
- *The Minister's Discretionary Fund*.

2. Strategic and Legislative Framework

The Significant Community-Based Projects Fund was established in Budget 2005 and the criteria set by Cabinet.

The Lottery Grants Board is established under the Gambling Act (2003) (also refer to the section on Gambling).

3. Minister's role

SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECTS FUND

Applications for funding will be assessed by officials, drawing on expert advice where appropriate. Advice on applications will be presented to the Minister of Internal Affairs who will refer eligible applications to the Cabinet Policy Committee.

LOTTERY GRANTS BOARD

The Minister has responsibility for the Board under the Gambling Act which provides for the Minister to:

- preside over the Lottery Grants Board
- recommend appointments to the Lottery Grants Board and make appointments to the distribution committees
- establish distribution committees to make grants for community purposes
- vary the purpose of the committees or disestablish them
- approve grants from the Minister's Discretionary Fund
- determine the fee structure for the Lottery Grants Board and the distribution committee members, in line with the State Services Commission framework
- approve the annual Lottery Grants Board's administration budget
- present the Lottery Grants Board's annual report to Parliament.

4. Department's role

SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECTS FUND

The Department provides the secretariat support for the Fund. The secretariat supports an inter-department officials group that assesses all applications. Officials, and sector experts as required, will provide advice on applications that meet the eligibility criteria set by Cabinet. Ministers make funding decisions at Cabinet Policy Committee meetings. The secretariat will publicise the Fund, develop application material, pay grants and provide accountability and monitoring services.

LOTTERY GRANTS BOARD

The Department:

- administers the appointments process for members of the Lottery Distribution Committees
- provides policy advice
- administers Grants Online
- screens applications for grants
- provides secretarial services to the Distribution Committees
- promotes the work of the committees and publicises the availability of grants
- monitors grants to ensure they are used for the purpose for which they are given
- audits randomly-selected grants and investigates allegations of misuse and incidents of non-reporting
- manages the investment and disbursement of funding from the profits of New Zealand lotteries and presents the accounts for audit.

5. Key Issues and Themes: Community Funding

SIGNIFICANT COMMUNITY-BASED PROJECTS FUND

The first funding round commenced this year with decisions expected by May 2006.

Establishing the evaluation of both the Fund and the projects that receive funding is a strategic priority for the Department. The evaluation will be conducted in three stages: an evaluation of the design after the first funding round, an evaluation of the processes, procedures, methods and practices in the following year and in 2008/09 an evaluation of the impact of the Fund on regional and national outcomes.

LOTTERY GRANTS BOARD

The strategic priorities for the Lottery Grants Board include developing a stronger relationship with local government and other funders of community groups, increasing the amount of information and analysis available for decision-making and implementing an outcome focus for grant making.

6. Crown Entities and Statutory Bodies

There are no Crown entities or statutory bodies associated with the Significant Community-Based Projects Fund.

The Lottery Grants Board is a statutory body.

7. Key Stakeholders

- Community groups
- Ministers, especially those with portfolios likely to generate applications to the Significant Community-Based Projects Fund (such as arts, culture and heritage, conservation, environment, economic development, sport and recreation, and tourism)
- Local government and other funders of regional and national community-led projects.

Membership of Statutory Bodies: Lottery Grants Board

NEW ZEALAND LOTTERY GRANTS BOARD

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| The Responsible Minister is the Presiding Member | Ex Officio | Ex Officio |
| Prime Minister or Appointed Representative | Ex Officio | Ex Officio |
| Leader of the Opposition or Appointed Representative | Ex Officio | Ex Officio |
| Margaret Mohi | 15 December 2004 | 14 December 2007 |
| Garth Nowland-Foreman | 26 June 2002 | 25 June 2008 |
| Philip Harington | 15 March 2001 | 13 March 2007 |

National Lottery Distribution Committees

NATIONAL COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Duncan Taylor | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Nagalingham Rasalingam | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Bryan Jackson (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Amohaere Houkamau | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Betty Cuthbert | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |

LOTTERY ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Peter Kerridge (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Des Kahotea | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Sue Bennett | 6 May 2005 | 5 May 2008 |
| Vern Walsh | 1 February 2002 | 5 May 2008 |
| Lorraine Wilson | 1 February 2002 | 5 May 2008 |

LOTTERY HEALTH RESEARCH DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dr Vicki Cameron | 15 December 2004 | 14 December 2007 |
| Dr Beverly Lawton | 6 May 2005 | 5 May 2008 |
| Dr Tim Anderson | 22 December 2003 | 21 December 2006 |
| Prof Linda Holloway (Presiding Member) | 30 March 1999 | 21 December 2006 |
| Prof Graham Le Gros | 1 September 1999 | 21 December 2006 |

LOTTERY MARAE HERITAGE AND FACILITIES DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Dame Georgina Kirby | 2 February 1998 | 31 May 2005 (12 mth extension) |
| Inez Kingi | 2 February 1998 | 31 May 2005 (12 mth extension) |
| Ngaire Te Hira | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Hon Koro Wetere (Presiding Member) | 2 February 1998 | 31 May 2005 (12 mth extension) |
| Haare Williams | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |

Lottery Regional Distribution Committees

LOTTERY NORTHLAND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Colleen Ulrich | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Yvonne Sharp (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Andrew Sarich | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Margaret Ryan-Bell | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Tapihana Shelford | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |

LOTTERY AUCKLAND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Judith Thompson (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Robert Scott | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Lindsey Rea | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Savaii Leutele | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Lyn Henry | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |

LOTTERY WAIKATO COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Alison Van der Heyden | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Bruce Thomas (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Judi Muru | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Angus McConnell | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Anwar Ghani | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |

LOTTERY BAY OF PLENTY/GISBORNE COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Molly Pardoe | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Jo-Anne La Grouw | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Olive Isaacs | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Peter Coughlan (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Mary Burdon | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |

LOTTERY TARANAKI COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Colleen Tuuta | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Cheryl Skelton | 1 July 2004 | 10 July 2006 |
| Elizabeth McAllister | 11 July 2005 | 30 June 2006 |
| Michael Mulqueen (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Noel Bridgeman | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |

LOTTERY WANGANUI/MANAWATU COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Jill White (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Oriana Paewai | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Trissel Mayor | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2005* |
| Bill Greening | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Veronica Fitzmaurice | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |

* Extended until after the election

LOTTERY HAWKES BAY COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Gary Severinsen | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Michelle Pyke | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2005* |
| Rangi Manuel | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Shona Jones | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Alan Dick (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |

* Extended until after the election

LOTTERY WELLINGTON COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ron Scott | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Star Olsen | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Margaret Lee | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| William Hanley | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2005* |
| Peter Dale (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |

