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Engagement summary

Getting to the draft report

December 2022

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# Background and context

Te Arotake i te Anamata mō Ngā Kaunihera – the Review into the Future for Local Government, led by an independent panel, has engaged with communities and organisations around Aotearoa New Zealand to consider how local government might maximise wellbeing and prosperity in the future.

The review process is taking place in three phases. It involves engagement with local and central government, hapū/iwi, Māori, the business sector, community organisations, young people, and the wider public. This report gives an overview of the engagement that informed the draft report, *He mata whāriki, he matawhānui*.

So far, the Review has engaged with:

* representatives from 88 organisations
* all 78 local authorities, plus 9 local government organisations
* 17 central government agencies
* political parties
* 55 iwi and 20 hapū or pan-iwi and hapū groupings, and Māori special interest rōpū
* over 5000 members of the public.

## Principles of engagement

* **Purposefulness**: We respect people’s time and only take what we need.
* **Reciprocity**: We aim to give something back to those who engage with us, model the spirit of partnership, and share outputs.
* **Authenticity**: We are open to all ideas, listen with intent, anyone who wants to have a say, can; we don’t prejudge the value of their input.
* **Bravery**: We are not afraid of hard conversations or being challenged.
* **Openness**: We share outputs from engagements with others.

# Our engagement approach

We have actively sought a diverse range of views to develop our recommendations for the future for local government, governance, and democracy. We wanted to understand the issues and hear a diverse range of perspectives that stretch our thinking about what is possible.

## Our engagement programme

Our engagement programme encouraged widespread participation through online and in-person workshops and wānanga, webinars, online surveys, stakeholder conversations, and local government meetings.

Our programme required flexibility to manage the challenges of changing COVID-19 alert levels. We used digital channels, worked with existing networks, and drew on the innovative engagement approaches of others.

# Engagement phases

## Phase 1: Scoping and soundings

*May–August 2021*

The Panel focused on scoping the current state and known issues; work programme planning; soundings and conversations with a selection of local and central government stakeholders, iwi and Māori, businesses, special interest groups, and community stakeholders. Our engagement with iwi and Māori concentrated on building relationships and determining the most appropriate form of engagement during the Review. We also had introductory discussions with representatives from all parties, with the exception of the Māori Party. COVID-19 impacted the scheduling of some conversations.

## Phase 2: Research, analysis, and broader engagement for the draft report

*October 2021–September 2022*

In Phase 2 the Review undertook a broad series of engagements on issues identified in our interim report, *Ārewa ake te Kaupapa*, to develop and test solutions for formal consultation through the draft report. This work addressed the priority questions (discussed in more detail later in this document) and reflected our Terms of Reference.

## Phase 3: Formal submissions and final report

*October 2022–April 2023*

This final phase will seek formal submissions from stakeholders and the public on the recommendations in the draft report. Submissions will be accepted through an online portal.

# Engagement topics

## Soundings

We began engagement with mainly local government organisations and iwi to help take a future-focused look at the local governance system and identify priority questions and lines of inquiry. This engagement (which we called soundings) included a series of workshops held with local government elected members and council staff, at which questions were posed and resulting ideas were captured by the Panel.

### Focus of soundings

Several Panel members attended each sounding. The soundings began with introductions and setting the scene by outlining the Review’s Terms of Reference and intended process. Participants were then asked to work in small groups, each with large sheets of paper. We asked for views on two questions (with minor phrasing variations).

1. What have we got now that we don’t want to lose? (What are our existing strengths and successes?)
2. What opportunities should local government focus on that will help support the wellbeing of communities in both the immediate (next few years) and longer terms (up to 30 years)?

## Priority questions

Following the publication of the interim report, the Panel socialised their early thinking. The Review developed an online survey to support this engagement and streamline feedback from the public. It was based on the five priority questions from the interim report.

1. How should the system of local governance be reshaped so it can adapt to future challenges and enable communities to thrive?
2. What are the future functions, roles, and essential features of New Zealand’s system of local government?
3. How might a system of local governance embody authentic partnership under Te Tiriti o Waitangi, creating conditions for shared prosperity and wellbeing?
4. What needs to change so local government and its leaders can best reflect and respond to the communities they serve?
5. What should change in local governance funding and financing to ensure viability and sustainability, fairness and equity, and maximum wellbeing?

These priority questions were intended to open conversations about the future system of local governance, and how it might most effectively create the conditions in which New Zealand communities can thrive even while addressing the significant changes and challenges of the future.

