

Notice of Meeting:

I hereby give notice that an ordinary meeting of the Dunedin City Council will be held on:

Date: Wednesday 27 April 2022
Time: 1:00 pm
Venue: Edinburgh Room, Municipal Chambers, The Octagon, Dunedin

Sandy Graham
Chief Executive Officer

Council
PUBLIC AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP**Mayor
Deputy Mayor
Members**

Mayor Aaron Hawkins	
Cr Christine Garey	
Cr Sophie Barker	Cr David Benson-Pope
Cr Rachel Elder	Cr Doug Hall
Cr Carmen Houlahan	Cr Marie Laufiso
Cr Mike Lord	Cr Jim O'Malley
Cr Jules Radich	Cr Chris Staynes
Cr Lee Vandervis	Cr Steve Walker
Cr Andrew Whiley	

Senior Officer Sandy Graham, Chief Executive Officer

Governance Support Officer Lynne Adamson

Lynne Adamson
Governance Support Officer

Telephone: 03 477 4000
Lynne.Adamson@dcc.govt.nz
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The meeting will be livestreamed on the Council's YouTube page: <https://youtu.be/GcUqOtKccjs>

Note: Reports and recommendations contained in this agenda are not to be considered as Council policy until adopted.

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1 PUBLIC FORUM

At the close of the agenda no requests for public forum had been received.

2 APOLOGIES

At the close of the agenda no apologies had been received.

3 CONFIRMATION OF AGENDA

Note: Any additions must be approved by resolution with an explanation as to why they cannot be delayed until a future meeting.

DECLARATION OF INTEREST

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Members are reminded of the need to stand aside from decision-making when a conflict arises between their role as an elected representative and any private or other external interest they might have.
2. Elected members are reminded to update their register of interests as soon as practicable, including amending the register at this meeting if necessary.
 - 1.
3. Staff members are reminded to update their register of interests as soon as practicable.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Notes/Amends** if necessary the Elected Members' Interest Register attached as Attachment A; and
- b) **Confirms/Amends** the proposed management plan for Elected Members' Interests.
- c) **Notes** the Executive Leadership Teams' Interest Register.

Attachments

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Councillor Register of Interest - Current as at 20 April 2022				
Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Aaron Hawkins	Trustee	West Harbour Beautification Trust	Potential conflict WHBT work with Parks and Reserves to co-ordinate volunteer activities	Withdrawal from all West Harbour Beautification Trust/ DCC discussions involving this relationship.
	Trustee	St Paul's Cathedral Foundation	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Residential Property Owner - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Thank You Payroll	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	ICLEI Oceania Regional Executive	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Hospital Local Advisory Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Green Party	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Connecting Dunedin (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Board Member	Otago Museum Trust Board (Council appointment)	Duties to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office. Recipient of Council funding	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Otago Theatre Trust (Council appointment)	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Otago Polytech's Research Centre of Excellence	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	LGNZ National Council	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Alexander McMillan Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Cosy Homes Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chair	LGNZ Policy Advisory Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Local Government New Zealand Zone 6 Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Sophie Barker	Director	Ayrmed Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Ocho Newco Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Various publicly listed companies	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Property Owner	Residential Property Owner - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Beneficiary	Sans Peur Trust (Larnach Castle)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Mentor	Business Mentors NZ	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Southern Heritage Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Member	Friends Otago Museum	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Otago Peninsula Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Orokouli Ecosanctuary	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chairperson	Dunedin Heritage Fund Trust (Council appointment)	Duty to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Otago Settlers Association (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Vegetable Growers Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Committee Member	Otago Anniversary Day Dinner	No conflict identified	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Dunedin Gas Works Museum Trust (Council appointment)	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
David Benson-Pope	Owner	Residential Property Ownership in Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee and Beneficiary	Blind Investment Trusts	Duty to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Yellow-eyed Penguin Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	New Zealand Labour Party	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Heritage Fund Trust (Council appointment)	Duty to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Connecting Dunedin (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Tertiary Precinct Planning Group (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Delegation holder	Second Generation District Plan (2GP) Authority to Resolve Appeals on behalf of Council (Council appointment)	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Hospital Local Advisory Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Otago Regional Transport Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Rachel Elder	Commissioner (Community Representative)	District Licensing Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Residential Property Ownership - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Greater South Dunedin Action Group	Decisions may be considered on the future of South Dunedin.	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Host Parent	Otago Girls High School	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Advisor/Support Capacity	Kaffelagic	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Member	Dunedin Trails Networks Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chair	Southern Urban Dunedin Community Response Group	Decisions about emergency response recovery may be conflicted	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Craigieburn Reserve Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Keep Dunedin Beautiful (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Okia Reserve Management Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Toitu Otago Settlers Museum Board (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chairperson	Disability Issues Advisory Group	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Christine Garey	Trustee	Garey Family Trust - Property Ownership - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chair	Creative Dunedin Partnership (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Women of Ōtepoti	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Symphony Orchestra Foundation Board of Trustees (Council appointment)	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Theomin Gallery Management Committee (Olveston) (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Chair	Grants Subcommittee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Local Government New Zealand Zone 6 Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Doug Hall	Director/Owner	Hall Brothers Transport Ltd	May contract and provide service to DCC	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek prior approval from Office of the Auditor General when required.
	Director/Owner	Dunedin Crane Hire	May contract and provide service to DCC	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek prior approval from Office of the Auditor General when required.
	Director/Owner	Wood Recyclers Ltd	May contract and provide service to DCC	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek prior approval from Office of the Auditor General when required.
	Director/Owner	Dunedin Concrete Crushing Ltd	May contract and provide service to DCC	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek prior approval from Office of the Auditor General when required.
	Director/Owner	Anzide Properties Ltd - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	The Woodshed 2014 Limited	May contract and provide service to DCC	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek prior approval from Office of the Auditor General when required.
	Owner	Property Ownership - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Farmlands	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Shareholder	Ravensdown Fertiliser	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	PGG Wrightson	Currently no likely conflict	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Silver Fern Farms	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Valley View Development Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Geekfix Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Milburn Processing Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Appellant	2GP	Appellant to the 2GP	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Financial Donor	Dunedin North Community Patrol	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Donor of the use of a building free of charge to the group	North Dunedin Blokes Shed	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Partner	Highland Helicopters	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Supplier	Southweight Truck and Weights for testing Weighbridges Otago & Southland	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Craigieburn Reserve Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Chinese Garden Advisory Board (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Toitu Otago Settlers Museum Board (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Carmen Houlahan	Owner	Residential Property - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Rental Property - North Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Part Owner	Adobe Group Ltd, Wanaka	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Rotary Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Institute of Directors	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Otago Property Investors Association	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Company Owner/Sole Director	Shelf Company - RU There	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Startup Business	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Toitu Otago Settlers Museum Board (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Member	Dunedin Public Art Gallery Acquisitions Committee (Council appointment)	Possible grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Dunedin Public Art Gallery Society (Council appointment)	Possible grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Mosgiel Taieri Community Board (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Marie Laufiso	Property Owner	Residential Property	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Community Building Trust - Trust Owner of Property 111 Moray Place	Duty to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chair	Otago Mental Health Support Trust	Potential grants applicant which would result in pecuniary interest. Duty to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office	Do not participate in consideration of grants applications. If the meeting is in confidential, to leave the room.
	Member	Women of Ōtepoti Recognition Initiative	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Family Member	Staff member a relative	Potential conflict depending on level of staff member involvement	Managed by staff at officer level if a perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Secretary	Brockville Improvements and Amenities Society (BIAS)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Corso Ōtepoti Dunedin Trust	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Dunedin Manufacturing Holdings Inc	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	National Communications Officer	P.A.C.I.F.I.C.A Inc	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Dunedin Branch Treasurer	P.A.C.I.F.I.C.A Inc	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Age Concern (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Abrahamic Interfaith Group (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chair	Dunedin Refugee Steering Group (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Fair Trading Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Deputy Chair	Grants Subcommittee	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chair	Social Well Being Advisory Group (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Mike Lord	Trustee	ML Lord Family Trust - Owner of Residential Properties - Dunedin	Duty to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Fonterra	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Federated Farmers	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Director	Mosgiel Rotary Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Mosgiel RSA	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	National Party	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chairperson	Federated Farmers Charitable Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Various publicly listed companies	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chairperson	Otago Rural Support Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Otago Youth Adventure Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Strath Taieri Community Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Hereweka Harbour Cone Trust (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	District Licensing Committee (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Jim O'Malley	Owner	Biocentrix Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Mosgiel Association Football Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Ocho Newco Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Residential Property Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Ayrmed Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Ice Sports Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Manufacturing Holdings	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Ice Sports Dunedin Incorporated (Council appointment)	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Connecting Dunedin (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Okia Reserve Management Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Tertiary Precinct Planning Group (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Waikouaiti Coast Community Board (Council Appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Jules Radich	Shareholder	Izon Science Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Taurikura Drive Investments Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Shareholder	Golden Block Developments Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Cambridge Terrace Properties Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Southern Properties (2007) Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Arrenway Drive Investments Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Golden Centre Holdings Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	IBMS Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Raft Holdings Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Otago Business Coaching Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Effectivise Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Athol Street Investments Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Allandale Trustee Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Aberdeen St No2 Ltd	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Public Art Gallery Acquisitions Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Public Art Gallery Society (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Road Safety Action Plan	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	100% Shareholder/Director	Panorama Developments Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Tertiary Precinct Planning Group (Council appointment - alternate)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Saddle Hill Community Board (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Chris Staynes	Chairman	Cargill Enterprises	Contractor and service provider to DCC	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room.
	Director	Wine Freedom	Supplier to DCC	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room.
	Patron	Otago Model Engineering Society	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Balmacewen Lions Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	Otago Southland Manufacturers Association Trust	Possible co-funder of ED project. Duties to the Trust may conflict with duties of Council	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Life Member	Otago Chamber of Commerce	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Deputy Chair	Cancer Society of Otago/Southland	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Board Member	NZ Cancer Society	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Patearoa Golf Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	President	Balmacewen Lions	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Trustee	CJ and CA Staynes Family Trust - Property Owner - Dunedin and Patearoa	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	George Street Wines Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director/Shareholder	Saddle Hill Investment Trust Limited	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	NZ Association of Amateur Radio and Transmitters	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Board Member	Otago Museum Trust Board (Council appointment)	Duties to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office. Recipient of Council funding	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Trustee	Theomin Gallery Trust (Council appointment)	Duties to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office. Recipient of Council funding	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Chairman	Grow Dunedin Partnership (Council appointment)	Duties may conflict with duties of Council Office. Recipient of Council funding	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Dunedin Shanghai Association (Sister City Society) (Council appointment)	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Trustee	For Trades Apprenticeship Training Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Social Well Being Advisory Group (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Local Government New Zealand Zone 6 Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Lee Vandervis	Director	Lee Vandervis, Antonie Alm-Lequeux and Cook Allan Gibson Trustee Company Ltd - Residential Property Ownership - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Director	Bunchy Properties Ltd - Residential Property Ownership - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Owner	Vandervision Audio and Lighting - Hire, Sales and Service Business	May contract and provide service to DCC	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
Steve Walker	Chairperson	Dunedin Wildlife Hospital Trust	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Chairperson	West Harbour Beautification Trust	Potential conflict WHBT work with Parks and Reserves to co-ordinate volunteer activities	Withdrawal from all West Harbour Beautification Trust/ DCC discussions involving this relationship.
	Member	Orokonui Ecosanctuary	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Port Chalmers Golf Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Member	Keep New Zealand Beautiful	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Society of Beer Advocates	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	New Zealand Labour Party	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Port Chalmers Historical Society	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Owner	Residential Property - Dunedin	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Shareholder	Various publicly listed companies	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	NZ Sea Lion Trust	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Edinburgh Sister City Society (Council appointment)	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Connecting Dunedin (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Te Ao Turoa Partnership (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Keep Dunedin Beautiful (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Tertiary Precinct Planning Group (Council appointment - alternate)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	West Harbour Community Board (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Andrew Whiley	Owner/Operator	Whiley Golf Inc and New Zealand Golf Travel Ltd	No conflict identified	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Director/Shareholder 22 May 2017	Estate of Grace Limited	No conflict identified	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Trustee	Japek (Family Trust) - Property Ownership - Dunedin	Duties to Trust may conflict with duties of Council Office.	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Otago Golf Club	No conflict identified	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Dunedin South Rotary Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Board Member	New Zealand Professional Golfers Assn	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Institute of Directors	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	National Party	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Chairman	Volunteer South	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Dunedin Otaru Sister City Society (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Name	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	Member	Dunedin Public Art Gallery Society (Council appointment)	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Grow Dunedin Partnership (Council appointment - alternate)	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	NZ Masters Games Trust Board (Council appointment)	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Chair	Dunedin Community House Executive Committee	Potential grants recipient	Withdraw from discussion and leave the table. If the meeting is in confidential, leave the room. Seek advice prior to the meeting.
	Member	Puketai Residential Centre Liaison Committee (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Otago Property Investors Association	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Chisholm Links Golf Club	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
	Member	Otago Peninsula Community Board (Council appointment)	No conflict identified	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Executive Leadership Team - Register of Interest - current as at 23 March 2022					
Name	Date of Entry	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
Sandy Graham	19/09/2018 25/07/2019	Owner	Residential property Dunedin	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Trustee	Trustee of the Taieri Airport Facilities Trust	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Member	Otago Golf Club	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Simon Pickford	21/02/2020 18/09/2020	Owner	Residential property, Dunedin	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Wife	Owms residential properties, Dunedin	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Member	Kotui Board	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
John Christie	10/02/2022 15/09/2017 09/07/2018 16/11/2020	Wife is a member	Taieri Community Facilities Trust	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Investor/Director	Saddle Hill Investment Trust	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Shareholder	Clocktower	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Owner	Residential Properties Mosgiel	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Trustee	Otago Southland Manufacturers Association Trust	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Trustee	Diversity Works NZ	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Simon Drew	17/04/2019	Member	Society of Local Government Managers	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Trustee	Sister Cities New Zealand	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Owner	Residential property Dunedin	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Chartered Member	Engineering New Zealand	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Robert West		Judge	ACENZ (Association of Consulting Engineers NZ) Innovate Awards Judge	ACENZ have own conflict of interest policies.	Would not be allowed to judge a DCC project.
		Member	Society of Local Government Managers	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Gavin Logie	17/07/2020 17/07/2020	Owner	Residential property Dunedin	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Owner	Residential property Wanaka	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Minority shareholder	Southern Hospitality	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Director	Golden Block Investments Limited	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Director	Five Council-owned non-trading companies	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
			Wife works in a senior financial position in the Finance Department, University of Otago	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

Executive Leadership Team - Register of Interest - current as at 23 March 2022					
Name	Date of Entry	Responsibility (i.e. Chairperson etc)	Declaration of Interests	Nature of Potential Interest	Member's Proposed Management Plan
	14/01/2021		Son works for Tregaskis Brown who provide consultancy services to Central Government	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Jeanette Wikaira		Trustee	Dunedin North Intermediate School	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Member	Otago Institute of Arts and Science	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Trustee	Hone Tuwhare Charitable Trust	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
Claire Austin	17/09/2021	Owner	Residential property Dunedin	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Member	Institute of Directors	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.
		Fellow	Australia and New Zealand School of Government	No conflict identified.	Seek advice prior to the meeting if actual or perceived conflict of interest arises.

CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES


ORDINARY COUNCIL MEETING - 29 MARCH 2022

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

Confirms the public part of the minutes of the Ordinary Council meeting held on 29 March 2022 as a correct record.

Attachments

	Title	Page
 A	Minutes of Ordinary Council meeting held on 29 March 2022 (<i>Under Separate Cover 1</i>)	

MINUTES OF COMMUNITY BOARDS

WEST HARBOUR COMMUNITY BOARD - 9 FEBRUARY 2022

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Notes** the minutes of the West Harbour Community Board meeting held on 09 February 2022

Attachments

	Title	Page
⇒A	Minutes of West Harbour Community Board held on 9 February 2022 (<i>Under Separate Cover 1</i>)	

OTAGO PENINSULA COMMUNITY BOARD - 3 FEBRUARY 2022

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Notes** the minutes of the Otago Peninsula Community Board meeting held on 03 February 2022

Attachments

	Title	Page
⇨ A	Minutes of Otago Peninsula Community Board held on 3 February 2022 (<i>Under Separate Cover 1</i>)	


STRATH TAIERI COMMUNITY BOARD - 3 FEBRUARY 2022

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Notes** the minutes of the Strath Taieri Community Board meeting held on 03 February 2022

Attachments

	Title	Page
 A	Minutes of Strath Taieri Community Board held on 3 February 2022 (<i>Under Separate Cover 1</i>)	


MOSGIEL-TAIERI COMMUNITY BOARD - 10 FEBRUARY 2022

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Notes** the minutes of the Mosgiel-Taieri Community Board meeting held on 10 February 2022.

Attachments

	Title	Page
 A	Minutes of Mosgiel-Taieri Community Board held on 10 February 2022 (<i>Under Separate Cover 1</i>)	

WAIKOUAITI COAST COMMUNITY BOARD - 2 FEBRUARY 2022

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Notes** the minutes of the Waikouaiti Coast Community Board meeting held on 02 February 2022.

Attachments

	Title	Page
 A	Minutes of Waikouaiti Coast Community Board held on 2 February 2022 (<i>Under Separate Cover 1</i>)	


SADDLE HILL COMMUNITY BOARD - 17 FEBRUARY 2022

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

Notes the minutes of the Saddle Hill Community Board meeting held on 17 February 2022

Attachments

	Title	Page
 A	Minutes of Saddle Hill Community Board held on 17 February 2022 (<i>Under Separate Cover 1</i>)	

REPORTS

ACTIONS FROM RESOLUTIONS OF COUNCIL MEETINGS

Department: Civic

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 The purpose of this report is to show progress on implementing resolutions made at Council meetings.
- 2 As this report is an administrative report only, there are no options or Summary of Considerations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

Notes the Open and Completed Actions from resolutions of Council meetings as attached.

DISCUSSION

- 3 This report also provides an update on resolutions that have been actioned and completed since the last Council meeting.

NEXT STEPS

- 4 Updates will be provided at future Council meetings.

Signatories

Author:	Lynne Adamson - Governance Support Officer
Authoriser:	Clare Sullivan - Manager Governance

Attachments

	Title	Page
↓A	Public Open and Closed Actions	27
↓B	Council Annual Plan Actions	31

Key	
Changes to timeframes	
Progress to date update	Bold

PUBLIC COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2019-2022 - OPEN ACTIONS APRIL 2022						
Meeting Date	Resolution	Report	Resolution or Action to be Taken	Group	Due Date	Status
25/05/2021	CNL/2021/083	Contract Matter: Waste	Authorises that Contract 9642: Kerbside Collections and Resource Recovery Park may be awarded for a contract term of up to 10 years with an option of an additional 10 years subject to Tenders Board satisfaction with any submitted tender.	Waste and Environmental Solutions		January 2022 - A request for Expressions of Interest for Contract 9642: Kerbside Collections and Resource Recovery Park was released on GETS (Government Electronic Tender Service) in late June 2021. Following the evaluation of submissions, three suppliers were short listed. A Request for Proposals was subsequently released on 27 September and closed on 15 December 2021. April 2022 - Presentations from suppliers and evaluation of the proposals occurred during January and February 2022. A preferred supplier has been selected and detailed contract negotiations are underway. The contract is expected to be awarded in May 2022.
30/03/2021	CNL/2021/057	Approval to Grant Right of Way Easement over Part Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve at 169 Main South Road, Green Island.	Acting in its capacity as the administering body of the Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve pursuant to the Reserves Act 1977: - Grants the right of way easements over part of the Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve at 169 Main South Road, Green Island, in favour of the properties identified in this report and subject to the conditions outlined in this report. - Approves waiving the annual rental for use of the Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve at Main South Road, Green Island. - Decides that the criteria for exemption from public notification have been met. Acting under delegation from the Minister of Conservation dated 12 June 2013, and pursuant to section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977, consents to the grant of right of way easements over part of the Local Purpose (Esplanade) Reserve to property at 169 Main South Road, Green Island, in favour of the properties identified in this report and subject to the conditions outlined in the report.	Parks and Recreation		March 2022 - this work has been delayed awaiting commencement of the DCC road safety improvement project in Green Island which is happening in stages from mid-March until approximately mid-October 2022.
30/06/2021	CNL/2021/148	Māori Representation	Reviews the role and terms of reference of the Māori Participation Working Party.	ELT		April 2022 - The role and terms of reference will be discussed at the Māori Participation Working Party meeting to be held in June 2022.
23/11/2021	CNL/2021/201	Dunedin City Holdings Limited Share Capital	Approves the required increase in share capital of Dunedin City Holdings Limited to provide \$1.2billion of uncalled capital. Authorises the Dunedin City Council to execute the required shareholder resolution(s) and associated documents to achieve the increase in share capital noted in (a). Notes that this level of uncalled capital aligns with the forecast group debt as at 30 June 2024 as set out in the approved 2021/2022 Statement of Intent for Dunedin City Holdings Limited	Executive Leadership Team		April 2022 - Awaiting final documentation for execution.
14/12/2021	CNL/2021/222	Approval to Grant Electricity Easement to Aurora Energy - part Mosgiel Memorial Park	Grants , as administering body of the Mosgiel Memorial Park, pursuant to Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977, an easement in gross to Aurora Energy Limited for the installation of underground cables and ancillary equipment over part of the Mosgiel Memorial Park (Record of Title 296322). Decides the criteria for exemption from public notification has been met. Acting under its delegation from the Minister of Conservation dated 12 June 2013 and pursuant to Section 48 of the Reserves Act 1977, approves an easement in gross to Aurora Energy Limited for the installation of underground cables and ancillary equipment over part of Mosgiel Memorial Park (Record of Title 296322).	Parks and Recreation		April 2022 - The draft easement instrument from Aurora's solicitor has been received and is currently being reviewed. The easement instrument has not yet been lodged for registration with LINZ.

Meeting Date	Resolution	Report	Resolution or Action to be Taken	Group	Due Date	Status
22/02/2022	CNL/2022/008	Regulatory Subcommittee Recommendations on Keeping of Animals (Excluding Dogs) and Birds Bylaw Review	Approves a date of effect for the Keeping of Animals Bylaw of 1 July 2022. Revokes the Keeping of Animals (excluding Dogs) and Birds Bylaw from 1 July 2022	Customer and Regulatory	01-Jul-22	March 2022 - Staff are working towards implementing the Keeping of Animals Bylaw on its date of effect, 1 July 2022. This includes informing submitters, stakeholders and the public of the key change (regarding roosters), information on the DCC website and a process for rooster owners in residential zone areas to apply for written permission if they wish. Internal records and systems will be updated.
NOTICE OF MOTION RESOLUTIONS						
Meeting Date	Resolution	Report	Resolution or Action to be Taken	Group	Due Date	Status
10/12/2019	(CNL/2019/070)	Notice of Motion - Energy Efficiency Initiatives	Seeks support from other funding and public agencies to further advance energy efficiency efficiencies. Ask staff to identify options to broaden existing council mechanisms that deliver on our Cosy Homes ambitions.	Community Planning		February 2022 - The Warm Dunedin Programme has been paused and there is no intention to restart unless the legislation requirements are changed.
23/11/2021	(CNL/2021/210)	Notice of Motion - Three Waters Reform	Express its disappointment in the decision to make participation in the Three Waters reform programme mandatory.			
		Notice of Motion - Three Waters Reform	Affirms to Government that it does not currently support the formation of the four water entities. Specifically: We are disappointed the Government appears to have given little consideration to alternative models for water services delivery other than the proposed establishment of asset owning, multi regional water services entities. We state that the Three Waters Reform Programme needs to be reset. We seek that the Government commits to meaningful engagement with our community before advancing any further with water entity reform.			

Key	
Changes to timeframes	
Completed; progress to date update	Bold

PUBLIC COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS 2019-2022 - COMPLETED ACTIONS APRIL 2022						
Meeting Date	Resolution	Report	Resolution or Action to be Taken	Group	Completion Date	Completed
22/02/2022	CNL/2022/003	Engagement on the 2022/23 Annual Plan	Approves the recommended engagement approach as outlined in this report.	Corporate Policy		April 2022 - Engagement on the Annual Plan closed on 22 April 2022.
29/03/2022	CNL/2022/016	Election 2022 - Order of Candidate Names for Voting Papers	Approves the continued use of random order for candidates names.	Civic		April 2022 - The voting document papers will be printed in accordance with the decision approved by Council.
29/03/2022	CNL/2022/013	DCC Submission: Draft Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules, Standards, Aesthetic Values and Drinking Water Network Environmental Performance Measures	Approves the draft DCC submission to Taumata Arowai on the draft Drinking Water Quality Assurance Rules, Standards and Aesthetic Values, and Drinking Water Network Environmental Performance Measures - Discussion Document. Authorises the Mayor (or their delegate) to speak to the submission should the opportunity arise. Authorises the Chief Executive to approve any minor editorial changes if required.	3 Waters	30-Mar-22	April 2022 - The submission was lodged on 30 March 2022.
29/03/2022	CNL/2022/014	Earthquake Prone Buildings - Special Consultative Procedure Identifying Key Vehicle and Pedestrian Routes in Strath Taieri	Adopts the identified key vehicle and pedestrian routes in Strath Taieri in relation to earthquake prone buildings as set out in Attachment A of the report.	Customer and Regulatory		April 2022 - Following adoption of the routes, this matter is now coperational
29/03/2022	CNL/2022/017	Proposed Event Road Closures for April 2022	Resolves to close the roads as detailed in the report, pursuant to Section 319, Section 342 and Schedule 10 clause 11(e) of the Local Government Act 1974 for the Otago Rally 2022.	Transport		April 2022 - The Roads were closed for the Otago Rally as per the resolution.
22/02/2022	CNL/2022/005	Proceeds from the Sale of Assets	Invests the sales proceeds of \$3.00 million from the Dowling Street Carpark into the Waipori Fund. Repays \$675,000 of debt using the sales proceeds from the High Street Housing unit A2, 7 Montpellier Street. Invests the remaining \$50,000 of sales proceeds from the High Street Housing unit A2, 7 Montpellier Street into the Waipori Fund.	Finance		April 2022 - Monies have been transferred to the Waipori Fund March 2022.
29/03/2022	CNL/2022/012	Support for Grant Recipients Impacted by COVID-19	Approves the Grants Management Policy requirements for any unspent funds within one year of receipt of the funds, be suspended due to the COVID-19. Approves the Grants Subcommittee be given the delegated authority to determine the appropriate time periods for spending allocated funds until 1 October 2022 and amends the Committee Structure and Delegations Manual accordingly.	Community and Planning Governance		April 2022 - The Grants Subcommittee has been advised of the Council decision. April 2022 - The Committee Structure and Delgations Manual has been updated.