* Extended until after the election

LOTTERY CANTERBURY/KAIKOURA COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Louise Tankersley | 18 October 2004 | 17 October 2006 |
| John Wright (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Sally Thompson | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Pamela Sharpe | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Siale Faitotonu | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |

LOTTERY WEST COAST/NELSON/MARLBOROUGH COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Kathleen Reilly | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Sharon Pugh | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| John Canning | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Butch Bradley | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Maurice Austin (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |

LOTTERY OTAGO/SOUTHLAND COMMUNITY COMMITTEE

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Rex Fox | 18 October 2004 | 17 October 2007 |
| Trudi Sunitsch | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Dougal Soper | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2006 |
| Jacqui Foley | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |
| Frances Diver (Presiding Member) | 1 July 2004 | 30 June 2007 |

Fire

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FIRE

Introduction to Ministerial Role

STATUTORY POWERS OF THE MINISTER

The Minister has a range of statutory functions in relation to fire. The main functions include:

Fire Service Act 1975

- determine amount of Fire Service levies to be allocated to the Rural Firefighting Fund
- determine and agree with the Minister of Conservation the contribution to the Rural Firefighting fund from Vote Conservation
- review the Fire Service levy rate each year.

Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977

- maintain a panel of persons who may be appointed as rural fire mediators.

Crown Entities Act 2004

- appoint the members of the Fire Service Commission
- comment on the Commission's draft annual Statement of Intent
- table the Commission's Statement of Intent and Annual Report in the House of Representatives.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Department administers the Fire Service Act 1975 and the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977 and its activities focus on providing policy advice and support to you as Minister.

CROWN ENTITIES AND OTHER STATUTORY BODIES

- New Zealand Fire Service Commission.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- New Zealand Professional Firefighters Union
- United Fire Brigades' Association of New Zealand (UFBA)
- Insurance Council of New Zealand
- Insurance Brokers Association of New Zealand
- Forest and Rural Fire Association of New Zealand
- Local Government New Zealand
- Standards New Zealand.

1. Sector Overview: Fire

Preventing and suppressing fires to reduce risk to life and property is a key concern for New Zealanders. The New Zealand Fire Service Commission, a Crown entity, is funded almost exclusively from a levy payable on all insurance policies that cover property against the risk of fire. The total budget of the Fire Service Commission 2004/05 was approximately \$236 million operating and \$44 million capital. The New Zealand Fire Service Commission is responsible for the New Zealand Fire Service. The Service has:

- 9,700 firefighters, of whom 1,700 (approximately) are full-time and paid, and 8,000 are volunteers
- 354 districts
- 800 “pumping” appliances
- 436 fire stations.

In 2003/04, the Fire Service was asked to respond to 64,504 emergency incidents:

- 21,580 fires
- 18,492 non-fire emergencies
- 24,432 false alarms.

These incidents resulted in:

- 48 fire fatalities, including homicides and suicides
- 408 injuries to members of the public.

The Fire Service Commission is also the National Rural Fire Authority. The Authority is responsible for coordinating matters relating to rural fire control. Approximately 3,000 firefighters belong to volunteer rural fire forces and rural fire parties affiliated to rural Fire Authorities (generally territorial authorities).

2. Strategic and Legislative Framework: Fire

Government involvement is aimed at:

- improving fire safety and prevention
- ensuring an effective emergency response service is available when fires and other emergencies occur.

Key features of the Fire Service Act 1975:

- mandates the provision of an urban Fire Service and a Fire Service levy to pay for it
- government provision, ownership of and responsibility for the urban Fire Service.

Key features of the Fire Safety and Evacuation of Buildings Regulations 1992:

- specifies fire safety and evacuation requirements in buildings.

Key features of the Forest and Rural Fires Act and Act 1977:

- establishes the regime for forest and rural fire management
- specifies procedures for Fire Authorities.

3. Minister's Role: Fire

The Minister of Internal Affairs has overall responsibility for the New Zealand Fire Service Commission and may be a member of the Domestic and External Security Committee.

The Minister has a range of statutory functions in relation to fire. The main functions include:

Fire Service Act 1975

- determine amount of Fire Service levies to be allocated to the Rural Firefighting Fund
- determine and agree with the Minister of Conservation the contribution to the Rural Firefighting fund from Vote Conservation
- review the Fire Service levy rate each year.

Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977

- maintain a panel of persons who may be appointed as rural fire mediators.

Crown Entities Act 2004

- appoint the Fire Service Commission members
- comment on the Commission's draft annual Statement of Intent
- table the Commission's Statement of Intent and Annual Report in the House of Representatives.

4. Department's Role: Fire

The Department of Internal Affairs administers the Fire Service Act 1975 and the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977.

The Department advises the Minister on:

- statutory responsibilities
- other aspects of legislation
- the performance of and appointments to the Fire Service Commission
- strategic policy about the provision and funding of fire services for both fire and non-fire emergencies.

5. Key Issues and Themes: Fire

Key objectives include decisions on the revision of legislation to solve operational problems, and Fire Service funding.

PRIORITY ISSUES

A new legislative framework for managing fire risk in New Zealand

The Department is currently undertaking a major review of New Zealand's fire legislation. There are three principal drivers for the review. First, the current legislation is outdated, with deficiencies and gaps resulting in ambiguity for managers and risk for firefighters. Second, the dual (Fire Service/Fire Authorities) management system created by the legislation is inefficient, and third, there are problems with the current systems of funding fire services. In late 2003 Ministers agreed that the Department should develop comprehensive new legislation to replace the Fire Service Act 1975 and the Forest and Rural Fires Act 1977. A public discussion document on governance issues was released in late 2004 and a second discussion document on funding is planned for release in late 2005. It is expected that final policy proposals will be ready for Cabinet consideration in mid 2006.

MEDIUM TERM ISSUES

Volunteer Firefighters

Traditionally the Fire Service has been staffed predominantly by volunteer firefighters (the current ratio of volunteers to paid firefighters is approximately 5:1). Paid staff provide cover in cities and towns with high numbers of call-outs. Under present funding, without volunteers there would not be a Fire Service in many smaller communities.

There are recruitment and retention problems for some volunteer brigades. The demands of modern life such as work commitments have contributed to these problems. The Fire Service has initiatives in place to address these issues.

6. Crown Entities and Statutory Bodies: Fire

NEW ZEALAND FIRE SERVICE COMMISSION

The Fire Service Act 1975 establishes the New Zealand Fire Service Commission as the controlling board for the New Zealand Fire Service. The Commission is directly responsible to the Minister of Internal Affairs.

The Commission:

- is responsible for overall co-ordination of fire safety throughout New Zealand
- has general control of the Fire Service
- appoints the Chief Executive of the Fire Service
- acts as the National Rural Fire Authority, which co-ordinates and advises 86 individual rural Fire Authorities (generally territorial authorities) on rural fire management.