## Five key shifts

In our interim report we outlined our priority questions. In researching and discussing these questions, we identified five key shifts that we believe will be required for the system to meet the needs of Aotearoa New Zealand.

1. **Strengthened local democracy**

From low public trust and participation in local government to renewal of local democracy that builds a foundation for the future of a strengthened and inclusive local democracy.

1. **Stronger focus on wellbeing**

From traditional focus on infrastructure service delivery to a focus on the complex wellbeing challenges of the 21st century, including economic and social equity and climate change action.

1. **Authentic relationships with iwi/hapū/ Māori**

From relationships that are variable in understanding and commitment to an authentic relationship that enables self-determination, shared authority, and prosperity.

1. **Genuine partnership between central and local government**

From low trust and confidence in each other to genuine partners able to deliver wellbeing outcomes locally.

1. **More equitable funding**

From beneficiary-based funding principles to a funding system that equitably supports communities to thrive.

While engaging with councils, organisations, and the public, we asked them to consider the following questions.

* What else should the Panel consider to advance these key shifts?
* What local context and critical issues should the Panel take into account when considering the design of the future system?
* Given the direction of the key shifts what subsequent structural/organisational/system changes should occur?

# Engagement process

## Soundings

### Overview of findings

The soundings produced several broad themes, reflected in the comments we received. This section provides an overview of these comments and associated themes.

#### Representation and governance

Local decision-makers are best placed to make certain decisions, as they will understand issues better and have stronger local links with community and local service providers and organisations. This understanding comes from elected members being proactively accessible, visible, approachable, and responsive to the community, as well as living locally and being part of the community.

Having knowledge of local people, environments, issues, and service providers means local government can respond more quickly than central government to issues raised by individuals or communities, or in response to emergency or civil defence events (for which it is particularly important). We heard comments about the success of the local government response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

There was interest in increasing levels of engagement and participation with local government, particularly by young people and those from diverse backgrounds. Some considered that lowering the voting age would help stimulate the interest of younger people. Many thought that increasing the amount that elected members get paid would make these roles more attractive and feasible for younger people and those from diverse backgrounds. Several suggested that a turnover in representation was healthy and suggested term limits for elected members. Some considered that there should be fewer elected members and more members appointed based on relevant expertise.

There were two streams of thought about consultation. One related to avoiding consultation fatigue and only consulting on those things of interest to people (for example, on projects rather than on business-as-usual topics). The other stream was to use digital technologies and social media platforms to allow the public to provide feedback or raise issues more widely.

#### The local government system, co-governance, and partnerships

Retaining, if not expanding, the local government system is important. During engagement, there were references to localism (citizens having more influence in the decisions that affect their day-to-day lives and the way their community develops) and to subsidiarity (where central government only undertakes activities that cannot be feasibly undertaken on a regional or local basis).

The planning cycle and associated audit processes featured throughout, with suggestions that these could be simplified and made less onerous. There were also suggestions that the election cycle could be lengthened to every four or five years rather than three.

We received suggestions for more education and ongoing professional development for elected members about their role and strengthening existing codes of conduct. Similarly, we saw comments recommending wider public education about the role of local government, for example through civics education in schools.

Many wanted a commitment to co-governance with Māori, mana whenua, and hapū/iwi. Some regions felt they already had well-established relationships, while other regions saw this as an area of priority. Some sought a model for co-governance or provided examples of arrangements or projects involving co-governance.

There is scope for improving relationships and trust between central and local government. Suggestions for strengthening the relationship included:

* secondments or other exchanges between local and central government
* sharing office space in the regions
* central government agencies appointing regional leads
* devolution of funding and delivery to regions.

There were varied views on amalgamation and the value of unitary councils – some preferred a focus on greater coordination through shared services (such as information technology and procurement systems) or coordinating on projects that cross several regional boundaries rather than a formal amalgamation. The term ‘one size does not fit all’ was heard on various occasions.

#### Roles and functions

Local government undertakes a diverse range of roles and functions, despite limited funding, and is adept at juggling and prioritising these.

Central government mandates new roles and functions for local government. Local government wants to retain roles and functions relating to infrastructure (for example, Three Waters, roading, transport etc), and to broaden into providing social infrastructure. Local government performs these roles and functions well because it is familiar with the environment, service providers, and community needs.