Meeting Date	Resolution	Report	Resolution or Action to be Taken	Group	Completion Date	Completed
NOTICE OF MOTION RESOLUTIONS						
Meeting Date	Resolution	Report	Resolution or Action to be Taken	Group	Due Date	Status
07/12/2021	(CNL/2021/213)	Notice of Motion - Public Transport	Requests a meeting between the ORC and DCC Councillors to discuss working together on public transport issues, ideas and improvements. Directs the DCC CEO to arrange the meeting as early in 2022 as possible.	CEO		March 2022 - A workshop was held on 24 March 2022.
22/02/2022	(CNL/2022/009)	Notice of Motion - 3 Waters	Joins the Communities 4 Local Democracy with other Councils around New Zealand, such as Christchurch City and Queenstown Lakes District Councils to collaborate to identify alternative solutions to the proposed 3 Waters restructure.			April 2022 - As the motion to resign from membership was approved, Communities 4 Local Democracy were advised of the decision to resign. We offered pro rata of the fee but no payment was required.
29/03/2022	CNL/2022/011	Notice of Motion 3 Waters	Revokes the Resolution approved at the 22 February 2022 Council meeting as per Standing Orders 23.1: <i>That the Council</i> Joins the Communities 4 Local Democracy with other Councils around New Zealand, such as Christchurch City and Queenstown Lakes District Councils to collaborate to identify alternative solutions on the proposed 3 Waters restructure. Demonstrates its commitment to the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi, and partnership with manawhenua, by revoking its decision to join Communities 4 Local Democracy.			April 2022 - Communities 4 Local Democracy has been advised of the revocation.

Key	
Changes to timeframes	
Progress to date update	Bold

COUNCIL ANNUAL PLAN MEETING OF 31 JANUARY 2022 - RESOLUTIONS						
Meeting Date	Resolution	Report	Resolution or Action to be Taken	Group	Due Date	Status
31/01/2022	(CAPCC/2022/001)	CEO Overview Report - Annual Plan 2022/23	Adopts the draft 2022/23 operating budget for the DCC overall.			March 2022 - the draft operating budget will be considered as part of the 23 May Council deliberations meeting.
31/01/2022	(CAPCC/2022/004)	Options for a sports hub at Logan Park	Requests staff prioritise the development of a Reserve Management Plan for Logan Park in order to inform the potential development of a sports hub.	Parks and Recreation		March 2022 - the development of a Reserve Management Plan for Logan Park has been scheduled to commence in April 2022. This resolution is being reported on the Planning & Environment Committee Forward Work Programme.
31/01/2022	(CAPCC/2022/005)	Destination Playspaces Options Report	Requests a report in time for Annual Plan 2022/23 deliberations, looking at resourcing options for the development of concept and community engagement plans for destination playspaces, including: a) a single site development on council owned land; and b) a distributed network of investment across three sites.	Parks and Recreation	23-May-22	March 2022 - a report will be prepared in time for the Council deliberations meeting in May. This resolution is being reported on in the 10 year plan / annual plan Forward Work Programme.
31/01/2022	(CAPCC/2022/009)	Funding Options - Kerbside Collection Service	Requests in time for the next Annual Plan 2023/24, a report outlining options for both flat and progressive targeted rates for the kerbside collection service.	Waste and Environmental Solutions	Dec-22	March 22 - a report will be prepared in time for Council's consideration of the 2023/24 Annual Plan. This resolution is being reported on in the 10 year plan / annual plan Forward Work Programme.
31/01/2022	(CAPCC/2022/013)	Dunedin Urban Cycleways Programme	Amends the timing and approves a \$11.4m increase to Dunedin Urban Cycleways budget to deliver the Tunnels Trail from Mosgiel to Dunedin.	Transport		March 22 - the capital budget has been amended to reflect the new timing and additional funding for the Tunnels Trail from Mosgiel to Duendin. The amendments will be reflected in the capital budget report to be presented to the 23 May 2022 Council deliberations meeting.
31/01/2022	(CAPCC/2022/015)	Proposed new DCC Community Housing Policy	Adopts the DCC Community Housing Policy 2022.	Property		March 22 - the Policy will be implemented from 1 July 2022. The website will be updated accordingly.
31/01/2022	(CAPCC/2022/020)	Additional support for Task Force Green	Increase the value of vouchers provided to eligible Task Force Green volunteers to \$30.00 from 1 July 2022.	Community Development and Events		March 22 - the change will be implemented from 1 July 2022.
31/01/2022	(CAPCC/2022/025)	Annual Plan budget update - Governance and Support Services	Asks Dunedin City Holdings Ltd to work with Dunedin Venues Management Ltd to develop options for a ticket levy on touring productions, the revenue from which would be used to support local music venues in time for the deliberations meeting in May 2022.	DCHL	23-May-22	March 22 - A report will be presented at the 23 May Council deliberations meeting
31/01/2022	(CAPCC/2022/026)	2022-23 Rating Method	Approves an increase in the community services targeted rate for the 2022-23 year of \$1.50 to \$103.50 including GST. Approves an increase in the Stadium 10,000 plus seat differentiated rates for the 2022 23 year based on the June 2021 Local Government Cost Index of 1.4%. Approves the current rating method for the setting of all other rates for the 2022-23 year.	Finance	28-Jun-22	March 22 - this will be considered when the Annual Plan is adopted at the June 2022 Council meeting.

COUNCIL FORWARD WORK PROGRAMME

Department: Corporate Policy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 The purpose of this report is to provide the updated forward work programme for the 2021-2022 year (Attachment A).
- 2 As this is an administrative report only, there are no options or Summary of Considerations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

Notes the updated Council forward work programme as shown in Attachment A.

DISCUSSION

- 3 The forward work programme is a regular agenda item which shows areas of activity, progress and expected timeframes for Council decision making across a range of areas of work.
- 4 As an update report, the purple highlight shows changes to timeframes. New items added to the schedule are highlighted in yellow. Items that have been completed or updated are shown as bold.
- 5 The forward work programme contains items from the action list where the action has resulted in a report to be presented back to Council. Items have been closed on the action list and incorporated in the forward work programme.

NEXT STEPS

- 6 An updated report will be provided for the June 2022 Council meeting.

Signatories

Author:	Sharon Bodeker - Corporate Planner
Authoriser:	Sandy Graham - Chief Executive Officer

Attachments

Title

Page

[↓A](#) Forward work programme - April 2022

35

Key	
New item	
Changes to timeframes	
Completed; progress to date update	Bold

Council Forward Work Programme 2021/2022 - April 2022															
Area of Work	Reason for Work	Council role (decision and/or direction)	Expected timeframe												
			Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Annual Report	Statutory requirement under the LGA.	Decision to adopt the Annual Report. Progress to date: Work on developing the 2021/22 Annual Report will commence in July 22.				Interim audit	Development and audit of Annual Report								
Review of Standing Orders	Statutory requirement under Schedule 7, clause 27 of the LGA. Originally adopted in 2016. Nationally changes have been made to Local Government Standing Orders. Further changes have been identified locally.	Review Standing Orders Progress to date: A review of Standing Orders is underway. A report on the review will be presented to the July 2022 Council meeting for its consideration.	Ongoing work		Workshop	Ongoing work	Consider								
Review of Code of Conduct	Statutory requirement under Schedule 7, clause 15 of the LGA. Originally adopted in 2016. Nationally changes have been made to Local Government Code of Conduct, including incorporation of social media. Those changes may improve the current Standing Orders adopted by Council.	Consider and decide on proposed changes to the Code of Conduct. Progress to date: The Code of Conduct review will commence following the review of Standing Orders.						Review				Decides			
Elected member gift policy	Currently included in Code of Conduct but good practice to review and adopt as a separate policy.	Decide on an Elected Members Gift Policy. Progress to date: The review will be undertaken in conjunction with the review of the Code of Conduct.						Review				Decides			
Remuneration of External Representation	Review the remuneration of external representatives on council subcommittees, working groups, advisory panels etc.	Consider and decide on the remuneration of external representatives. Progress to date: A report on the review of the remuneration of external representatives will be presented to the May Council meeting.	Ongoing work		Consider										

Area of Work	Reason for Work	Council role (decision and/or direction)	Expected timeframe												
			Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Committee Structure Delegations Manual	Council may delegate to committees those powers necessary for them to carry out their responsibilities in an efficient and effective way. Any changes to the Committee Structure Delegations manual must be done by Council.	Consider and decide on proposed changes to the Committee and Structure Delegations Manual. Progress to date: A report will be presented to a Council meeting in June 2022 to consider a proposed change to the CEO's delegations, previously scheduled for March.				Report	As and when required								
Investment Plan	Develop an Investment Plan	Consider and decide on an investment plan. Progress to date: Work is underway on the Plan. A workshop will be scheduled in May and a report will be presented to the June 2022 Council meeting.			Workshop	Report									
Maori Participation Working Party	Review the role and Terms of Reference of the Maori Participation Working Party.	Consider and decide on the role and Terms of Reference. Progress to date: Draft Terms of Reference (TOR) and Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) will be presented to the June 2022 meeting of the MPWP for its consideration, previously scheduled for March 2022. Following consideration by Kā Rūnaka, the draft TOR and MoU will be presented to the MPWP in August 2022, and then presented to Council in September 2022 for approval.				Consider		MPWP	Approve						
LGNZ AGM Remits and Rules	Remits and rule changes to be considered at the AGM.	Consider and decide on remits and rule changes. Progress to date: Remits and rules for 2022 will be considered in May/June 2022.			Consider										
Review of Strategic Framework, incorporating Sustainability Framework options and aligned levels of service	Review, update and align strategies	Ongoing decision making throughout the review process. Progress to date: An update report was presented to the 14 December 2021 Council meeting. A series of workshops will be held on each of the Strategic Refresh workstreams.	Ongoing development		Workshop	Workshop	Workshop	Ongoing development							

Area of Work	Reason for Work	Council role (decision and/or direction)	Expected timeframe												
			Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Submissions to central government and other external parties.	Provide feedback on proposals from central government and other external parties.	Consider and decide on draft submission on central government and other external parties proposals. Progress to date: Eleven submissions have been presented to Council to date. Three new submission are on the agenda.		3 Submissions	As and when required										
3 Waters reform	The Government has initiated changes to the service delivery arrangements for 3 waters.	Progress to date: A paper presenting possible options to enable delivery of the 3 Waters Strategic Work Programme, which considers the transition to a new 3 Waters entity, will be presented to the May 2022 ISCOM meeting.	Ongoing work		Report to ISCOM	Ongoing work									
New Zealand Masters Games	The Dunedin Masters Games are held every two years. The DCC has delegated the management and co-ordination of the games to the Dunedin (NZ) Masters Games Trust.	Considers and decides on matters as required. Progress to date: Due to COVID-19 and the move to the "Red" level, the Masters Games were cancelled. A report requesting an underwrite is on the agenda.		Report											
Warrant Cards	The CEO has the delegated authority to issue warrant cards.	Note the annual report on warrant cards issued. Progress to date: A report on warrant cards issued for the 12 months to 31 October 2022 will be presented in November 2022.									Note				
Council Controlled Organisations															
Council controlled organisations - Statements of Intent	Statutory requirement under section 64 of the LGA, and the Energy Companies Act, to provide statements of intent to its shareholders. Section 65 of the LGA requires local authorities to agree to the statements of intent, or if not agreed to, take steps to have them notified.	Provide feedback on draft statements of intent. Agree to the final statements of intent adopted by the Boards of each CCO. Progress to date: Draft Statements of Intent for 2022/23 were presented to the March 22 Finance and Council Controlled Organisations Committee meeting. A report will be presented to the June 2022.	Drafts to F&CCO			Approve									
Council controlled organisations - letter of expectation for DCHL	Provides Council's annual direction to DCHL, outlining accountabilities, roles and responsibilities.	Decides on the content of the Letter of Expectation to the Board of DCHL. Progress to date: A letter of expectation for the 2022/23 year will be presented to the November 2022 Council meeting for approval.						Review and develop			Approve				

Area of Work	Reason for Work	Council role (decision and/or direction)	Expected timeframe												
			Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Company Annual Reports	Notes the DCHL parent financial statements for the financial year.	Progress to date: The parent financial report for the year ended 30 June 21 and its subsidiary companies was presented to the Finance and Council Controlled Organisations Committee in March 2022.	F & CCO									30 June 2022 report			
Climate Change Work Programme incorporating:															
Zero Carbon 2030 and Alliance Concept	Development of a work programme to achieve alignment with Council's Zero Carbon 2030 target. Establishment of a 'Zero Carbon 2030 Alliance' to take a partnership approach to city wide emissions reduction.	Progress to date: A report was presented to the February 2022 Council meeting. Emissions reduction plan development preparatory work continues, including on technical elements of Zero Carbon ‘success’, and Zero Carbon Alliance establishment. An update report will be presented to the July 2022 Planning and Environment Committee meeting.	Ongoing work				P&E update report	Ongoing work							
South Dunedin Future	Working with the community and Otago Regional Council on the future of South Dunedin	Ongoing decision making throughout the process. Progress to date: A joint workshop with ORC will be held in May 2022, and a report will be presented to Council in June 2022.	Ongoing work	Workshop	Update report	Ongoing work									
Bylaws Work Programme															
Speed Limits Bylaw	Bylaw prepared under the Land Transport Act. Review of speed limits undertaken as required.	Consider and decide on proposed changes to speed limits. Progress to date: Proposed changes will be presented as and when required.			As and when required										
Waste Minimisation and Management Bylaw	Bylaw prepared under the Local Government Act 2002 and the Litter Act 1979	Decision to adopt/amend/revoke the bylaw. Progress to date: A report seeking approval to commence work on a draft Waste Minimisation and Management Bylaw will be presented to the May 2022 ISCOM meeting.			Report to ISCOM	Ongoing work	Draft Stmt of Proposal	Ongoing work							
Second Generation District Plan (2GP) Work Programme															
Second Generation District Plan (2GP) Work Programme	To deal with appeals received on the 2GP.	Ratify the final plan. Progress to date: Staff are working through remaining appeals. Mediation was held in March and further mediation is planned for June 2022.	Mediation is ongoing												

Area of Work	Reason for Work	Council role (decision and/or direction)	Expected timeframe												
			Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Variation 2 - Second Generation District Plan (2GP)	Variations to the 2GP - Growth	Decide on Variation 2 to the 2GP to be notified for consultation purposes. Decision to adopt the variation to the 2GP. Progress to date: Submissions on provisions (other than 3 waters) were heard in September. Hearings were held in November (for intensification rezoning), and early December (for 3 waters provisions). The decisions on hearings 1 -3 are likely to be released in the second quarter of 2022. A fourth hearing date (for greenfield zoning) is still to be scheduled for mid 2022.													
Variation 3 - Second Generation District Plan	Variations to the 2GP - implement parts of the National Policy Statement - Urban Development, and other minor amendments	Decide on variation 3 to the 2GP to be notified for consultation purposes. Decision to adopt the variation to the 2GP. Progress to date: The initiation of Variation 3 was approved at the November 2021 Planning & Environment Committee meeting. A survey of regular plan users on issues for consideration in Variation 3 is in progress until late April 2022. Issue and option identification is also in progress by staff. Notification is expected to be during 2023.	Ongoing work												
NPS - Urban Development															
Future Development Strategy	Required to be completed under the National Policy Statement - Urban Development, in conjunction with the Otago Regional Council, by 2024.	Consider and make decisions as required on the development of the strategy. Progress to date: Project planning is underway. A report is planned to be presented to the Planning & Environment Committee in July 2022, previously scheduled for May.	Ongoing work		Workshop	Ongoing work	Report	Ongoing work							
Policies Work Programme:															
Naming Rights and Sponsorship Policy	Develop a policy that will give clarity to naming rights on DCC assets.	Consider and decide on a proposed Naming Rights policy. Progress to date: This work has not been scheduled.													