The Department:

- advises on appointments to the Commission and administers the appointments process
- monitors the Commission's performance as a Crown entity
- provides policy advice to the Minister from a Crown entity monitoring perspective and about fire policy more generally.

Membership

The Commission has five members, one of whom must have fire engineering or senior operational firefighting experience. Members hold office for a term of up to three years and are also eligible for reappointment. These are listed in Appendix C.

7. Key Stakeholders: Fire

- New Zealand Professional Firefighters Union – represents almost all paid firefighters
- United Fire Brigades' Association of New Zealand (UFBA) – the national organisation representing fire brigades throughout the country, particularly volunteer fire brigades
- Insurance Council of New Zealand – represents most of the major insurance companies which collect Fire Service levies on behalf of the Commission
- Insurance Brokers Association of New Zealand – represents insurance brokers who collect Fire Service levies on behalf of the Commission
- Forest and Rural Fire Association of New Zealand – represents rural fire interests
- Local Government New Zealand – territorial authorities are generally responsible for fire management outside urban fire districts
- Standards New Zealand – a Crown Entity responsible for co-ordinating the promulgation of standards, including fire safety related standards within New Zealand.

Membership of Statutory Bodies: Fire

MEMBERS OF THE NEW ZEALAND FIRE SERVICE COMMISSION

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Dame Margaret Bazley (Chairperson) | 20 May 1999 | 11 November 2005 |
| Terence Scott (Deputy Chairperson) | 14 November 2000 | 11 November 2005 |
| Angela Foulkes | 14 November 2000 | 28 March 2007 |
| Piers Reid | 14 November 2000 | 13 November 2006 |
| John Hercus | 11 November 2002 | 11 November 2005 |

Gambling

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GAMBLING

Introduction to Ministerial Role

STATUTORY POWERS OF THE MINISTER

As Minister, you have a number of responsibilities under the Gambling Act 2003:

- recommending to the Governor-General appointments to the Gambling Commission
- appointing members to the Lotteries Commission
- establishing Lottery Distribution committees and appoints their members
- (with the Minister of Health) recommending regulations setting the problem gambling levy
- approving in-principle applications for clubs to operate more than the usual statutory maximum number of gaming machines, in certain narrowly-specified circumstances.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

Under the Gambling Act, the Department issues licences; inspects and audits; prescribes standards for gambling equipment and minimum operating standards for casinos; prescribes game rules and licence conditions; limits expenses payable by corporate societies to venues (eg pubs); and carries out information, education, investigation and enforcement activities to ensure compliance with the legislation.

The Secretary for Internal Affairs may, among other things:

- appoint gambling inspectors to ensure compliance with the Gambling Act
- contract a company to operate electronic monitoring of gaming machines.

The Department also provides secretariat services to the Gambling Commission and provides policy advice and support to you as Minister.

CROWN ENTITIES AND OTHER STATUTORY BODIES

- Gambling Commission
- New Zealand Lotteries Commission
- New Zealand Lottery Grants Board.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- recipients of funding – community organisations relying heavily on grants from gaming machine societies include rescue services, the New Zealand Rugby Football Union, the Olympic Committee, schools
- operators of various classes of gambling
- New Zealand Lottery Grants Board – distribution of Lotteries Commission profits
- Ministry of Health – responsible for the development and implementation of an integrated problem gambling strategy focused on public health.

1. Sector Overview: Gambling

Over the past 10 years, New Zealand's gambling sector (including race and sports betting) has experienced rapid growth. Comparisons with overseas suggest demand will continue to grow. (The Gambling Act 2003, and other factors (such as bans on smoking in enclosed public venues), will have an effect. However, it will be some time before the effects will show up in these statistics and can be analysed.)

In 2003/04:

- turnover (the gross amount bet) exceeded \$14.5 billion
- expenditure (i.e. player losses, or the gross amount bet minus the amount paid out as prizes) was just over \$2.0 billion
- gambling provided over \$400 million to community purposes, around \$60 million to racing clubs, and over \$295 million in sector-specific taxation.

In 2003:

- industry-funded counselling assisted 4,351 problem gamblers and their families. 3284 people sought counselling help for the first time.

The main forms of gambling currently available are:

CASINOS

Christchurch, Auckland, Dunedin, Hamilton and two Queenstown casinos are operating.

NON-CASINO GAMING MACHINES

21,846 non-casino gaming machines were operated by 553 gaming machine societies on 1,801 venues at 30 June 2005. The total number of gambling operators, venues and machines are all declining. While fewer hotels and clubs choose to have gaming machines those that do, on average, have more machines. These trends are the expected results of the Gambling Act.

NEW ZEALAND LOTTERIES COMMISSION

As at 30 May 2005, there were 736 outlets around New Zealand selling Lotteries Commission products: Lotto, Lotto Strike, Powerball, Keno and Instant Kiwi. (Big Wednesday, another Lotto-style product, commences in October.)

Lotteries Commission profits are distributed through the Lottery Grants Board and its distribution committees (including regional subcommittees). The Department provides administrative support for the Board and the Committees within the Community Development Group.

RACE BETTING AND SPORTS BETTING

Around 130 racing clubs run race meetings at over 70 race tracks. The New Zealand Racing Board (NZRB) offers race betting and sports betting under the 'TAB' brand name through approximately 600 retail outlets (dedicated TABs, pub TABs, and self-service), five telephone betting centres (catering for approximately 100,000 account holders), a touchtone betting system, Internet betting and Skybet (where punters can bet with their Sky TV remote controller). Total betting turnover for 2003/04 was \$1,232m. This allowed the NZRB to return \$77.6m to the racing industry to support stake money and racing clubs infrastructure.

2. Strategic and Legislative Framework: Gambling

Gambling impacts on central government outcomes and policy strategies as follows:

- the size of the sector impacts on macro-economic performance
- costs of regulation and gambling-related harm, and tax collected, affect fiscal performance
- positive and negative social impacts of gambling affect the well-being of the community.

The Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Act 2003 establish a single, clear gambling policy. The Racing Act 2003 came into force on 1 August 2003 and the Gambling Act 2003 came fully into force on 1 July 2004. The Gambling Act particularly is supported by a number of sets of regulations setting out detailed requirements.

The purpose of the strategic and legislative framework for gambling in New Zealand, as set out in the Gambling Act, is to:

- control the growth of gambling
- prevent and minimise the harm caused by gambling, including problem gambling
- authorise some gambling and prohibit the rest
- facilitate responsible gambling
- ensure the integrity and fairness of games
- limit opportunities for crime or dishonesty associated with gambling
- ensure that money from gambling benefits the community
- facilitate community involvement in decisions about the provision of gambling.