Local government is committed to improving the social, economic, environmental, and cultural wellbeing of communities. Some comments suggested it should have an expanded role in housing and public health, if not broader social services and funding. This could be an oversight and governance role or direct provision of services. Since the environment and responding to climate change are important parts of wellbeing, participants felt that local government should continue to play a role in these areas.

#### Funding and finance

Generally, participants felt that local government needs more funding, and that relying on rates paid on properties and petrol tax is not sustainable, nor are the rules regarding debt. There is a need for a broader funding base involving the devolution of central government funds, with most suggesting that the GST collected on rates in a region be diverted for local use.

Some expressed a low level of trust between central and local government and that local people were more likely to trust local decision-makers. Local government was seen as more responsive (particularly in emergency situations) and better networked (in terms of service and infrastructure providers and contractors).

## Local Government New Zealand (LGNZ) Conferences

The Panel presented the kaupapa of the Review at the LGNZ Conference in 2021.

In July 2022, the Panel gave a plenary address and held a two-hour workshop to explore some of the key themes they planned to address in the draft report.

## Online surveys

Between October 2021 and June 2022, the Review received 285 survey completions across 3 online surveys, discussing both the priority questions and the five key shifts.

We received 240 responses to the priority questions survey from October 2021 to 30 June 2022. Of those who completed the survey:

* the largest industry/stakeholder group was local government (32%) followed by the public (28%)
* the largest proportion of respondents were from Christchurch (12%) followed by Auckland (11%), Wellington (9%), and Tauranga (8%).

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| **Key themes from the online surveys** | |
| Council capability | Increase education and training for iwi, council, and the public on government, the economy, history, and culture. |
| Te Tiriti partnership | An authentic partnership should look at a formal constitutional role, te ao Māori, and what partnership and co-governance is. Tikanga Māori and te ao Māori values should be at the centre of all recruitment and retention strategies. |
| Funding | More diverse funding models are needed to develop a wellbeing narrative. Specific interrogation of the rates funding model was noted as a necessary step, in particular, the removal of GST from rates was mentioned multiple times. Reference to current financial concerns given the rising cost of living appeared in more recent responses. |
| Representation | Councils should reflect communities to increase diversity and give voice to the voiceless. Requests for more Māori/iwi, disabled, immigrant, and youth representation featured throughout the responses. |
| Climate change | We need to adopt more aggressive measures to reduce fossil fuel emissions and combat the effects of climate change on communities. |
| Engagement | Improve consultation and involve communities more in local government, including through deliberative processes and engagement practices, and by improving transparency of communication. |

## Community workshops

In late 2021 and early 2022, we held nine workshops where 55 representative organisations and individuals meet with the Panel to share the views of their communities. We held workshops for the following groups:

* rainbow community
* disabled community
* Pacific elected members
* former refugees
* former migrants
* Asian New Zealanders
* rural community
* environmental NGOs
* Wellington City Mission.

The community workshops focused on two key questions:

* What does wellbeing (e.g., physical, mental, emotional, spiritual, and social) look like 30 years from now for the community you represent in New Zealand?
* What are the most important features of a future local governance system?

The key themes from the discussions were:

* the digital divide
* accessible engagement
* listening to the iwi/Māori voice
* embedding Te Tiriti o Waitangi
* increasing capability and capacity of council staff
* protecting our diverse communities
* role of local government.

## Other workshops

In April, May, and June of 2022, we held three workshops for specific organisations, attended by approximately 100 representatives. The workshops focused on the five key shifts from the perspectives of their industries. The organisations who attended the workshops were:

* Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa (LIANZA)
* Public Libraries of New Zealand (PLNZ)
* Museums Aotearoa
* Volunteer New Zealand.

The key themes which emerged from the discussions were:

* roles and position
* engagement
* wellbeing
* funding
* partnership with iwi/Māori
* cultural competency
* working with local and central government.

## Focus Groups

### Business Reference Group

In June 2021, selected business representatives were invited to join the Business Reference Group to be the voice of the business sector into the Review. During Phase 2, the Review met with the Business Reference Group three times, with discussions including feedback on the interim report and the five key shifts.

### Māori Thought Leaders Rōpū

In June 2021, selected representatives were invited to join the Māori Thought Leaders Rōpū to provide Māori perspectives to the review. During Phase 2, the Review met three times with the rōpū.

These meetings have covered the Panel’s thinking at the time with a focus on Te Tiriti and the Māori perspective.

## Webinars

### Local government webinars

The Review hosted two local government webinars about the interim report, which were attended by 278 individuals.