Work from last schedule:		
Area of Work	Reason for Work	
Keeping of Animals (Excluding Dogs) and Birds Bylaw	Bylaw was made in October 2010 and reviewed in 2016. Early review is required to address nuisance issues that have arisen.	Completed: The new bylaw was adopted at the 22 February Council meeting.

2022 NEW ZEALAND MASTERS GAMES FINAL REPORT

Department: Community and Planning

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 The Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust has requested Council underwrite \$106,655 in losses for the 2022 New Zealand Masters Games, resulting from the event's COVID-related cancellation.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Approves** the underwrite of \$106,665 for the 2022 New Zealand Masters Games.

BACKGROUND

- 2 The New Zealand Masters Games (the Games) are held in Dunedin every two years. In recognition of the contribution the Games makes to the Dunedin economy, the Dunedin City Council financially supports the Games.
- 3 The Games are the largest regularly occurring event in Dunedin, bringing significant numbers of visitors to the city, and providing an economic benefit of \$3 m - \$4 m. In 2022, the Games were to be held from 5 – 13 February.
- 4 The New Zealand Masters Games Ltd owns the New Zealand Masters Games event, with Whanganui and Dunedin being franchise holders. The Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust was established in 2008 to manage the Dunedin Games on behalf of the Dunedin City Council, which hold the franchise rights to the biennial event in Dunedin up to and including 2036.
- 5 In October 2021 Government released the COVID-19 Protection Framework utilising Vaccine Passes and limiting attendee numbers under certain traffic light settings.
- 6 By mid-January 2022, a total of 3,323 competitors had registered for the Games. This was a decrease of 1,462 participants from the 2020 event.
- 7 On 23 January 2022 there was a nationwide change in traffic light status to Red. Under the Red Traffic Light outdoor events were limited to 100 people. This requirement resulted in the Trust being unable to undertake the Games, and they were cancelled.

DISCUSSION

- 8 Masters Games has refunded all competitor registration fees, and sport fees, excluding an administration charge of \$20 per competitor, reducing projected entry fee revenue from \$342,500 to \$60,500.
- 9 As per clause 4.3 of the Service Level Agreement between the DCC and the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust (Attachment A), the Council has agreed to underwrite the event until 2036. The Trust must provide a request in writing to the Council preceding the Games with a budget forecast. Council has the right to decline an underwrite, or to cancel the Games if it views forecast losses to be significant.
- 10 Following the introduction of the COVID-19 Protection in October 2021, a report was provided on the operational and financial status of the Games to the 23 November 2021 Council meeting. The report confirmed that the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust would seek an underwrite by Council of losses, if the event was cancelled due to COVID-19. The report also requested Council approval to proceed with the Games. At the time it was estimated that the Games might require an underwrite of approximately \$160,000. The resolution is as follows:

Moved (Cr Andrew Whiley/Cr Rachel Elder):

That the Council:

- a) **Notes** the New Zealand Masters Games operational and financial update.
- b) **Notes** that should the 2022 New Zealand Masters Games be cancelled due to COVID the Trust would request an underwrite from Council.
- c) **Approves** the 2022 New Zealand Masters Games proceeding.

Motion carried (CNL/2021/203)

- 11 As per the table below the Trust has a total deficit of \$106,665 for the period July 2020 to June 2022, taking into account all committed expenditure:

Revenue	
Registration Fees	\$60,464
DCC Funding	\$220,720
Corporate Sponsorship	\$100,000
Gaming Trusts	\$65,000
Interest and Sundry recoveries	\$1,673
Total	\$447,857

Expenditure	
Salaries and Wages	\$294,899
Contracted Positions	\$26,000
Other staff/Board costs	\$8,053
Administration, Operating Costs, Volunteers, Information Services	\$134,601
Marketing and Promotion	\$58,607
Games Village	\$30,621

Expenditure	
Sundry Costs and Bank Fees	\$1,741
Total	\$554,522
Deficit	-\$106,665

OPTIONS

Option One – Recommended Option

- 12 The Council underwrites the loss of \$106,665 for the 2022 New Zealand Masters Games, cancelled for COVID-related reasons.

Advantages

- The underwrite provides sustainability for the Board as it plans for the 2024 New Zealand Masters Games.
- The underwrite provides confidence to other funders and sponsors on the future of the Games.

Disadvantages

- The underwrite is unbudgeted in the 2021/22 financial year.

Option Two

- 13 The Council does not underwrite the 2022 loss of \$106,665 for the 2022 New Zealand Masters Games, cancelled for COVID-related reasons.

Advantages

- The Council does not commit unbudgeted funds.

Disadvantages

- The Trust is unable to meet its financial commitments.
- Loss of economic, social, and recreational benefits to the city if the Trust does not have income to plan for the 2024 Masters Games.

NEXT STEPS

- 14 Staff will action the Council's decision.

Signatories

Author:	Joy Lanini - Manager Community Development and Events
Authoriser:	Simon Pickford - General Manager Community Services

Attachments

	Title	Page
↓A	Service Level Agreement Between the Dunedin City Council and Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust 2021 - 2023	47

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS
Fit with purpose of Local Government

This decision promotes the economic, social and recreational well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Fit with strategic framework

	Contributes	Detracts	Not applicable
Social Wellbeing Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arts and Culture Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 Waters Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Spatial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Integrated Transport Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks and Recreation Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other strategic projects/policies/plans	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The Games contribute to three of Council's strategies and to the vision Dunedin is one of the world's great small cities. The Games reflect Council's Festivals and Events Plan 2018 – 2023 outcomes in delivering an event that supports the city's economic and social well-being.

Māori Impact Statement

There is no known impact for Māori.

Sustainability

The Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust has developed a Sustainability Plan that aligns with Te Ao Tūroa – Dunedin Environment Strategy 2016 – 2026 by reducing or offsetting negative impacts on the environment.

LTP/Annual Plan / Financial Strategy /Infrastructure Strategy

There are no implications on these plans or strategies.

Financial considerations

The Trust is requesting an underwrite of \$106,665, unbudgeted in this financial year.

Significance

This decision is considered low in terms of Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Engagement – external

There is regular engagement with funders, suppliers, sporting organisations, Sporting Associations, service providers, volunteers, participants and other Masters Games organisers.

Engagement - internal

There has been discussion with Finance.

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

There is a risk for the sustainability of the Games, if recommend option is declined.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS
<i>Conflict of Interest</i> There are no known conflicts of interest.
<i>Community Boards</i> There are no known implications for Community Boards.



ATTACHMENT B

**SERVICE LEVEL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE DUNEDIN CITY COUNCIL AND THE
DUNEDIN (NEW ZEALAND) MASTERS GAMES TRUST
2021 - 2023**

1. The Partners

Dunedin City Council (DCC) - the DCC is committed to supporting a vibrant events environment in Dunedin that will continue to build a sense of community and enhance the city's unique identity. It also aims to optimise the contribution of festivals and events to the city's economic development. The DCC is one of two owners of the New Zealand Masters Games franchise (the other being the Whanganui Masters Games Trust).

Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust (DNZMGT) - The Trust is a Council Controlled Organisation (CCO) which is registered as a Charitable Trust and has certain charitable purposes, including to promote the awareness of and the opportunity, in particular for older members of the community, to adopt a healthy and active lifestyles whilst participating in games events and recreational activities in Dunedin, and assisting with the establishment and conduct participation (in particular for older members of the community) in Masters Games events and recreational activities in Dunedin, for the benefit and welfare of the citizens of and visitors to Dunedin.

2. Preamble

In all activities associated with the negotiation, implementation and review of this Service Level Agreement, both parties will act in a responsible, professional and business-like manner.

The Dunedin City Council requires the DNZMGT to be sensitive to the Dunedin City Council's responsibility not to be anti-competitive in the achievement of these outcomes. Activities that compete with the private sector must not be subsidised by the Dunedin City Council funding.

2.1 The Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust entered into an agreement and purchased one third share of New Zealand Masters Games Ltd. In return the New Zealand Masters Games Company guarantees franchise rights for the biennial New Zealand Masters Games for a further 20 year period beyond its existing expiry in 2016, effectively until the completion of the 2036 New Zealand Masters Games. In addition this shareholding guarantees a one third membership to the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust on the New Zealand Masters Games Company Board

2.2 The DCC provides annual funding to the DNZMGT, which is tagged to the salary and overheads for the provision of services by DCC to the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games through the Dunedin Masters Games Co-ordinator position.

3. Outcome and Objectives of this Service Level Agreement

DCC funding for events including Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games is based on criteria outlined in the Dunedin City Council Festivals and Events Plan 2018 -2023 adopted by Council April 2018. Based on the economic contribution through estimated visitor nights, visitor expenditure and overall participation levels, the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games falls into the category of Premier Event in the Festivals and Events Plan 2018-2023 however the funding is non-contestable.

Goal A: Council Funding and Support

KRA	OBJECTIVE	NOTES
Council Funding	DNZMGT will receive an annual grant from the DCC to cover the cost of the Games Co-ordinator salary and overheads only for the time dedicated to the role.	This grant will be paid by the DCC to DNZMGT on receipt of an invoice. The DCC will invoice the DNZMGT for the stated hours of the Games Co-ordinator's salary and overheads (including DCC internal charges) that may vary from month to month. The total amount of the annual grant will be approved by the Council as part of the Annual Plan process. The DCC will not automatically bear any financial loss incurred by DNZMGT and DNZMGT will be required to request all and any funding from the DCC through the Council's existing procedures.
DCC as the Employer	As at July 2017, the Games Co-ordinator is an employee of the DCC and reports to the Council through the Community Development and Events Manager and the General Manager Community Services.	The Games Co-ordinator will be based within the DCC environment as part of a full time role within Community Development and Events. For the Games 'off' year and part of the 'on' year, Masters Games duties will be approximately three days per week and the balance of time as directed by the Community Development and Events Manager. The primary focus of this role will always be Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games. The Games Co-ordinator will focus full time on the event from July 2021 to March/April 2022.
DCC as provider of financial services	Financial services and support will be provided through the DCC Finance Department.	As a DCC employee, the Games Co-ordinator will work in accordance with all DCC staff and workplace policies, procedures and practices. Failure to adhere to these policies, procedures and practices may result in disciplinary action. Financial services include ongoing monitoring and reporting of all Games financial transactions through Xero and support for the Games Co-ordinator in reporting to the DNZMGT and the Council. These services will generally be incorporated within the overhead charge for the Games Co-ordinator but specific finance support may at times incur an additional fee which will be negotiated and agreed between the DCC and DNZMGT.

Goal B: Revenue

KRA	OBJECTIVE	NOTES
Revenue	DNZMGT to breakeven financially or post a profit every two years.	The DNZMGT is responsible to produce a working budget including reliable and responsible financial forecasts required to successfully run the biennial Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games.
	Registration Fees	The DNZMGT will set the registration fees biennially in association with the NZMG Company.

KRA	OBJECTIVE	NOTES
	Naming Sponsor	The NZMG Company is responsible for securing the Masters Games naming sponsor as well as maintaining the relationship with the NZ Government and Sport NZ.
	Sponsors	DNZMGT and Games Co-ordinator to secure corporate and other sponsorship for the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games so that financial and revenue targets are achieved.