GAMBLING ACT 2003

Key features of the Act include:

- replacement of the previous gambling classifications with an integrated, risk-based licensing system
- prohibitions on new casinos and on the growth of numbers of existing casinos and opportunities for gambling in them
- prohibitions on the provision of remote interactive gambling within New Zealand (except by the TAB in respect of “real life” race and sports betting events, by the Lotteries Commission, and by businesses running a very narrow category of sales promotions)
- introduction of a requirement for territorial authority consent for the location and numbers of non-casino gaming machines

- introduction of electronic monitoring of non-casino gaming machines (to be fully operational by March 2007)
- introduction of a wider range of regulatory powers to prevent and minimise harm from gambling
- imposition of a mandatory problem gambling levy on key gambling operators to fund the costs incurred by the government department responsible for developing and managing an integrated problem gambling management strategy focused on public health. The Ministry of Health is responsible for this aspect
- dissolution of the Casino Control Authority
- establishment of a new body, the Gambling Commission, to determine remaining matters relating to casinos, to hear appeals against certain decisions of the Secretary for Internal Affairs in other areas of gambling regulation, and to facilitate consultation on the proposed Problem Gambling Levy.

RACING ACT 2003

The Racing Act simplifies the administration of racing to provide effective governance and to facilitate betting on races and sports. The Minister of Internal Affairs has no responsibilities under the Racing Act.

GAMING DUTIES ACT 1971

The Gaming Duties Act provides for the payment of sector-specific duties by the New Zealand Racing Board, the Lotteries Commission, gaming machine societies and casinos.

The Goods and Services Tax Act 1985 and the Income Tax Acts 1994 and 2004 are also relevant.

All these Acts are the responsibility of the Minister of Revenue.

FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS REPORTING ACT 1996

The Financial Transactions Reporting Act minimises money laundering by imposing reporting obligations on financial institutions. Licensed casino operators and the New Zealand Racing Board are defined as “financial institutions” for the purposes of the Act. This Act is the responsibility of the Minister of Justice.

3. Minister's role: Gambling

Under the Gambling Act 2003, the Minister:

- recommends to the Governor-General appointments to the Gambling Commission
- appoints members to the Lotteries Commission
- establishes Lottery Distribution committees and appoints their members
- (with the Minister of Health) recommends regulations setting the problem gambling levy
- approves in-principle applications for clubs to operate more than the usual statutory maximum number of gaming machines, in certain narrowly-specified circumstances.

4. Department's role: Gambling

Under the Gambling Act, the Department issues licences; inspects and audits; prescribes standards for gambling equipment and minimum operating standards for casinos; prescribes game rules and licence conditions; limits expenses payable by corporate societies to venues (eg pubs); and carries out information, education, investigation and enforcement activities to ensure compliance with the legislation.

The Secretary for Internal Affairs may, among other things:

- appoint gambling inspectors to ensure compliance with the Gambling Act
- contract a company to operate electronic monitoring of gaming machines.

The Department also provides secretariat services to the Gambling Commission and provides policy advice and support to you as Minister.

5. Key Issues and Themes: Gambling

PRIORITY AND MEDIUM TERM ISSUE(S)

Continued implementation of the Gambling Act 2003

This includes:

- the roll-out of an Electronic Monitoring System (EMS) for all gaming machines in pubs and clubs that will contribute to the collection of additional information
- engaging stakeholders at a strategic level to obtain high level feedback on the ongoing implementation and other aspects of the new regulatory framework
- contributing effectively to strategies to prevent and minimise harm, including:
 - an emphasis on harm prevention and minimisation in meetings with the sector, and in the Department's licensing and compliance activities
 - data collection and research on public participation in, and attitudes towards, gambling
 - working with the Ministry of Health on joint initiatives, including the formation of a joint expert advisory group on harm prevention and minimisation.

Potential amendments to the Gambling Act 2003

The Gambling Act is large and complex. As might be expected, a number of drafting, technical and small policy issues have emerged as the Department has implemented the Act. These issues could be resolved by way of a Gambling Amendment Bill.

6. Crown Entities and Statutory Bodies: Gambling

The Gambling Act dissolved the Casino Control Authority (which was originally set up under the Casino Control Act 1990 to license and regulate casinos), and established the Gambling Commission to determine remaining matters relating to casinos, to hear appeals against certain decisions of the Secretary for Internal Affairs in other areas of gambling regulation, and to facilitate consultation on the proposed Problem Gambling Levy. The Act also continues the Lotteries Commission, which currently conducts Lotto, Lotto Strike, Powerball, Instant Kiwi and Keno, and the Lottery Grants Board, to distribute funds raised by the Lotteries Commission.

GAMBLING COMMISSION

The Gambling Commission is a statutory body established under the Gambling Act. Its functions are to consider and determine:

- applications for casino operators' licences (including licence conditions)
- applications for re-licensing casino premises
- agreements (and changes to agreements) between casino operators and casino premises licence holders
- a range of appeals against decisions of the Secretary for Internal Affairs

and to:

- facilitate consultation on the integrated problem gambling strategy and levy rates and make recommendations to responsible Ministers
- advise the Minister on matters relating to the performance of its functions or the administration of the Act.

The Department:

- provides advice on appointments to the Commission
- administers the appointments process
- provides administrative services necessary for the Gambling Commission to perform its functions
- in certain areas, makes submissions to the Commission on matters before it.

Under the Gambling Act, the Department services the Commission but staff providing those support services must be separated, physically and operationally, from gambling policy, licensing and compliance staff.

NEW ZEALAND LOTTERIES COMMISSION

The functions of the Lotteries Commission are to:

- promote, organise and conduct New Zealand lotteries (Lotto, Lotto Strike, Keno, Instant Kiwi and Powerball) from which the New Zealand Lottery Grants Board derives its income)
- maximise its profits, subject to ensuring that the risks of problem gambling and underage gambling are minimised
- make rules regulating the conduct and operation of New Zealand lotteries
- advise the Minister on matters relating to New Zealand lotteries.

The Gambling Act permits the Lotteries Commission to offer its products via remote interactive gambling, as an exception to the general prohibition on remote interactive gambling.

The Lotteries Commission has five members. The Department provides policy advice to the Minister on the activities of the Commission.

The Crown Company Monitoring Unit (CCMAU) monitors the performance of the Lotteries Commission as a Crown entity, advises the Minister on the appointment process for Commission members, and provides related advice.