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| **Webinars** | **Attendees** |
| 14 October 2021 | 154 |
| 15 October 2021 | 124 |

During the webinars, the Panel presented and responded to attendees’ questions.

### General public webinars

The Review hosted one public webinar in 2021 attended by 18 individuals.

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| **Webinars** | **Attendees** |
| 21 October 2021 | 18 |

This webinar discussed the interim report. During the webinar, the Panel presented and responded to attendees’ questions.

### Public webinars

The Review hosted two public webinars in 2022, attended by 115 individuals. All those who have interacted with the Review were invited to join.

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| **Webinars** | **Attendees** |
| 17 June 2022 | 85 |
| 20 June 2022 | 30 |

These webinars discussed the five key shifts. During the webinars, the Panel presented and responded to attendees’ questions.

## Council roadshow

During March and April 2022, the Panel went on a council roadshow to meet with all 78 local authorities. The majority of meetings were attended by elected members and staff from each council, along with community boards and iwi in some cases.

The council roadshows focused on the five key shifts from the perspective of their local authorities and communities.

The key themes from the discussions were:

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| **Key Shift** | **Themes** |
| Strengthened local democracy | Public understanding of local government  Voting and elections  Public consultation & engagement  Māori representation  Elected members  Constitutional protection |
| Stronger focus on wellbeing | Definition of wellbeing  Local role in wellbeing (communities and local government)  Ability to undertake roles  Working with central government on wellbeing |
| Authentic relationships with hapū/iwi/Māori | Local government and hapū/iwi and Māori working effectively together  Creating/moving towards co-governance  Causes/symptoms of relationship tensions |
| Genuine partnership between central and local government | Central government/local regional presence  There is a need for alignment on outcomes/processes  There is a need for understanding, respect, and trust  Relationships and interactions with ministers/mayors/MPs |
| More equitable funding | There is a need for more sustainable/reliable funding  There are current funding constraints  Need for more flexible funding  There is a need for more joined-up agreement/approach with central government |

## Kōrero with hapū and iwi

Between May and July 2022, we spoke with many representatives from iwi and hapū across the motu. The kōrero focused on the five key shifts.

In meeting with representatives and leaders from hapū and iwi we were told that a future system of local government and governance should have authentic and mutually beneficial relationships. The relationship between iwi, hapū, and local government must actively embody Te Tiriti o Waitangi.

During these hui, the Panel heard that whilst there are some good examples where relationships between local government and hapū and iwi are getting stronger, there is still far to go. It was clear that there are ad hoc approaches from local government in how it engages and works with hapū and iwi across Aotearoa. The mātauranga that was shared, and emergent themes, have provided a rich and broad perspective on the issues and opportunities for change. From the kōrero, some key principles emerged. These will underpin and inform the work ahead in the Review and any future reform.

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| **Key principle** |  |
| Te Tiriti and genuine partnerships must be at the heart | Be led by te ao Māori, tikanga and values  Know the iwi in the local context  Build trust in the relationships with shared experience and open, honest dialogue  Continue to work with iwi and Māori in developing place-based solutions  Support increased cultural competency across the system  Enable resourcing for participation |
| Te Tiriti and decision-making must be at the heart | Increased diversity and representation of hapū and iwi in the decision-making processes for areas of shared interest.  Ability to exercise rangatiratanga  Be whānau-centric and located at the community level |
| Acknowledge the progress made | Do not undo the existing progress made in agreed and formal arrangements resulting from Treaty settlements  Learn from them and build on the foundations |
| Plan intergenerationally and holistically | Incorporate te ao Māori models of wellbeing  Ensure decision-making reflects good process and decisions for generations to come |

## Cross-party engagement

Throughout the Review, we’ve engaged or reached out to representatives from political parties:

* Green Party
* National Party
* Act Party
* Te Pāti Māori.

## Big conversations

We explored the ‘big conversations’ related to the complex challenges of the kaupapa of the Review. To do so, we invited international and New Zealand-based experts to help further our thinking about:

* te ao Māori and local governance
* democracy and local governance
* wellbeing and local governance
* the purpose of local government in the future.

## Get Vocal in Your Local

Between the launch in April and the end of June 2022, nearly 5,000 people used our digital engagement tool, Get Vocal in Your Local (GVIYL), to get loud about the future for local government. Due to GVIYL’s focus on educating and informing, those people also learned about the upcoming local elections and some key facts about their territorial authority.