Goal C: Management Control

KRA	OBJECTIVE	NOTES
DNZMGT	Statement of Intent	Biennially prepare and adopt a Statement of Intent between the DCC and DNZMGT by the end of May following the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games.
	Service Level Agreement	Biennially prepare and adopt a Service Level Agreement between the DCC and DNZMGT by the end of May following the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games.
	Delegations	Prepare and adopt a delegations list stating the role and responsibility of each Board and staff member by end of May following the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games. This delegations list will include limits of responsibility including expenditure authority for each Board and staff member.
	Sponsor Register	Set up and maintain a sponsorship register outlining all sponsorship and donation requests and responses annually. Ensure that this register records correspondence and includes sufficient detail and supporting documentation for audit purposes.
	Reporting	In January of each year a calendar of monthly board meetings is set up for the year. Full monthly financial reporting including revenue and expenditure budgets will be tightly monitored against budget and all variances discussed and noted. That The Masters Games Coordinator monitors all monthly financials and accurately records all transactions in the Games Xero system. This system is then signed off each month by the DCC Financial Analyst and Games Co-ordinator. All reporting will be completed to a standard acceptable to the DCC and Audit NZ.
	On-line Registration System	The NZMG Company owns and provides the on-line registration system for Whanganui and Dunedin franchisees. This system must accurately report registrations and financials daily in the following categories: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Bird competitors • Superannuitant competitors

KRA	OBJECTIVE	NOTES
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard competitor Late fee competitor <p>The on-line system will accurately record on-line registrations as well as registrations that Games office staff/volunteers enter manually into the system.</p> <p>From the day the on-line system goes live 6 months prior to the Games (September 2021), daily print-off of registrations and financials will be recorded and signed off by the Registration Officer as well as the Games Co-ordinator or nominee if the Games Co-ordinator is absent. This procedure must happen daily, Monday – Friday.</p>
	Sports Fees	<p>Two payments will be made to each sport that is contracted to manage sports on behalf of DNZMGT. On each occasion the sport will be sent a letter from DNZMGT confirming the registration numbers received as at 20 December preceding the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games. The remaining amount as at the conclusion of the Games, less 10% commission for the DNZMGT. The Sports will then issue an invoice to the DNZMGT for the amounts that the DNZMGT issued in both letters to each sport. A folder will be kept with a copy of the letters issued as well as a copy of the invoices the Sports send in return. Processes and documentation relating to sports fees and their payment must meet DCC and Audit NZ requirements.</p>
	Travel	<p>DNZMGT has developed a travel policy which provides for all business travel to follow Council policies and procedures except that instead of providing for "actual and reasonable expenditure" reimbursement for travel, DNZMGT Board/staff travelling on Trust business will receive, in advance, a daily allowance equivalent to the Sport NZ daily travel allowance amount, with all such travel agreed to be approved by the Board by resolution in advance.</p>

Goal D: Sector Matters

KRA	OBJECTIVE	NOTES
DNZMGT	Fraud Policy	<p>The Games Co-ordinator, as an employee of DCC, must abide by the Fraud Policy developed for the DNZMGT along with DCC Fraud Policy as per the DCC Staff Handbook. DNZMGT will undertake a robust review of transactions, activities or locations that may be susceptible to fraud. This review will take place on an annual basis by June of each year.</p>

KRA	OBJECTIVE	NOTES
	Credit Card Policy	The Games Co-ordinator, as an employee of DCC, will be issued with a DCC Purchase Card. Use of this Purchase Card will be in accordance with DCC Purchase Card Policy and Procedure Manual and within the assigned delegation.
	Conflicts of Interest	A formal interest register is available at all Board meetings for Board members to register any conflicts of interest. This will be kept updated in the NZMG Board minutes folder. DNZMGT Chairperson will monitor conflicts of interest and discuss any potential or likely conflicts directly with the Board and Board members in order to avoid all and any conflict.

4. Responsibilities of both the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust and Dunedin City Council

To provide certainty of funding for the DNZMGT and the certainty of budgeting and accountability for the Council, the DNZMGT and DCC agree the following:

- 4.1** The Trust will prepare a Business Plan and two year Budget that will detail all revenue, expenditure and projected loss (if any) for the next financial year and the following second year. This will be prepared biennially in May following the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games prior to the Annual Plan hearings.
- 4.2** The DNZMGT and DCC shall meet to review the Business Plan and Budget and seek agreement on all aspects of this Service Level Agreement.
- 4.3** The Dunedin City Council as owner of the New Zealand Masters Games franchise shall act as underwrite for this event until 2036 when the franchise is due for renewal, provided that the DNZMGT must set out a request in writing, with budget prior to the commencement of the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games, forecasting profit/loss and covering any other requirements requested by Council. Council must agree to the underwrite in the four-month period preceding the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games. Council maintains the right to decline to underwrite or to cancel if the forecasting indicates a loss that Council regards as significant.
- 4.4** The DNZMGT shall operate in such a way as to minimise any financial loss without compromising the Trust's minimum objectives or contractual obligations under this Service Level Agreement.
- 4.5** If the Trust and the Council cannot reach agreement on the amount of financial loss (i.e. the Council's contract payment), the dispute shall be referred to an independent arbitrator appointed by them both (or by the minister of Local Government if they are unable to agree on the person to be appointed) who will determine the contract payment, taking into account the minimum obligations placed on the Trust by the Trust Deed and the submissions of both parties. The contract payment so determined shall be the contract payment made from the Council to the Trust for the financial year. Cost of disputes resolution shall be shared equally by both parties.
- 4.6** The Council's contract payment to DNZMGT shall be available each year until the renewal of the franchise after the completion of the 2036 Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games. Should the DCC win the right to further host the Games then the DCC along with the Trust by mutual agreement shall extend the Service Level Agreement for the period that the franchise is extended for.

5. Partner Representatives

The Manager of Events and Community Development, or nominee, will administer all aspects of the Service Level Agreement and is the official Dunedin City Council representative who will liaise with the Trust.

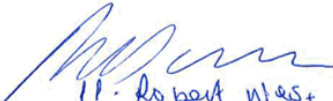
The Chair of the Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust will administer all aspects of the Service Level Agreement and is the official Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust representative who will liaise with the Dunedin City Council.

6. Assignment

The Trust may assign, transfer or sub-contract any of its responsibilities under the Service Level Agreement to other organisations only with the prior consent of the Dunedin City Council.

The Trust agrees that if the Trust assigns transfers or sub-contracts any of its responsibilities under the Service Level Agreement to other persons or organisations, the Trust will be responsible for complying with all the responsibilities and requirements of the Service Level Agreement.

Signed on 11 / 10 / 21.
By:


Sandy Graham
Chief Executive
Dunedin City Council


John Brimble
Chairman
Dunedin (New Zealand) Masters Games Trust

DCC SUBMISSION ON ‘TE PANONI I TE HANGARUA, TRANSFORMING RECYCLING’

Department: Waste and Environmental Solutions

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 This report seeks approval of a Dunedin City Council (DCC) submission (Attachment A) on the Ministry for Environment (MfE) consultation, ‘Te panoni i te hangarua, Transforming Recycling’ (<https://environment.govt.nz/news/transforming-recycling>).
- 2 The key topics in this consultation are proposals for a Container Return Scheme, improvements to household kerbside recycling, and separation of food waste from businesses.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Approves** the DCC submission, with any amendments, to the Ministry for Environment on ‘Te panoni i te hangarua, Transforming Recycling’.
- b) **Authorises** the Chief Executive to make any minor editorial changes to the submission.

BACKGROUND

- 3 In 2020, New Zealand sent 3.38 million tonnes of waste to class 1 municipal landfills. It is estimated that nationally only 28% of materials are recycled, and the other 72% is sent to landfill.
- 4 The MfE’s consultation ‘Te panoni i te hangarua, Transforming Recycling’ proposes key programmes to transform New Zealand’s waste sector, aiming to enhance the recovery rates of resources. The three proposals in the consultation are:
 - A national Container Return Scheme
 - Standardising household kerbside recycling
 - Requiring businesses to separate food waste for diversion
- 5 These three proposals are aimed at improving New Zealand’s low recovery rate of containers and single use packaging, reducing our high litter rate, reducing confusion in households over what can or cannot be recycled through kerbside services, and preventing the disposal of organic material to landfill.

DISCUSSION

- 6 Key points contained in the Container Return Scheme consultation are:
- Container Return Schemes are successful overseas. Schemes have resulted in economic gains from recovery of materials and have achieved behaviour change.
 - A New Zealand Container Return Scheme (NZ CRS) would complement kerbside recycling by addressing away-from-home consumption of beverages that kerbside collections cannot capture. A NZ CRS would also reduce the volume of beverage containers managed through kerbside, which would reduce costs to ratepayers and councils, reduce contamination, and reduce landfill and litter costs.
 - The Scheme proposed by MfE would exclude milk bottle containers as they are generally consumed at home and recovered via kerbside recycling services. Excluding them from the Scheme would also avoid increasing the cost of a household staple item.
- 7 The draft DCC submission on the Container Return Scheme contains the following key themes:
- The Proposed 20c refund per beverage container is an acceptable level to encourage uptake. Setting the refund too high could reduce the affordability of products for households.
 - In addition to the refundable amount, there would be a non-refundable scheme fee of approximately 3 – 5 cents to cover core scheme costs. This additional cost could be absorbed by the producers rather than passed on to consumers.
 - In addition to the proposed items to be included in the scheme, hard to recycle plastics such as 4 and 7 should be included to avoid leaving them as problems for council kerbside collections.
 - The submission supports the exclusion of fresh milk containers and proposes that dairy milk alternatives, e.g., soy milk, should also be considered for exclusion.
 - The recovery network design should follow the ‘mix model return’ scheme to provide easy access for returning containers. Larger beverage retailers are considered the most convenient locations for the public when returning containers.
 - The ‘deposit financial model’ should move costs from councils and ratepayers to beverage producers – making them financially responsible for the cost of container recycling.
 - The submission supports an industry led ‘not for profit’ model where any revenue is solely used to support the NZ CRS.
- 8 The key point contained in the Kerbside Recycling Improvements consultation is:
- There is no national consistency in what materials are collected at kerbside, which leads to confusion in households and high levels of contamination. As a result, materials that are potentially recyclable are sent to landfills.
- 9 The draft DCC submission on the Kerbside Recycling Improvements contains the following key themes:

- The proposed standardisation of materials is aligned with the DCC's kerbside recycling collections adopted as part of the 10 Year plan 2021-31, including food scraps collections.
 - Acceptability criteria for materials should be determined alongside consistent national guidance and in consultation with collection contractors.
 - Privately run kerbside collection services should be required to report diversion rates to Central Government.
 - The DCC currently collects glass separately and will continue to do so under the new contract. There is an opportunity for less frequent collections and reduced costs when the NZ CRS is implemented.
 - Most small population centers with less than 1,000 residents in the DCC territorial area already receive a kerbside collection service (i.e. Middelmarsh or Waikouaiti).
- 10 The key point contained in the separation of food waste from businesses consultation is:
- MfE proposes that food waste should be diverted according to the waste hierarchy. Food waste is first prioritised for food rescue for those in need, then to be used as animal feedstock to reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, and lastly composted to reinstate nutrient cycles.
- 11 The draft DCC submission on the separation of food waste from businesses contains the following key themes:
- All businesses should be diverting food waste from landfill by 2030 as this will help achieve the DCC's net-zero carbon goal by 2030.
 - The service should be funded by targeted rates for businesses, rather than residents paying for commercial activities.
 - The requirement for separation of food waste from businesses should be phased in based on access to infrastructure for diversion, not by how much food waste the business produces. This approach requires less resources for the roll out of these new rules for the same (or better) outcome.
 - All food businesses should be required to divert food waste. Non-food businesses in towns of less than 1,000 people may be exempt, in line with the kerbside services proposal.
- 12 The proposals in the consultation are aligned with the proposed national Emissions Reduction Plan, including the initial work on the proposed circular and bioeconomy strategy, and a national energy strategy.
- 13 The proposed standardised kerbside services align with the new kerbside services that the DCC is adopting under the Waste Futures programme. A point of difference between the MfE's proposed services and the DCC's future services is the optional green waste collection. MfE is requesting feedback on this approach in the consultation.
- 14 The consultation identifies Dunedin as one of the four metropolitan areas of New Zealand without the infrastructure for businesses to separate food waste. Under the Waste Futures programme, Dunedin will be developing the infrastructure for diverting organic material from landfill in 2023/2024. This is ahead of the timelines proposed by MfE.

OPTIONS

Option One – Recommended Option – Approve the submission on ‘Te panoni i te hangarua, Transforming Recycling’

Advantages

- Aligns with the vision, targets, and objectives of Council’s Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2020.
- Aligns with the DCC’s emissions reduction ambitions and Zero Carbon 2030 target.

Disadvantages

- There are no known disadvantages

Option Two – Do not provide a submission

Advantages

- There are no known advantages.

Disadvantages

- Missed opportunity to provide feedback and promote key work that aligns with the DCC’s waste minimisation and zero carbon objectives.

NEXT STEPS

- 15 If approved, the submission will be sent to the MfE for consideration by 8 May 2022.
- 16 If the Council does not approve the DCC submission, no further action is required.
- 17 At the conclusion of the consultation period, the MfE will report to the Minister for the Environment on submissions received and develop final advice.

Signatories

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Authoriser:	Chris Henderson - Group Manager Waste and Environmental Solutions Simon Drew - General Manager Infrastructure and Development

Attachments

	Title	Page
A	Draft Submission to MfE 'Te panoni i te hangarua, Transforming Recycling' Consultation	59

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with purpose of Local Government

This decision enables democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities. This decision promotes the environmental well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Fit with strategic framework

	Contributes	Detracts	Not applicable
Social Wellbeing Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arts and Culture Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 Waters Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Spatial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Integrated Transport Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks and Recreation Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other strategic projects/policies/plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2020, and Council's goal of achieving net zero carbon by 2030.

Māori Impact Statement

This consultation proposes changes for the way waste is managed in Aotearoa New Zealand. The proposals are to improve environmental and community outcomes, so are likely to be of interest to Māori. The new proposals will apply to all households that receive kerbside collection services, including marae.

Sustainability

The new initiatives proposed in this consultation are expected to have long-term implications for greenhouse gas emissions, waste minimisation and management in Aotearoa New Zealand.

LTP/Annual Plan / Financial Strategy /Infrastructure Strategy

While the decision to submit has no implications on the 10 Year Plan, the proposed initiatives are likely to have implications for future waste infrastructure and services such as the frequency of household kerbside collections.

Financial considerations

There are no known financial implications as a result of this submission.

Significance

The decision is considered to be of low significance when assessed against the Significance and Engagement Policy.