7. Key Stakeholders: Gambling

- Recipients of funding – community organisations relying heavily on grants from gaming machine societies include rescue services, the New Zealand Rugby Football Union, the Olympic Committee, schools
- New Zealand Lottery Grants Board – distribution of Lotteries Commission profits
- Ministry of Health – responsible for the development and implementation of an integrated problem gambling strategy focused on public health
- Gaming Machine Association of New Zealand – an association of gaming machine operators and manufacturers
- Charity Gaming Association – an association of gaming machine operators
- Lion Foundation – a large gaming machine operator
- Pub Charity – a large gaming machine operator
- New Zealand Community Trust – a large gaming machine operator
- Southern Trust – a large gaming machine operator
- Scottwood Trust – a large gaming machine operator
- Trusts Charitable Foundation – a large gaming machine operator
- New Zealand Returned Services Association – association of groups, many of which operate gaming machines
- Hospitality Association of New Zealand – association of hospitality venues, many of which host gaming machines for other operators
- Clubs New Zealand (formerly NZ Chartered Clubs) – association of clubs many of whom operate gaming machines themselves although some clubs host machines for other operators.
- Casino operators – Christchurch, Dunedin, Wharf casino Queenstown, Sky City (Auckland, Queenstown, Hamilton)
- Gambling Commission – gambling appellate body
- Aristocrat – gaming machine manufacturer
- IGT – gaming machine manufacturer
- AGMMA Australian Gaming Machine Manufacturers Association
- Ainsworth – gaming machine manufacturer
- Stargames – gaming machine manufacturer
- Konami – gaming machine manufacturer
- Fortune Machine Corporation – only NZ manufacturer of gambling equipment ie jackpots and Venue monitoring systems
- Intralot NZ Ltd – contracted for the provision and operation of the electronic monitoring system (EMS)
- New Zealand Racing Board – the key racing industry body
- New Zealand Lotteries Commission – gaming operator

- Salvation Army – provides problem gambling treatment
- Coalition for Gambling Reform – group seeking gambling reform
- Societies which distribute gambling proceeds
- Problem Gambling Foundation – provides problem gambling treatment
- Te Herenga Waka O Te Ora Whanau – Māori group seeking gambling reform
- Gambling Watch – group seeking gambling reform
- Gambling Helpline – provides telephone counselling services for gamblers.

Membership of Crown Entities and Statutory Bodies: Gambling

GAMBLING COMMISSION

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Peter Chin (Chief Gambling Commissioner) | 1 March 2004 | 28 February 2007 |
| Mary Lythe | 1 March 2004 | 28 February 2007 |
| Paul Stanley | 1 March 2004 | 28 February 2007 |
| Mark Ford | 1 March 2004 | 28 February 2007 |
| Graeme Reeves | 18 June 2004 | 17 June 2007 |

NEW ZEALAND LOTTERIES COMMISSION

| Name | Date of Original Appointment | Expiry Date of Present Term |
|---|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| John Goulter (Chairperson) | 1 July 2003 | 30 June 2006 |
| Dr Julie Austin (Deputy Chairperson) | 1 June 2005 | 30 April 2008 |
| Frederick Herbert | 1 November 2003 | 30 April 2006 |
| Dr Sally Cunningham | 12 December 2003 | 31 October 2006 |
| Kay McKelvie | 3 November 2000 | 31 October 2006 |

(The Crown Company Monitoring Unit (CCMAU) monitors the performance of the Lotteries Commission as a Crown entity, advises the Minister on the appointment process for Commission members, and provides related advice.)

Identity Services

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IDENTITY SERVICES

Introduction to Ministerial Role

STATUTORY POWERS OF THE MINISTER

Citizenship Act

The Minister has the power to

- approve the grant of citizenship
- reduce or waive certain requirements for the grant of citizenship
- deprive a person of citizenship.

Citizenship (Western Samoa) Act

The Minister must authorise the grant of citizenship in certain cases.

Passports Act

The Minister has a discretionary power to refuse to issue, or to cancel, recall and retain travel documents in specified cases. (For practical reasons, the Minister's powers to issue travel documents are usually delegated to officials.)

The Minister has few direct responsibilities under the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act. The Minister has no responsibilities under the Marriage Act, the Civil Union Act, or the Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Act.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Department's activities in the Identity Services area include:

- issuing New Zealand passports and other travel documents
- assessing applications for the grant of citizenship
- registering citizenship by descent
- confirming citizenship status
- registering births, deaths, marriages and civil unions
- issuing certificates, providing other services, maintenance of associated national records relating to births, deaths, marriages and civil unions.

The Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages has a range of statutory powers under the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act 1995, the Marriage Act 1955, the Civil Union Act 2004 and the Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Act 2004.

CROWN ENTITIES AND OTHER STATUTORY BODIES

There are no Crown entities or statutory bodies in this area of the Department's activity.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- Wide range of government departments
- The International Civil Aviation Organisation – which sets international standards and specifications for travel documents
- Overseas jurisdictions
- Border control agencies
- Marriage celebrants
- Civil union celebrants
- Immigration consultants
- New Zealanders requiring birth, death, marriage and civil union information to be registered or seeking information from the registers
- New Zealanders seeking and using passports
- Foreign nationals seeking citizenship
- Genealogists/family historians – who have particular interest in fee structures affecting their research and access to BDM records.

1. Sector Overview: Identity Services

Accurate and reliable records of identity are an increasingly important part of core New Zealand government infrastructure. Secure travel documents and identity verification processes assist New Zealanders to travel and trade freely in a world increasingly preoccupied with border security and the flow-on effects of identity fraud.

Identity Services is the largest operational business unit of the Department and is the primary source of information about New Zealanders' personal identity and key life events. In 2004/05 Identity Services:

- issued 241,097 birth, death or marriage certificates and printouts
- registered 111,242 births, deaths and marriages
- presented to the Minister 23,351 applications for the grant of citizenship, registered 6,360 citizens by descent, and issued 4,039 certificates of citizenship status
- issued 411,986 passports and travel documents.

Identity Services products and services are largely funded by third party fees.

New technologies such as biometrics are creating new possibilities and challenges for the recording and verification of identity. The Department works closely with the Five Nations Passport Group (UK, USA, Canada, Australia, New Zealand) to share best practice and collaborate on new developments such as enhancements to passport security. The authority that sets international standards for passports and other travel documents is the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO), a body of the United Nations. The Department currently chairs ICAO's Technical Advisory Group on Machine Readable Travel Documents and plays an active role in the New Technologies Working Group.

Closer collaboration across the New Zealand public sector has become a key theme in managing the impacts of identity fraud. At the level of national security impacts, the Department works on these issues as a member of Officials Committee for Domestic and External Security Co-ordination (ODESC). Major operational issues and specific investigations are often handled in conjunction with the Combined Law Agency Group (CLAG).

New Zealand's drive to offer government services online has highlighted a new level of requirement for secure verification of identity for online transactions in an environment – the world-wide web – which is inherently insecure and in which paper documents cannot serve as proof of identity. The Department is working closely with the State Services Commission to identify and develop solutions for all of government to address this issue.