GVIYL targeted rangatahi and the demographics of those who responded matched that – the three age groups with the largest number of responses were 21- to 30-year-olds, 16- to 20-year-olds, and those 15 years and under. Responses came from around the motu, with the most responses from people in Auckland, Wellington, and Christchurch.

Users were asked to identify a vision (‘Your dream’) for their place in 2050, related to a wellbeing area. ‘Sustainable’ was the most popular response at 31%, followed by ‘safe for everyone’ (24%) and ‘economically thriving’ (19%).

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| **Rank** | **“Your dream”** | **Percentage** |
| 1 | Sustainable | 31% |
| 2 | Safe for everyone | 24% |
| 3 | Economically thriving | 19% |
| 4 | Welcoming to all | 9% |
| 5 | Easy to get around | 9% |
| 6 | Culturally rich | 8% |

When it came to voting age, 54% of respondents wanted it lowered from 18 to 16 years. 32% were not in favour of lowering the voting age, and 13% were unsure.

16- and 17-year-olds were the group that were most in favour (62.8%), followed by 18- to 24-year-olds (57.8%). Other groups under 45 were also largely in favour, with 56.5% of 25- to 34-year-olds and 55.8% of 35- to 44-year-olds in favour. Those over 45 were least in favour of lowering the voting age (45%).

It should be noted that GVIYL’s findings are much higher than a 2021 University of Otago study, where only 19.2% of the sample (all 18- to 24-year-olds) supported reducing the voting age to 16 years.

The GVIYL responses also showed that people want to be more involved in decision-making. 62% of people said they wanted to be ‘very’ or ‘extremely’ involved when people in power were making decisions about the issue that mattered most to them, but only 26% said they currently felt ‘very’ or ‘extremely’ involved.

There is an appetite for more participatory and deliberative approaches. 69% agreed or strongly agreed that everyday people could resolve differences through kōrero and make the right decision for their communities together (for example, in a citizens’ assembly). There was also support for communities having more say in how decisions were made and how money was spent.

# Engagement participants

We engaged with many individuals and organisations from across Aotearoa New Zealand as we researched and prepared our draft report. This section provides an overview of these groups.

## Local government

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| **Councils** |  |  |
| Ashburton District Council | Buller District Council | Central Otago District Council |
| Auckland Council | Bay of Plenty Regional Council | Carterton District Council |
| Central Hawke's Bay District Council | Far North District Council | Gisborne District Council |
| Chatham Islands Council | Christchurch City Council | Clutha District Council |
| Dunedin City Council | Environment Canterbury | Environment Southland |
| Gore District Council | Grey District Council | Hurunui District Council |
| Greater Wellington Regional Council | Hamilton City Council | Hastings District Council |
| Hauraki District Council | Hawke’s Bay Regional Council | Horizons Regional Council |
| Horowhenua District Council | Hutt City Council | Kaipara City Council |
| Invercargill City Council | Kaikōura District Council | Mackenzie District Council |
| Kāpiti Coast District Council | Kawerau District Council | Manawatu District Council |
| Marlborough District Council | Nelson City Council | Otago Regional Council |
| Masterton District Council | Matamata Piako District Council | Napier City Council |
| New Plymouth District Council | Northland Regional Council | Ōpōtiki District Council |
| Ōtorohanga District Council | Palmerston North City Council | Porirua City Council |
| Queenstown Lakes District Council | Selwyn District Council | Southland District Council |
| Rangitīkei District Council | Rotorua Lakes Council | Ruapehu District Council |
| South Taranaki District Council | South Waikato District Council | South Wairarapa District Council |
| Stratford District Council | Taranaki Regional Council | Tararua District Council |
| Tasman District Council | Timaru District Council | Waimakariri District Council |
| Taupō District Council | Tauranga City Council | Thames-Coromandel District Council |
| Timaru District Council | Upper Hutt City Council | Waikato District Council |
| Waikato Regional Council | Waipa District Council | Wairoa District Council |
| Waimate District Council | Waitaki District Council | West Coast Regional Council |
| Waitomo District Council | Whanganui District Council | Wellington City Council |
| Western Bay of Plenty District Council | Whakatāne District Council | Whangarei District Council |
| Westland District Council |  |  |

### Other local government organisations

* Local Government New Zealand
  + National Council
  + Te Maruata
  + Young Elected Members
  + LGNZ staff
* Taituarā
* Association of Local Government Information Management
* Ngā Kairapu – Māori practitioners in regional councils
* Te Papa Pounamu – Māori planners and kaitiaki practitioners, a special interest group of the NZ Planning Institute