Engagement – external

Staff took part in external engagement led by WasteMinz to discuss the proposed strategy and new legislation. No other external engagement has been undertaken for this report. The consultation is open to the public and active community groups are being contacted to make them aware of the opportunity to submit.

Engagement - internal

Staff from Waste and Environmental Solutions and Zero Carbon programme have had input into the draft submission.

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

There are no known risks.

Conflict of Interest

There are no known conflicts of interest.

Community Boards

Community Boards are likely to be interested in the proposals in this consultation, and the effects this would have on their communities. The waste and diversion services to households are of interest to all parts of the city, including those areas covered by Community Boards.

Draft Submission to the Ministry for Environment's Consultation 'Te panoni i te hangarua, Transforming Recycling'**Introduction**

The Dunedin City Council (DCC) supports the three parts of the Ministry for Environment's consultation. These three parts are;

- implementing a Container Return Scheme (CRS),
- improving household kerbside recycling,
- and requiring business food waste to be separated.

The vision of the DCC Waste Minimisation and Management Plan 2020 is:

DCC have a duty to protect and enhance Dunedin's natural environment and resources for those generations who come after us (mō tatou, ā, mō kā uri ā, muri ake nei).

Dunedin is actively committed to zero waste, inclusive of a circular economy, to enhance the health of our environment and people by 2040.

The DCC advocates for these proposals as they are expected to reduce Aotearoa New Zealand's large quantities of waste to landfill.

Previous Decisions

At the 2018 Local Government New Zealand conference, 96% of delegates supported the adoption of the LGNZ 'Waste Manifesto', developed in conjunction with the WasteMINZ Territorial Authorities Officers' Forum, which included calls for a Container Return Scheme.

As part of the DCC's Waste Future's Programme, Council has adopted a separate kerbside collection model for recycling, glass, food waste, and residual waste. This approach is aligned with the Ministry for the Environment's (MfE) 'Recommendations for Standardisation of Kerbside Collections in Aotearoa'¹. DCC is committed to a standardised household kerbside collection model to help increase consistency, reduce confusion for householders, improve material quality, and reduce residual waste to landfill.

In December 2021, Council approved a submission to the Ministry for the Environment's consultation 'Te kawē i te haepapa para, Taking Responsibility for Our Waste'. The DCC submitted that 'A comprehensive Container Return Scheme should be implemented for beverage containers.' (CNL/2021/212).

The DCC has adopted the circular economy as its approach to managing waste through the DCC Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (2020). The DCC has also adopted a target to achieve net-zero carbon by 2030. Achieving this requires reducing waste to landfill as this is a source of greenhouse gas emissions.

¹ Ministry for Environment (2020) 'Recommendations for Standardisation of Kerbside Collections in Aotearoa', URL: <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/recommendations-for-standardisation-of-kerbside-collections-in-aotearoa>.

Part 1: Container Return Scheme**Q1: Do you agree with the proposed definition of a beverage?**

The DCC agrees with the proposed definition of a beverage.

Q2: Do you agree with the proposed definition of an eligible beverage container?

The DCC agrees with the proposed definition of an eligible beverage container.

Q3: Do you support the proposed refund amount of 20 cents?

The DCC agrees the proposed refund amount of 20 cents would be a good incentive to return the container. We recognise a higher refund amount could achieve a greater return but could also potentially reduce affordability. A lower refund amount may not result in the desired outcomes of the scheme.

DCC notes that the proposal also includes a non-refundable scheme fee, estimated to be 3 to 5 cents plus GST per container. This fee is added to the cost of the beverage plus refundable deposit and will be used to cover the operational costs of the scheme. DCC recommends that MfE regularly review the refundable amount to balance the scheme's effectiveness against potential affordability issues.

As part of taking responsibility for their packaging, producers should absorb the costs associated with operating this new scheme, rather than including an additional cost to consumers. The opportunity to partake in a NZ CRS to achieve greater recycling is important for buy in from the community.

Q4: How would you like to receive your refunds for containers? Please select all that are relevant and select your preference.

The DCC believes that all options should be considered in order to maximise scheme participation.

- electronic funds transfer (e.g., through a scheme account or mobile phone app)
- cash
- vouchers (for money or equivalent value product purchase)
- donations to local community organisations/charities
- access to all options

DCC notes that MfE proposes that a negotiated agreement between Councils and their contracted service providers must be in place to receive any redeemed deposits for beverage containers collected through the kerbside service. DCC recommends that all councils be encouraged to use this income to support kerbside collection services and help reduce the cost of kerbside collections for households.

Q5: Do you support the inclusion of variable scheme fees to incentivise more recyclable packaging and, in the future, reusable packaging?

The DCC supports the inclusion of variable scheme fees.

Q6: Do you agree with the proposed scope of beverage container material types to be included in the NZ CRS?

Please refer to Question 7.

Q7: If you do not agree with the proposed broad scope (refer to Question 6), please select all container material types that you think should be included in the scheme.

The DCC agrees with the inclusion of all beverage container material types being;

- glass
- plastic (PET 1, HDPE 2, PP 5, and recyclable bio-based HDPE and PET)
- metal (e.g. aluminium and non-ferrous metals such as steel, tinplate and bi-metals)
- liquid paperboard

The DCC also recommends packaging made of problematic materials, such as plastics 4 and 7 (plastics 3 and 6 will be phased out by 2025), should be included to incentivise producers to change their product design. If not included, it could leave the problematic materials to Councils to deal with and find solutions. It also does not incentivise these producers to improve the sustainability of their products.

Alternatively, introducing legislation to regulate packaging design could help address problematic materials and ensure they are designed to be easily recyclable or reusable (as supported by the DCC in the 'Te kawē i te haepapa para, Taking Responsibility for Our Waste' consultation in December 2021).

Clear communication and education for consumers, led by MfE, of what is included in the scheme will be key to its success. For example, communication should provide specific information such as whether dirty containers are accepted or rejected from the scheme, and whether container lids should be put back on. To encourage and sustain behaviour change, the DCC recommends regular public updates on how the scheme is working and the scheme's efficiency.

Q8: Do you support a process where alternative beverage container packaging types could be considered on case-by-case basis for inclusion within the NZ CRS?

The DCC supports a process where alternative beverage container packaging types should be considered.

Q9: Do you agree with the proposal to exempt fresh milk in all packaging types from the NZ CRS?

The DCC agrees with the proposal to exempt fresh milk in all packaging types from the NZ CRS, recognising that fresh milk is a staple product consumed by many New Zealanders. The scheme fee and refundable deposit could have unwarranted financial impacts on households already recycling most fresh milk containers through kerbside collection systems. However, MfE should encourage milk companies to improve their practices and hold responsibility for their packaging. Alternative kinds of milk (e.g., soy) that can be used for medical/allergy reasons should also be considered for exemption.

Q10: Do you support the Ministry investigating how to target the commercial recovery of fresh milk beverage containers through other means?

In Dunedin, 4% of plastic containers in domestic kerbside rubbish are plastic dairy bottles (by weight)². Therefore, the DCC supports the Ministry in investigating how to target the recovery of fresh milk beverage containers for recycling.

Q11: Do you support the Ministry investigating the option of declaring fresh milk beverage containers made out of plastic (eg, plastic milk bottles and liquid paperboard containers) a priority product and thereby including them within another product-stewardship scheme?

The DCC supports an investigation into declaring fresh milk beverage containers as a priority product. This would compel manufacturers and beverage producers to look at container recovery options or develop and use alternatives. For example, Spout Alternatives Ltd supplies fresh milk to cafés using refillable kegs in the Otago and Canterbury regions.

Q12: We are proposing that beverage containers that are intended for refilling and have an established return/refillables scheme would be exempt from the NZ CRS at this stage. Do you agree?

The DCC agrees that established return/refillable schemes should be exempt from the NZ CRS. Refilling plays an important part in transitioning from a linear economy to a circular economy. Refilling saves energy, consumption of raw materials, manufacturing new products, reduces greenhouse gas emissions and minimises waste.

The return/refillable model is a crucial circular economy model, and learnings from established schemes will help develop additional schemes in the future. The DCC notes that this model may require a logistical management system different to the CRS. For example, this system is likely to need its own collection and sterilisation infrastructure. We suggest that the return/refillable model could be partially funded from the CRS surplus and MfE Waste Levy funds. Employment opportunities are likely to emerge from this scheme, but will also contribute to the cost of this service.

Q13: Should there be a requirement for the proposed NZ CRS to support the New Zealand refillable market (eg, a refillable target)?

The DCC agrees with the proposed NZ CRS supporting the refillable market. The refillable market allows moving towards the higher part of the waste hierarchy.

This could be provided through:

- Promotional support - NZ CRS could promote and subsidise successful refill programmes to producers who want to change their business to a more sustainable model.
- Refill schemes at the point of sale should be encouraged.
- Education for producers about refillable schemes, by promoting how these contribute to a more circular and low-waste economy.
- Education for the public on the benefits of using refillables

² Sunshine Yates Consulting (2020) 'Rethinking Rubbish and Recycling in Dunedin'.

Q14: Do you have any suggestions on how the Government could promote and incentivise the uptake of refillable beverage containers and other refillable containers more broadly?

- Allocate some of the unclaimed refundable deposit money to provide grants for research and development of refillable packaging.
- Provide an incentive via a discount at time of refill.
- Products in the NZ CRS could be sterilised for reuse rather than recycled. Glass could be a good product for this approach.
- Create awards to recognise businesses who follow good practice and innovation.

Q15: Are there any other beverage packaging types or products that should be considered for exemption?

The DCC submits that dairy milk alternatives should also be considered for exemption as they can be used for medical/allergen reasons. Excluding these will keep the scheme equitable for household essentials. Apart from dairy alternatives, there are no other beverage packaging types or products that should be considered for exemption.

The products included and excluded in the NZ CRS should be reviewed at regular intervals (i.e. annually).

Q16: Do you agree that the size of eligible beverage containers would be 3 litres and smaller?

The DCC submits that given the proposed return locations and methods, i.e. over the counter, reverse vending machines, community group collection points, the storage of larger containers could be an issue. However, to avoid confusion and capture as much as possible for recycling, DCC supports the inclusion of larger containers into the CRS.

The exclusion of containers over 3 litres may have unintended consequences, i.e., manufacturers moving to larger containers to avoid inclusion in the CRS.

Larger containers could have alternative drop-off locations such as suitable community group collections points or transfer stations with the necessary storage space. In addition, DCC supports a higher refundable deposit for larger containers.

Q17: Do you think that consumers should be encouraged to put lids back on their containers (if possible) before they return them for recycling under the scheme?

The DCC supports a separate collection for lids at the return point. This way, more lids would be returned for recycling, as evidenced in overseas beverage container return schemes. The sorting system for the returned recycling needs to be capable of separating lids that remain on containers.

Messaging for kerbside collections would need to be consistent regarding whether lids should be left on or off. This can confuse kerbside recycling users and should be reflected in a nationally standardised collection system. Central government and producers will need to invest in sorting infrastructure to standardise the national network.

A decision to reattach lids, and the reasoning for it, will need to be communicated to the public to encourage good practice.

Q18: Do you agree that the scheme should provide alternative means to capture and recycle beverage container lids that cannot be put back on containers? If so, how should they be collected?

The DCC agrees that the scheme should provide alternative means to capture and recycle beverage container lids that cannot be reattached. Lids that cannot be reattached contribute to litter³ and waste. The DCC submits that the lids could be collected by providing the option of removing them into a separate collection at the return point.

Lids that can be refitted should also be collected through the NZ CRS.

Loose lids could be collected in kerbside collections as long as the recycling sorting infrastructure can capture and separate them.

Lids collected during clean up events could be taken to collection points included in the scheme. In addition, beverage producers could help fund clean-up events via the CRS.

Q19: Do you agree that a NZ CRS should use a 'mixed-return model' with a high degree of mandated retail participation to ensure consumers have easy access to container return/refund points, as well as the opportunity for voluntary participation in the network by interested parties?

The DCC agrees that the scheme should use a 'mixed model return' to ensure consumers' ease of access to return.

The DCC also supports mandated retail participation, as well as the opportunity for voluntary participation in the scheme by interested parties.

Q20: Where would you find it easiest to return eligible beverage containers? Please select all that are relevant and rank these from most preferred to least preferred.

The DCC believes the most accessible locations for returns would be (in order of preference);

1. Supermarkets
2. Local retail outlets that sell beverages (e.g. dairy, convenience store, bottle shop, petrol station)
3. Shopping centre/mall
4. Waste transfer stations with reverse vending machines
5. Community recycling/resource recovery centres
6. Commercial recycling facility (e.g. depot, more likely to be located in an industrial zone but accessible for people working in the area).
7. Other community centres/hubs (e.g. town hall, sports clubs).

Q21: Retailers that sell beverages are proposed to be regulated as part of the network (mandatory return-to-retail requirements). Should a minimum store size threshold apply?

³ Keep New Zealand Beautiful (2019) 'National Litter Audit'.

The DCC agrees a minimum store size threshold should apply. All beverage retailers above the minimum threshold should be regulated to be part of the return network.

The Dunedin District has several small rural community beverage retailers that may not be able to accommodate the scheme. However, there could be an opportunity for community group fundraising collection schemes within these smaller communities, or providing reverse vending machines at waste transfer stations where possible.

And if yes, what size of retailer (shop floor) should be subject to mandatory return-to-retail requirements?

The DCC recommends that a floor area of 100 m² be considered to provide as many return locations as possible. This would likely exclude the smaller dairy and convenience stores, which might struggle for space and resources to administer the scheme. There may be the need to consider stores applying to be part of the scheme that would otherwise be exempt on a case-by-case basis.

Q22: Do you think the shop-floor-size requirements for retailers required to take back beverage containers (mandatory return-to-retail) should differ between rural and urban locations?