2. Strategic and Legislative Framework: Identity Services

Some of the major challenges facing Identity Services are to the integrity and security of identity records and documents. In particular, pressure on international travel documents and supporting databases continues to drive higher security standards and has necessitated the introduction of new technologies such as biometrics. Identity Services takes a leading role in addressing identity verification issues across government, and is currently working with the State Services Commission to develop online identity verification services and a public sector standard for evidence of identity. Development of E-government services is also a high priority, but must be balanced with the imperatives of security, integrity and privacy. This business group provides services to New Zealanders living offshore as well as onshore, and recognises the need to provide services that are modern, reliable and responsive to both social change and technology change.

The Department's empowering legislation for Identity Services is:

Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act 1995

Provides for the registration of births, deaths, marriages and civil unions by the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Marriage Act 1955

Administered by the Ministry of Justice

The Registrar-General has day-to-day operational responsibility to the Minister of Internal Affairs for:

- marriage in New Zealand
- New Zealanders marrying overseas
- the appointment of marriage celebrants.

Civil Union Act 2004

Administered by the Ministry of Justice

The Registrar-General has day-to-day operational responsibility to the Minister of Internal Affairs for:

- civil unions in New Zealand
- the appointment of civil union celebrants.

Citizenship Act 1977

Establishes:

- the right to New Zealand citizenship by birth and descent
- the requirements for applying for the grant of citizenship

- the requirements for renunciation and deprivation of citizenship
- offences and penalties under the Act.

Citizenship (Western Samoa) Act 1982

This provides for certain Samoans to apply for New Zealand citizenship by grant as of right

Passports Act 1992

This Act

- establishes the right of New Zealand citizens to hold a New Zealand passport or other New Zealand travel documents
- sets out the grounds for the issue and cancellation, retention or recall of the New Zealand passport
- provides for offences and penalties under the Act.

Proposals to enhance and modernise the operational provisions of the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act 1995 have been incorporated into an amendment bill, which is almost ready for introduction.

Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Act 2004

Administered by the Ministry of Justice. Provides for the registration of information about people who have donated embryos or cells for assisted reproductive procedures (donors) and people born as a result of those donations (donor offspring).

3. Minister's role: Identity Services

Citizenship Act

The Minister has the power to

- approve the grant of citizenship
- reduce or waive certain requirements for the grant of citizenship
- deprive a person of citizenship.

Citizenship (Western Samoa) Act

The Minister must authorize the grant of citizenship in certain cases.

Passports Act

The Minister has a discretionary power to refuse to issue, or to cancel, recall and retain travel documents in specified cases. (For practical reasons, the Minister's powers to issue travel documents are usually delegated to officials.)

The Minister has few direct responsibilities under the Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registration Act. The Minister has no responsibilities under the Marriage Act, the Civil Union Act, or the Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Act.

4. Department's Role: Identity Services

The Department is responsible for the provision of identity products and information about the services, entitlements and obligations arising from the empowering legislation. This includes:

- the assessment of applications for and issuing of New Zealand passports and other travel documents
- assessing applications for the grant of citizenship
- registering citizenship by descent
- confirming citizenship status
- registering births, deaths, marriages and civil unions
- issuing certificates and providing information and services relating to births, deaths, marriages and civil unions
- maintenance of associated national records relating to passports, citizenship, births, deaths, marriages and civil unions
- provision of authorised information-matching services to other government agencies
- maintaining information about donors and donor offspring.

5. Key Issues and Themes: Identity Services

PRIORITY ISSUES

Security

The events of September 11 2001 have resulted in heightened attention to security issues, including the security of systems and processes associated with records and documents of national identity. Two Acts passed earlier in the year have resulted from this. The Citizenship Amendment Act 2005 was a “front end” measure, designed to tighten controls over who could become eligible for the benefits of citizenship, including a New Zealand passport. The Act made the requirements for the grant of citizenship, most notably the residence requirements, more difficult to meet. The Passports Amendment Act 2005 reduced the maximum period of passport validity from ten years to five years in order to reduce the likelihood of successful passport fraud.

The United States has increased the security requirements that must be met by countries which are part of the United States Visa Waiver Programme. As of 26 October 2004, all countries participating in the Visa Waiver Programme are required to have machine-readable passports. By 26 October 2005, passports are required to have digital photographs. By 26 October 2006, all passports are required to have a biometric chip (see below). These requirements will only apply to passports issued from each of those dates, i.e. passports that do not already meet the security requirements but were issued prior to these deadlines are still valid. New Zealand passports already meet the first two requirements.

Identity Services works closely with the International Civil Aviation Organisation, which sets standards for e-passports (ie passports incorporating an electronic chip containing biometric information). Identity Services is working with other members of the Five Nations Passport Group (New Zealand, Australia, United States, Canada and the United Kingdom) to resolve implementation issues around producing biometric-enabled passports. Preparations for introduction of New Zealand’s e-passport are well advanced as Identity Services works toward the recently extended 26 October 2006 deadline set by the United States.

Identity Management

The Department continues to play an active role in the State Services Commission’s All-of-Government Authentication (Initial Implementation) programme. Earlier SSC-led work in this area identified the need for a single agency to take lead responsibility for authenticating identity-related information about individuals who wish to access e-government services. Identity Services was identified as the preferred agency to carry out this role.

In 2005/06 Identity Services is responsible for completion of two projects that are funded as part of the E-Government Unit's initial implementation of an all-of-government authentication solution. The first of these projects involves development of an Evidence of Identity (EOI) Standard. An EOI Framework was completed and published in February 2005. The Standard will provide greater detail about good practice processes for agencies establishing the identity of customers. Identity Services will be publicly consulting on the draft EOI standard later in 2005.

The second project involves Identity Services analysing the feasibility of leveraging existing internal identity verification functions to provide a new identity verification service. The proposed new service would complement the SSC-run Government Logon Service to provide a comprehensive authentication service for online transactions with government agencies. This analysis will enable Identity Services to prepare a business case for Government to consider options for lower cost implementation of an authentication solution.

Online Services

Identity Services is developing a range of online services, such as initial registration of births, deaths and marriages information online. A pilot providing for online registration of death information is currently being undertaken with a selection of funeral directors. Identity Services is looking to expand this to provide a full service later in the year.

Computer systems are also being developed to allow other government agencies to verify their own records against specific births, deaths and marriages and citizenship information. This work will be further supported by proposals for legislative change that have been included in the proposed Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Amendment Bill. The aim of the change is to reduce public compliance costs, and to enable the agencies involved to gain efficiencies in confirming key life event information and minimising fraud.