## Iwi/Māori

Representatives from 55 iwi and 20 hapū and pan-tribal collectives across Aotearoa

Members from Māori rōpū and organisations:

* Te Tai Kaha including representatives from Kāhui Wai Māori, New Zealand Māori Council and Federation of Māori Authorities
* Iwi Chairs Forum
* Papa Pounamu

## Central government

Throughout the Review, we’ve engaged with Minister of Local Government and representatives from 17 central government agencies and commissions, including:

* Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet
* Electoral Commission
* Hon. Grant Robertson, Minister of Finance
* Hon. James Shaw, Minister for Climate Change
* Hon. Kieran McAnulty, Associate Minister of Local Government
* Infrastructure Commission
* Kāinga Ora
* Local Government Commission
* Ministry for Pacific Peoples
* National Emergency Management Agency
* Office of the Auditor-General
* Productivity Commission
* Public Service Commission
* Royal Commission on Auckland Governance
* Te Arawhiti
* Te Puni Kōkiri
* Waka Kotahi.

## Rangatahi

We received 5,000 submissions to Get Vocal in Your Local, with the largest number of responses from rangatahi 30 years and under (see more in the section on engagement processes).

We also engaged with:

* Tokona te Raki
* Auckland Youth Advisory Panel
* UN Youth
* Make It 16
* Rangatahi user workshops for the Digital Tool:
  + Wellington High School Year 10-12 students
  + Tawa College Rangatahi Māori
  + Auckland Co-design Lab
  + The Southern Initiative.
* Spotswood College students.

## Community workshops

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| **Community** | **Attendees** |
| Rainbow | Inside Out  Body Positive  F'Ine Pasifika  Safe Space Alliance  Qtopia |
| Disability | NZ Federation of Disability Sector  Sub-regional Disability Committee and Tāngata Whaikaha Roopu  Blind Citizens NZ  Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Care Action Network |
| Pacific elected members | 7 Pacific people in local government |
| Former refugees | Red Cross  Belong Aotearoa  Refugees as Survivors NZ (Youth Team) |
| Former migrant | Multicultural NZ  Communities Action Trust |
| Asian New Zealanders | Asia New Zealand Foundation  National Chinese Association and Auckland Branch of NZ Chinese Association  Supreme Sikh Society of NZ |
| Rural | Rural Women NZ  Rural General Practice Network  Rural Support Trust  Horticulture New Zealand |
| Environmental NGOs | Environmental Defence Society  Royal Forest and Bird Protection Society Inc.  Fish & Game New Zealand  Greenpeace Aotearoa  Generation Zero |
| Wellington City Mission | General Manager Community Programmes  General Manager Brand & Communications  Chief Financial Officer |

## Organisations

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| **Organisations** |  |  |
| ACENZ - Association of Consulting and Engineering | Auckland Ratepayers Alliance | Auckland Unlimited |
| Child Poverty Action Group | Construction Sector Accord | Datacom |
| Economic Development New Zealand | Federated Farmers | Fonterra |
| Infrastructure NZ | Inspiring Communities | Library and Information Advisory Commission |
| Library and Information Association of New Zealand Aotearoa | Local Government Business Forum | Museums Aotearoa |
| The newDemocracy Foundation | New Zealand Taxpayers Union | NZ Construction Sector |
| NZ Council of Christian Social Services | Property Council | Public Libraries of New Zealand |
| Regional Sports Trust | Sports NZ | Sustainable Business Council |
| Tokona te Raki | University of Auckland | Volunteer New Zealand |
| Wellington Chamber of Commerce |  |  |

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You can share your thoughts on our recommendations and the future for local government by [participating in our consultation](https://submissions.futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz/).

Submissions close 28 February 2023.

To hear more about the draft report, please check the [Review into the Future for Local Government website](https://futureforlocalgovernment.govt.nz/supporting-documents/) for details of upcoming engagement opportunities and [sign up for our newsletter](https://confirmsubscription.com/h/j/5F56EA49B2735DA1).

Stay connected with the review by joining the conversation on social media.

Instagram: [@FutureForLocalGovernment](https://www.instagram.com/futureforlocalgovernment/)

Twitter: [@FutureForLG](https://twitter.com/futureforlg)

Facebook: [facebook.com/TeArotake](https://www.facebook.com/TeArotake)

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