The DCC does not think there should be any difference between rural and urban collection locations. This would create confusion for users and complicate implementation. As noted in Question 21, small beverage retailers wanting to be part of the scheme could be considered on a case-by-case basis. This might be based on the surrounding population and distance to the nearest scheme participating retailer.

If yes, what lower size threshold should be applied to rural retailers for them to be required to take back containers?

Not applicable.

Q23: Do you agree that there should be other exemptions for retailer participation?

The DCC agrees that some other exemptions might apply for health and safety reasons e.g., insufficient storage space.

Q24: Do you agree with the proposed 'deposit financial model' for a NZ CRS?

The DCC agrees with the proposed 'deposit financial model', which operates much like a product stewardship scheme. The producer pays the full deposit on each container in the scheme, which provides the deposit float from the scheme's outset. The consumer may not return some containers for the refund, and that money will remain in the scheme and help offset the operating costs, helping to keep fees low. The DCC suggested the non-refundable scheme fee could be reduced over time as the surplus fund increases.

Q25: Do you agree with a NZ CRS that would be a not-for-profit, industry-led scheme?

The DCC agrees with a well-regulated, not-for-profit, industry-led scheme. However, strict regulation will be required to avoid any potential conflict of interest or abuse of the system.

The DCC suggests that a framework that prevents the potential for fraudulent activity be developed and shared with beverage producers, importers, and return location operators prior to the implementation of the scheme. The Ministry for the Environment should have the ability to audit any part of the CRS process at any time and should undertake these audits on a regular basis.

Q26: Do you agree with the recovery targets for a NZ CRS of 85 per cent by year 3, and 90 per cent by year 5?

The DCC agrees with the target settings, with subsequent reviews undertaken in years 3 and 5. The review should determine whether the targets have been met, the reasons for success or failure, and the path to achieving future targets, e.g., 95% by 2030. The review should also cover other new products that could be considered for inclusion.

Prior to the first review timeline, the DCC suggests regular reporting to the public on performance of the scheme nationally and regionally.

Q27: If the scheme does not meet its recovery targets, do you agree that the scheme design (including the deposit level) should be reviewed and possibly increased?

The DCC agrees with MfE conducting a broad review to determine why the recovery targets may not have been reached. The review outcomes should determine whether an increase in the deposit level would help achieve the recovery target.

Q28: Do you support the implementation of a container return scheme for New Zealand?

The DCC supports the implementation of a container return scheme because it is expected to:

- Provide beneficial environmental outcomes, including:
- increased capture rates of these containers for recycling,
- reduced greenhouse gas emissions by reducing waste to landfill.
- Benefit kerbside collection services by potentially reducing collections needed, and therefore;
- reduce greenhouse gas emissions from collection vehicles,
- reduce targeted rates for residents for kerbside services.
- Provide beneficial economic/social outcomes, including:
- create employment opportunities in a circular economy.

The DCC notes, that to be successful, dropping off beverage containers should be easy, quick, and available at popular locations. This will ensure public buy-in to the scheme. Appropriate, MfE led, education will also assist the public on how to best use this service.

Q29: If you do not support or are undecided about a CRS, would you support implementation of a scheme if any of the key scheme design criteria were different? (eg, the deposit amount, scope of containers, network design, governance model, scheme financial model, etc). Please explain.

Not applicable.

Q30: If you have any other comments, please write them here.

The DCC submits that:

- Producers should be regulated to create packaging that allows a circular economy. For example, the use of multi-composite materials should be discouraged, while the use of materials with a great recycling potential be favoured.
- Participants of the scheme should promote it (e.g., advertise the CRS on their website).
- The CRS should encourage producers to design out waste.
- Education for consumers and producers will be key to ensure uptake of the scheme.

Part 2 - Improvements to Household Kerbside Recycling

Proposal 1: Collecting a standard set of materials

Q 31: Do you agree with the proposal that a standard set of materials should be collected for household recycling at kerbside?

The DCC supports the proposal that a standard set of materials should be collected for household recycling at kerbside.

The DCC previously recommended that the standardising kerbside collection work programme⁴ should continue when answering Question 5 of the consultation document 'Te kawē i te haepapa para, Taking Responsibility for our waste'.

The DCC participated in developing the report titled '*Recommendations for standardisation of kerbside collections in Aotearoa*' and endorses the recommendations in this report. These recommendations were adopted in the DCC 10 year plan 2021-2031 when Council approved the four bins plus one – separate food and green waste collection option as part of a new residential kerbside collection contract. Work is now underway to provide these services from 1 July 2023.

The DCC believes that this standard set of materials should be collected by all kerbside collectors (Council-led and private operators) regardless of the origin of the waste (i.e., households or other establishments such as schools, offices, or staff rooms where sources of waste are similar).

A consistent approach to recycling will help local communities and New Zealand Aotearoa build a sustainable, long-lasting behaviour change. The DCC expects this proposal to have beneficial effects in the district as a significant part of the population is made of university students who maybe from a different region and are used to a different recycling system.

⁴ Ministry for Environment (2020) 'Recommendations for Standardisation of Kerbside Collections in Aotearoa', URL: <https://environment.govt.nz/publications/recommendations-for-standardisation-of-kerbside-collections-in-aotearoa>.

There will be less public confusion if the same standard applies everywhere, whether at home, at work, or when visiting public places, such as a hospital or a sports club.

Standardising the materials collected will also allow councils, and ultimately ratepayers, to benefit from confidence in sustainable markets for the material collected through kerbside recycling, while equally ensuring that these materials are diverted from landfill.

Q 32: Do you agree that councils collecting different material types (in addition to a standard set) might continue to cause public confusion and contamination of recycling?

The DCC agrees that national inconsistency with kerbside collections leads to public confusion and contributes to contamination. Community recycling points could provide additional collections for other materials in response to local recycling opportunities.

Q 33: Do you think that national consistency can be achieved through voluntary measures, or is regulation required?

The DCC believes that regulation is required.

The DCC supported the Local Government Waste Manifesto that recommended a mandatory set of materials to enable nationally consistent messaging.

The current consultation document refers to overseas examples of failed voluntary measures, demonstrating the need for regulation. With a voluntary approach, the list of materials accepted via kerbside collections may evolve to respond to commodities market loss or a substantial collapse of commodities prices.

A regulatory approach is required to provide a framework on how collectors (i.e., Councils and private operators) would respond to events such as markets collapsing.

Q 34: Please tick below all the items from the proposed list which you agree should be included in the standard set of materials that can be recycled in household kerbside collections.

- glass bottles and jars
- paper and cardboard
- pizza boxes
- steel and aluminium tins and cans
- plastic bottles 1 (PET) and 2 (HDPE)
- plastic containers and trays 1 (PET) and 2 (HDPE)
- plastic containers 5 (PP)

Q 35: If you think any of the materials above should be excluded, please explain which ones and why.

The DCC supports the collection of all the materials listed above.

The DCC currently collects all these materials with its kerbside recycling collection and intends to continue collecting these as part of the next kerbside recycling collection contract.

The DCC notes that only clean materials as listed above should be collected.

Q 36: If you think any additional materials should be included, please explain which ones and why.

The DCC endorses the conclusions in the report titled '*Recommendations for standardisation of kerbside collections in Aotearoa*' and therefore does not recommend any additional material to be recovered within kerbside recycling collection other than those listed above.

Regular reviews should be carried out to add additional materials as onshore recycling markets are developed as per answer to Question 37. An MfE led and managed national educational programme will be required if any changes occur to keep the public updated on what is accepted at kerbside

Q 37: Do you agree that the standard set of materials should be regularly reviewed and, provided certain conditions are met, new materials added?

The DCC agrees that the list of standard materials collected via kerbside recycling collections should be reviewed and expanded. However, regulations should provide conditions before accepting new items (for example, the development of onshore, sustainable markets). Please see our answer to Question 38.

Additionally, the DCC recommends that instead of removing a class of materials from the list as a result of no longer fitting one or more of the proposed criteria (e.g., not financially viable to collect the product), MfE should consider alternative strategies to avoid these materials ending up in landfills.

Q 38: What should be considered when determining whether a class of materials should be accepted at kerbside in the future? (Tick all that apply)

The DCC supports the adoption of the following criteria to determine whether a class of materials can be accepted in kerbside recycling collections.

- Sustainable end markets
- End market solutions are circular and minimise environmental harm
- Viable processing technologies
- Processing by both automated and manual material recovery facilities
- No adverse effects on local authorities, including financial disadvantages
- Supply chains contribute appropriately to recovery and end-of-life solutions for their products
- Other – Further comments below.

The DCC proposes two additional criteria to review whether a class of materials should be included with kerbside recycling collections. The first additional criterion is to assess whether the class of materials is best to be dealt with via a Container Return Scheme or a mandatory kerbside recycling collection, or another alternative solution (such as the current soft plastics recovery system). This criterion could require a subset of conditions to determine the most efficient recovery option.

Additionally, the proposed class of materials should not impact the quality of other kerbside collected recyclable materials. For example, one of the criteria raised in this consultation is the separation of fibres from glass.

New materials collected through kerbside recycling collections could cause operational issues at the Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs). Due to the significant number of MRFs in New Zealand, whether public or private, the DCC recommends that to meet the “processing by both automated and manual material recovery facilities” and “no adverse effect on local authorities” criteria, producers and importers of the proposed products should fully compensate the costs of setting up the new sorting equipment. They should also contribute financially to the revised costs associated with ongoing collections and sorting of recyclable products. This financial system could be established via mandatory product stewardship. With such a system, producers and importers could work together, alongside recycling collectors, which may guarantee them a good recovery rate at a relatively low cost.

The timing for adopting new accepted materials to kerbside recycling collections should also be considered so that Councils and other collectors have sufficient time to inform and educate the changes to their service users. Producers and importers of these classes of materials could be part of promoting this message.

When assessing what materials to accept, the environmental outcomes should be considered with the greatest weighting of all the criteria listed above.

Q 39: Who should decide how new materials are added to the list?

- The responsible Minister
- Ministry for the Environment staff in consultation with a reference stakeholder group
- Existing Waste Advisory Board
- An independent board
- other (please specify).

The DCC recommends that MfE decides on new materials in consultation with a reference stakeholder group.

The DCC agrees that an open and transparent process for accepting new materials based on sound evidence needs to be adopted. The DCC recommends that the proposed reference stakeholder group be a diverse group, including representatives of bigger and smaller territorial authorities.

Q 40: Do you agree that, in addition to these kerbside policies, New Zealand should have a network of convenient and easy places where people can recycle items that cannot easily be recycled kerbside? For example, some items are too large or too small to be collected in kerbside recycling.

The DCC agrees that kerbside recycling collections should be complemented by a network of places where people can recycle products that are not easily sorted at an MRF. Many such sites already exist, such as transfer stations, drop off points at supermarkets, and community headquarters. This network is also expected to expand with the introduction of a CRS.

Proposal 2: All urban populations should have access to kerbside food scraps collections

Q 41: Do you agree that food and garden waste should be diverted from landfills?

The DCC agrees that food and garden waste should be diverted from landfills.

The DCC is following the recommendations in the report titled “Recommendations for standardisation of kerbside collections in Aotearoa” and is committed to offering weekly food scrap collections to most of its residents as part of the new kerbside collections contract, plus an optional garden waste collection.

The DCC promotes the diversion of organics from landfill to the Dunedin community via education and supports the national Love Food Hate Waste campaign. Dunedin residents can also purchase (at cost price) bokashi food waste bins from DCC service centres. The infrastructure currently provided to Dunedin residents includes green waste composting at the Green Island transfer station.

The DCC acknowledges that diverting organics from landfill also contributes to achieving both the DCC’s city-wide Zero Carbon 2030 target and the DCC’s internal emissions reduction goals.

Q 42: Do you agree that all councils should offer a weekly kerbside food scraps collection to divert as many food scraps as possible from landfills?

The DCC agrees that food scraps should be diverted from landfills. However, the DCC is mindful of the financial implications of food scraps collections and processing. Such a recovery could result in a significant cost to ratepayers if an organic processing facility needed to be built or organics had to be transported long distances.

The DCC is following the recommendations in the report titled “Recommendations for standardisation of kerbside collections in Aotearoa” and is committed to offering weekly food scrap collections to most of its residents as part of the new kerbside collection contract.

Q 43: Do you agree that these collections should be mandatory in urban areas (defined as towns with a population of 1000 plus) and in any smaller settlements where there are existing kerbside collections?

The DCC would like further details on what constitutes a town with a population of 1,000 plus. A density ratio and minimum area may be more appropriate to define an urban area.

Smaller settlements are usually more rural, and properties are likely to have more space to home compost.

Q 44: Do you think councils should play a role in increasing the diversion of household garden waste from landfills? If so, what are the most effective ways for councils to divert garden waste?

- Offering a subsidised user-pays green waste bin?
- Making it more affordable for people to drop-off green waste at transfer stations
- Promoting low-waste gardens (eg, promoting evergreen trees over deciduous)?
- Other (please specify)?

The DCC agrees that councils should play a role in increasing the diversion of household garden waste from landfills. However, the DCC cannot suggest the most effective way for councils to divert garden waste due to the different nature of environments at each local authority.

The DCC will offer an optional fortnightly garden waste collection as part of a new kerbside collection contract. This service will not be subsidised as it will be a user-pay service, paid for via a targeted rate. However, economies of scale will mean that this cost will deliver value for money. The DCC has also budgeted for a new composting facility within the Dunedin district as part of the 10 year plan 2021-31. The DCC also promotes and educates residents to adopt home composting for small garden waste.

The option to make garden waste drop-off more affordable at transfer stations raises the question of funding. The DCC considers that Dunedin ratepayers should not be expected to subsidise this service and that charges should be set following the 'users pay' principle. Organic waste processing costs are currently much lower than landfill charges, and it is therefore unnecessary to subsidise them.