Legislative Change and New Services

Over the past year the group has reviewed a number of forms and systems to incorporate legislative changes which reflect broader changes in NZ society. New services have been introduced for the licensing and registration of civil unions, and for the registration of information about donors and donor offspring under the Human Assisted Reproductive Technology Act.

The Department is also reviewing the nature and status of New Zealand citizenship in light of international trends towards globalisation and multicultural societies.

6. Crown Entities and Statutory Bodies: Identity Services

There are no Crown entities or statutory bodies in this area of the Department's activity.

7. Key Stakeholders: Identity Services

- The Treasury
- State Services Commission
- Audit New Zealand
- Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet
- Te Puni Kōkiri
- Combined Law Agency Group
- Officials Committee for Domestic and External Security Co-ordination
- Interdepartmental Committee on Air Facilitation
- New Zealand Security Intelligence Service
- New Zealand Police
- Ministry of Justice – for administration of the Marriage and Civil Union Acts
- Department of Labour (Workforce/ Immigration)
- Office of Ethnic Affairs
- Statistics New Zealand
- Government departments using identity services data for their business purposes: Inland Revenue Department, Ministry of Social Development, Department of Labour (Immigration), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Justice, Accident Compensation Commission, Land Transport New Zealand, New Zealand Customs Service and the Australian Department of Immigration, Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA)
- Government departments providing agency services on behalf of Identity Services (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ministry of Justice (Courts))
- The International Civil Aviation Organisation – which sets international standards and specifications for travel documents
- Overseas jurisdictions
- Border control agencies
- The travel industry
- Ethnic and support groups dealing with immigrants and refugees
- Immigration consultants
- New Zealand Health Information Service
- Health providers and funeral directors – who are involved in the registration of births and deaths
- Marriage celebrants
- Civil union celebrants
- Local authorities – who conduct the public citizenship ceremonies that complete the acquisition of citizenship
- Citizens Advice Bureaux

- New Zealand Post
- Persons requiring birth, death, marriage and civil union information to be registered or seeking information from the registers
- New Zealand citizens seeking and using passports
- Foreign nationals seeking citizenship
- Genealogists/family historians - who have particular interest in fee structures affecting their research and access to BDM records
- Māori – who regard the births, deaths and marriages records as taonga relating to their iwi, hapū and whānau; who may wish to access tribal information; and who may have requirements as clients or citizens about the use of te reo Māori in documentation
- Office of the Privacy Commissioner
- Fertility clinics.

Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and other ad hoc bodies

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ROYAL COMMISSIONS, COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY AND OTHER AD HOC BODIES

Introduction to Ministerial Role

STATUTORY POWERS OF THE MINISTER UNDER THE COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY ACT

The Minister of Internal Affairs has the power under section 8(1) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908 to approve payment of witness fees, allowances and traveling expenses to be paid from Government funds. This power is normally delegated to the Secretary for Internal Affairs.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Department's activities focus on providing support to Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and other ad hoc bodies.

CROWN ENTITIES AND OTHER STATUTORY BODIES

Commissions of Inquiry are set up from time to time under the Commissions of Inquiry Act.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- All Ministers of the Crown
- Government departments
- Members of the public
- Members of Commissions and ad hoc bodies

1. Sector Overview: Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and other ad hoc bodies

The Department is responsible for the administration of Royal Commissions and Commissions of Inquiry.

Over the last year we have also provided support for other ad hoc bodies which are similar in nature but are not established under the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908. Recent examples of these have been the Ministerial Review into the Regular Force Cadet School, the Confidential Forum for Former In-Patients of Psychiatric Hospitals and the Working Group into Concerns of Vietnam Veterans.

2. Strategic and Legislative Framework: Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and other ad hoc bodies

The Minister of Internal Affairs has responsibility for the Commissions of Inquiry Act 1908. The Department administers Commissions established under this Act.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS AND COMMISSIONS OF INQUIRY

Royal Commissions typically focus on policy matters and standard Commissions typically are investigative bodies. Each type of commission is appointed, under slightly different procedures, by the Governor-General following recommendation by Cabinet. Recommendations for appointment originate with the relevant portfolio Minister. The most recent Royal Commission was on Genetic Modification, which finished its task in July 2001. Currently the Department is supporting the Commission of Inquiry into Police Conduct.

OTHER AD HOC BODIES

A number of bodies administered by the Department are not covered by the Act, but are established from time-to-time at the direction of Cabinet. The purpose of the bodies will depend on the outcome sought by the Government. Each body reports to the relevant responsible Minister. Members are appointed by Cabinet. Current examples are: Ministerial Review into the Regular Force Cadet School, the Confidential Forum for Former In-Patients of Psychiatric Hospitals and the Working Group into Concerns of Vietnam Veterans.

3. Minister's Role: Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and other ad hoc bodies

The Minister of Internal Affairs has the power under section 8(1) of the Commission of Inquiry Act 1908 to approve payment of witness fees, allowances and travelling expenses to be paid from government funds. This power is normally delegated to the Secretary for Internal Affairs.

Cabinet decides the type of inquiry and who to appoint to it. It also approves the draft Terms of Reference and the wording of the Warrant.

4. Department's Role: Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and other ad hoc bodies

The Department is currently responsible for:

THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO POLICE CONDUCT

The Commission was established in February 2004 to inquire into police conduct, standards and procedures when receiving and investigating allegations of sexual assault and abuse made against the police and to investigate police standards and codes relating to police personal behaviour, including sexual conduct.

Justice Bruce Robertson and Dame Margaret Bazley were appointed Commissioners.

The original reporting date for the Commission was 1 November 2005, however, on 21 April 2005, the Attorney General announced that the mandate for the Commission would be altered so that it could complete its work without prejudicing criminal prosecutions. As a result of these changes Dame Margaret Bazley became the sole Commissioner and the reporting date was extended to 31 March 2006.

Due to the nature of the Commission's work Cabinet agreed that it would report to the Minister of State Services rather than the Minister of Police.

THE MINISTERIAL REVIEW INTO THE REGULAR FORCE CADET SCHOOL

The Ministerial Review was established by Cabinet in November 2004 to make an assessment of allegations regarding the behaviour and treatment of cadets at the Regular Force Cadet School from 1948-1991, the events surrounding the killing of Cadet Grant Bain in 1981 and other related matters.

Hon David Morris was appointed as Independent Assessor and required to report to the Minister of Defence by 31 March 2005. This date was subsequently extended to September 2005 and a report was delivered to the Minister of Defence on 27 September.

THE CONFIDENTIAL FORUM FOR FORMER IN-PATIENTS OF PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

The Confidential Forum for Former In-patients of Psychiatric Hospitals was established by Cabinet in November 2004 to provide an environment where former psychiatric hospital inpatients could voluntarily describe their experiences in a psychiatric hospital (negative or positive), in complete confidence, to an informed, caring, receptive and non-critical panel. The Forum is also intended to assist the former inpatients by providing information on available services and referring them to appropriate services and agencies which may be able to provide counselling or other assistance and assist, where appropriate, with costs associated with counselling.

The Forum was not designed or intended to determine liability nor the truth of the participants' experiences or stories or pay, or recommend the payment of, compensation.

The panel members are Judge Anand Satyanand (Chair), Ms Jan Dowland and Ms Ann Helm.

It is envisaged that the work of the Forum will take up to 18 months.

The Chair of the Forum reports periodically to the interested Ministers (especially Attorney-General, Health, Justice, Treasury and Internal Affairs).

THE WORKING GROUP ON CONCERNS OF VIETNAM VETERANS

The Working Group was established by Cabinet in August 2005 and is currently in its establishment phase.

The agreed purpose of the group is to recommend to Government, for its consideration, a package of actions and procedures to address the health and well being needs of Vietnam Veterans and their families and to develop a historical record of New Zealander's service in Viet Nam.

Former State Services Commissioner, Michael Wintringham, has been appointed Chair of the Working Group. It is expected that membership of the working group will comprise representatives of the New Zealand Returned Services Association, the Ex-Viet Nam Services Association and officials from appropriate agencies.

The Working Group is required to report to the Ministers of Defence & Veterans' Affairs by 31 March 2006.

5. Key Issues and Themes: Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and other ad hoc bodies

These bodies are set up with relatively short durations and time is of the essence is setting them up. To ensure that the Department can continue to provide effective support we are creating a comprehensive knowledge base covering all aspects of the set-up and administration of the different types of body.

6. Key Stakeholders: Royal Commissions, Commissions of Inquiry and other ad hoc bodies

- All Ministers of the Crown
- Government departments
- Members of the public
- Members of Commissions and ad hoc bodies.

Translation Service, New Zealand Gazette and Authentications Unit

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TRANSLATION SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE AND AUTHENTICATIONS UNIT

Introduction to Ministerial Role

STATUTORY POWERS OF THE MINISTER

There are no statutory powers associated with this area.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS

The Department provides translation services to members of the public, business and other agencies. The Department also publishes the New Zealand Gazette and authenticates official documents.

CROWN ENTITIES AND OTHER STATUTORY BODIES

There are no Crown Entities or statutory bodies in this area.

KEY STAKEHOLDERS

- Government departments
- Businesses requiring translation services
- Members of the public
- Parliamentary Counsel Office (for gazetting regulations).

1. Sector Overview: Translation Service, New Zealand Gazette and Authentications Unit

The Department provides translation services to members of the public, business and other agencies. The Department also publishes the New Zealand Gazette and authenticates official documents.

2. Strategic and Legislative Framework: Translation Service, New Zealand Gazette and Authentications Unit

The Department's strategy is to continue to provide high quality services and, in the case of the Translation Service, to ensure that we are able to support as far as possible the range of languages required of us by our customers.

3. Minister's Role: Translation Service, New Zealand Gazette and Authentications Unit

The Minister has no statutory role for these services.

4. Department's Role: Translation Service, New Zealand Gazette and Authentications Unit

THE TRANSLATION SERVICE

New Zealand's official translation service was established in 1949. It is entirely funded by third party revenue. The Service provides commercial, legal, scientific, general and technical translations to corporate, public sector and individual clients throughout New Zealand. The Service is an accredited translator for the Department's Identity Services group, the New Zealand Immigration Service, the New Zealand Qualifications Authority and the Ministry of Social Development. Translations are carried out to and from more than 70 languages.

AUTHENTICATION UNIT

Before certain New Zealand documents can be used overseas, document legalisation may be necessary.

It is usually required where overseas officials are not able to determine on sight the authenticity of New Zealand documents.

The process of legalisation involves the issuing of Apostille certificates which are prepared directly for clients for use in countries which are, like New Zealand, signatories to the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents. Authentication Certificates are provided for other countries, in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

NEW ZEALAND GAZETTE

The New Zealand Gazette is the official newspaper of the Government of New Zealand. Each edition of the New Zealand Gazette is divided into commercial and government notices, covering business proceedings, bankruptcies, land transfer notices, departmental and parliamentary notices.

The New Zealand Gazette is typeset in-house, and printed and distributed by a contractor. The Principal edition, which includes commercial and government notices, is published each Thursday. The Customs edition, which includes tariff advertisements and decisions, is

published each Tuesday. Approximately 100 supplements and special editions are published during the year.

5. Key Issues and Themes: Translation Service, New Zealand Gazette and Authentications Unit

THE TRANSLATION SERVICE

Demand for translation services continues to increase, particularly for Asian and European languages. The Service continues to provide translations for recent immigrants and citizenship applicants as well as public sector and business clients.

6. Key Stakeholders: Translation Service, New Zealand Gazette and Authentications Unit

- Government departments
- Businesses requiring translation services
- Members of the public
- Parliamentary Counsel Office (for gazetting regulations).

Appropriations: Summary

| Vote: Internal Affairs | | |
|---|-------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2005/06 | |
| | Vote: Internal Affairs | |
| Appropriations | Annual \$000 | Other \$000 |
| <i>Departmental Output Classes</i> | | |
| Policy Advice - Internal Affairs | 4,895 | - |
| Information and Advisory Services | 1,640 | - |
| Gaming and Censorship Regulatory Services | 18,268 | - |
| Identity Services | 54,833 | - |
| Services for Ethnic Affairs | 2,812 | - |
| Contestable Services | - | 1,415 |
| <i>Non-Departmental Output Classes</i> | | |
| Classification of Films, Videos and Publications | 1,960 | - |
| <i>Other Expenses to be Incurred by the Crown</i> | | |
| Miscellaneous Grants - Internal Affairs | 48 | - |
| Royal Life Saving Commonwealth Council | 1 | - |
| Total Appropriations | 84,457 | 1,415 |

Note: All figures GST exclusive in 2005/06.

Chatham Islands Trust

ROLE AND FUNCTIONS

The Chatham Islands Trust was established in December 1991 with the settlor being the Minister of Internal Affairs. The Trust was established as part of a package to address the long-term viability of the Chatham Islands. The Trust assumed responsibility for a number of then Government owned assets. Its general objectives are to promote the economic development and well-being of the Chatham Islands in the interests of present and future inhabitants.

The Trust deed states that the Crown is in no way legally or financially liable for the activities of the Trust.

MINISTER'S ROLE

The Minister's role is limited to approving any alterations to the Deed, and approving the allocation of any residual assets if the Trust was to be wound up.

DEPARTMENT'S ROLE

The Department advises the Minister on Trust matters. The Department is not represented on the Trust and does not make or recommend appointments to it.