The DCC is cautious about promoting low waste gardens, as it could have unintended adverse effects on biodiversity.

Q 45: We propose a phased approach to the rollout of kerbside food scraps collections. The timeframes will depend on whether new processing facilities are needed. Do you agree with a phased approach?

The DCC is following the recommendations in the report titled "Recommendations for standardisation of kerbside collections in Aotearoa" and is committed to offering weekly food scrap collections to most of its residents as part of the new kerbside collection contract.

The DCC also notes that Council procurement processes can be lengthy. If a region does not have an organic processing facility, the private sector or councils will have to identify a location for the facility, budget for it, apply for resource consents, and potentially building consents. Councils adopt budgets with their 10 Year Plans, which are next due to be adopted in 2024. Once the funding becomes available, staff can start the procurement process, which typically requires several months. Once a contractor is selected, time is needed to prepare and roll out a new service. It would be necessary for MfE and policymakers to allow Council's preparation time before adopting their next 10 year plan.

Q 46: Do you agree that councils with access to suitable existing infrastructure should have until 2025 to deliver food scraps collections?

- yes, that's enough time
- no, that's not enough time
- no, it should be sooner.

The DCC cannot answer this question on behalf of other territorial authorities as it has many significant implications for a council.

Please refer to Question 45.

Q 47: Do you agree that councils without existing infrastructure should have until 2030 to deliver food scraps collections?

- yes, that's enough time
- no, that's not enough time
- no, it should be sooner.

Please refer to Question 46. The DCC finds this timeframe acceptable as it is already planning to deliver these services before 2030.

Q 48: Are there any facilities, in addition to those listed below, that have current capacity and resource consent to take household food scraps?

- Envirofert – Tuakau
- Hampton Downs – Waikato
- Mynoke Vermicomposting site – Taupō
- Enviro NZ – new facility planned for the Bay of Plenty in 2023
- Living Earth – Christchurch
- Timaru Eco Compost Facility – Timaru.

Not currently in the Dunedin district.

Q 49: Are there any additional materials that should be excluded from kerbside food and garden bins? Please explain which ones and why.

We propose to exclude the following non-food products and any packaging from any kerbside collection bins used to divert food scraps and/or green waste from landfills:

- kitchen paper towels / hand towels / serviettes
- newspaper and shredded paper
- food-soiled cardboard containers (eg, pizza boxes)
- cardboard and egg cartons
- compostable plastic products and packaging
- compostable fibre products and packaging
- compostable bin liners
- tea bags.

Without being provided with a list of materials proposed to be accepted with organic kerbside collections, it is difficult for the DCC to answer this question. For consistency, the DCC recommends that coffee bags with materials similar to tea bags be excluded from organic kerbside collections. Manufacturers of products that are perceived to be compostable (e.g., tea bags) should be regulated to remove contaminants so that their products become less harmful, and achieve compostability. MfE led, national education will be required to clarify what materials are included and excluded.

The DCC also recommends that a list of organic materials excluded from kerbside collection be adopted at a national level for consistency, similar to what is proposed for kerbside recycling.

For optimal operations at an organics processing facility, the following materials should be excluded from organic collections:

- highly fibrous material such as cabbage leaves, flaxes, palm fronds,
- stumps, branches / large diameter prunings
- noxious weeds or pest plants in seed,
- organics sprayed with herbicide, treated timber,

- sawdust,
- soil, rubble, and
- any other non-organic material.

Q 50: For non-food products or packaging to be accepted in a food scraps bin or a food and garden waste bin, what should be taken into consideration? Tick all that apply.

- products help divert food waste from landfills
- products meet New Zealand standards for compostability
- products are certified in their final form to ensure they do not pose a risk to soil or human health
- products are clearly labelled so that they can be distinguished from non-compostable products
- a technology or process is available to easily identify and sort compostable from non-compostable products
- producers and users of the products and packaging contribute to the cost of collecting and processing

The DCC recommends that all the above criteria apply when reviewing whether non-food products/packaging should be collected with food scraps or garden waste kerbside collections.

The DCC also recommends verifying with organic processors whether their resource consents allow for the new category of materials to be processed at their facility and can process it before accepting the new material for organic collections.

Q 51: If you think any of the materials listed above should be included in kerbside food and garden bins, please explain which ones and why.

The DCC recommends that all the above products be excluded from the materials accepted with organic collections until NZ standards are implemented and guarantee the absence of plastic/pollutants in the final composted product.

Excluding these items will allow service providers to deliver a clear message to users. Allowing items such as tea bags and other compostable packaging will confuse service users as these can contain plastic. Allowing compostable bin liners with organic collections could result in plastic rubbish bags (potentially full of rubbish) being discarded through these organic collections.

The DCC also favours the recycling of unsoiled cardboard, egg cartons and newspapers over composting, as the recycling process allows for the reuse of fibres into new products.

Proposal 3: Reporting on household kerbside collections offered by the private sector

Q 52: Do you agree that it is important to understand how well kerbside collections are working?

The DCC supports a better understanding of how private kerbside collections are working nationally, regionally, and within districts. A better understanding of the district waste production and recovery will allow Councils to plan better for future waste minimisation and management work.

The DCC recommends that this data is not limited to kerbside collections only but also includes waste and materials recovered from private drop off points (i.e., transfer stations, drop off points that are part of product stewardship schemes, and Container Return Schemes).

To ensure quality of data and reporting, the MfE should have the authority to audit the private sector's kerbside collection activity.

Q 53: Do you agree with the proposal that the private sector should also report on their household kerbside collections so that the overall performance of kerbside services in the region can be understood?

The DCC supports MfE's proposal that the private sector reports directly to a separate national entity, as per Question 16 in the DCC's submission to the 'Taking Responsibility for Our Waste' consultation in December 2021. This will enable MfE to continue with the strategic and regulatory functions required for achieving the new waste strategy and implement the new legislation.

The DCC recommends that local (i.e., district level) data from all private collectors be consolidated and made available to councils for sound waste minimisation planning. This will avoid potential mistakes made by councils estimating these figures.

Councils are likely to need more detail than the diversion percentages that are proposed to be available online. Data on tonnages from private kerbside collections will assist councils with their service and waste minimisation planning.

Q 54: Do you agree that the information should be published online for transparency?

The DCC acknowledges that all public information can be requested via the Official Information Act and therefore supports that information be published online for transparency. In addition, collated data from all private waste collectors will guarantee the protection of commercially sensitive information.

Q 55: Apart from diversion and contamination rates, should any other information be published online?

The DCC recommends that additional information should be published online. For example, Material Recovery Facilities, organic processing facilities, landfills, classes of landfills available within a district, and whether the material is processed onshore or offshore. This is a common question received by councils from residents. Positive news should be shared with the public on quantities collected and what materials are being used for to regain trust and transparency. This knowledge could encourage submissions for change, and could foster positive behaviour change.

The reporting should also include waste and diversion tonnages and tonnages per capita to allow for comparisons between districts.

Proposal 4: Setting targets (or performance standards) for councils

Q 56: Should kerbside recycling services have to achieve a minimum performance standard (eg, collect at least a specified percentage of recyclable materials in the household waste stream)?

The DCC considers that calculating a diversion rate will be beneficial for councils to understand how effective their waste minimisation strategies are. The DCC supports a minimum performance standard in principle but has the following concerns.

The DCC questions whether a council with both kerbside recycling and organics collections will be able to easily reach the minimum performance standard or whether additional strategies will need to be implemented. If additional work is required above the provision of kerbside collections to meet the performance standard, this cost should not be borne by ratepayers.

Ratepayers will ultimately bear any financial penalty to councils that do not achieve these performance standards. These penalties will not necessarily assist with a greater kerbside recovery performance. Instead, the DCC recommends that MfE use waste levy funding to provide additional financial support to councils failing to achieve the proposed performance standard, e.g., establishing processing facilities for recyclables or organics in their region. This option would drive better outcomes than financial penalties to ratepayers.

Q 57: Should the minimum performance standard be set at 50 per cent for the diversion of dry recyclables and food scraps?

Please refer to the answer to Question 56.

Q 58: We propose that territorial authorities have until 2030 to achieve the minimum performance standard, at which time the rate will be reviewed. Do you agree?

With reference to the DCC's response to Question 56, the 2030 timeline aligns with the targets in the DCC's Waste Minimisation and Management Plan (2020) and greenhouse gas emission reduction goals.

Q 59: In addition to minimum standards, should a high-performance target be set for overall collection performance to encourage territorial authorities to achieve international best practice?

The DCC supports a high-performance target in principle for overall collection performance. This would be a national benchmark and would guarantee that all councils aspire to the same diversion rate instead of relying on different targets set in their WMMPs. However, please refer to Question 56 for the DCC's reservations on how this would be calculated.

Support from producers and importers and the whole sector may be required for councils to achieve any determined targets.

Q 60: Some overseas jurisdictions aim for diversion rates of 70 per cent. Should New Zealand aspire to achieve a 70 per cent target?

The DCC has already adopted a diversion rate target of 70% by 2030.

The consultation document refers to the New Zealand Waste Strategy having a proposed target for households to reduce their waste disposal by 60–70 per cent by 2030. The DCC recommends some consistency between the New Zealand Waste Strategy and the legislation to be adopted.

Q 61: What should the consequences be for territorial authorities that do not meet minimum performance standards?

The DCC recognises there may be various reasons that a council may not meet the minimum performance target. Therefore, the DCC recommends that MfE provide technical and financial support to these territorial authorities. This support could require these territorial authorities to meet specific milestones that will ensure they meet the minimum performance standard over time.

Proposal 5: Should glass and/or paper/cardboard be collected in separate containers?**Q 62: Should either glass or paper/cardboard be collected separately at kerbside in order to improve the quality of these materials and increase the amount recycled?**

- glass separate
- paper/cardboard separate
- separated, but councils choose which one to separate
- status quo – they remain comingled for some councils.

The DCC endorses the conclusions of the report titled *“Recommendations for standardisation of kerbside collections in Aotearoa”* and therefore recommends that glass be collected separately from other materials. This process will ensure good quality and more valuable commodities. In addition, this will significantly reduce the amount of recoverable material to landfill, while improving recyclers' confidence in their purchases.

The DCC collects glass separately and intends to keep glass separated with its next kerbside collection contract.

Any proposed changes would likely require funding for new bins and the procurement of additional kerbside collections. However, MfE may be able to subsidise this change using waste levy funding.

Q 63: If glass or paper/cardboard is to be collected separately, should implementation:

- begin immediately
- wait for any CRS scheme design to be finalised
- wait until the impact of a CRS scheme has been observed.

The implementation should await the design for the proposed Container Return Scheme and align with council 10 Year Plans.

Proposal 6: Should all urban populations have access to a kerbside dry recycling collection?

Q 64: Should all councils offer household kerbside recycling services?

The DCC is committed to kerbside recycling services but acknowledges different situations for all districts.

Q 65: Should these services be offered at a minimum to all population centres of more than 1,000 people?

The DCC will continue to offer a service, where possible, to smaller populated areas. The DCC supports servicing urban centres with more than 1,000 people as a minimum. For districts where this may not be feasible, support from MfE may be needed.

Q 66: Do you agree that councils without any council-funded kerbside recycling collections should implement these collections within two years of their next Waste Management and Minimisation Plan?

The DCC recognises that implementing a kerbside service would significantly impact ratepayers. Therefore, the DCC recommends that MfE deal individually with the councils without a kerbside recycling service.

Q 67: What research, technical support, or behaviour change initiatives are needed to support the implementation of this programme of work?

The DCC agrees with MfE that technical support consisting of best practice case studies, operational policy guidance, and business case development would be helpful for stakeholders to avoid and minimise waste. Collaboration with WasteMINZ could assist with identifying the technical support needed.

More robust technical support and guidance need to be provided to designers (i.e., producers and importers) to ensure that only necessary material is used and waste is designed out.

Professional development could be provided to ensure that the waste industry remains up to date with innovation that would benefit New Zealand Aotearoa and allow central government to meet its carbon reduction targets.

Other support needed includes the implementation of legislation that makes it easier for consumers to have their materials recovered and reprocessed. For example, this legislation might require designers to start by considering waste at the product design stage and include labels that direct consumers to where the material should be placed. In addition, consistent labelling for recyclability, compostability, or disposal to general waste on products and information on the best method to use should assist consumers with gaining certainty and confidence in the recovery of products.

Producers and importers should also be encouraged to provide further information on how to best dispose of their products when advertising online and, if applicable, refer to their mandatory product stewardship scheme.

Standardising the materials accepted will be vital for achieving the work programme. However, introducing a standardised set of materials could unintentionally create constraints for new opportunities.

Regulating packaging will also be key for delivering the work programme. Packaging should be regulated to ensure it is made of easily recyclable materials such as Plastics 1, 2 and 5, glass, aluminium or tin, or cardboard and paper.

Part Three – Separation of business food waste

Proposal: Source separation of food waste is phased in for all businesses.

Q 68: Should commercial businesses be expected to divert food waste from landfills as part of reducing their emissions?

The DCC agrees that commercial businesses should be expected to divert food waste from landfills as part of reducing their emissions. As commercial businesses are responsible for 25% of food waste, exempting them from improving practices will not lead to the change required to address climate change.

The DCC recognises that expecting businesses to separate their food waste may add a cost to them in the short term. However, as the cost of disposing of waste to landfill increases via the waste levy, the cost of diverting food waste is expected to become a cost advantage as they will be paying less than disposal to landfill.

It would be useful to know whether the services are anticipated to be provided by Councils or by private collectors.

The DCC supports MfE's proposal to prohibit commercial businesses' food waste from going to landfill as part of achieving food waste diversion; however, the DCC would like to know how MfE proposes to enforce a ban on food waste disposal from commercial businesses, and what authority would be responsible for upholding these requirements, and how this activity might be funded.

The new requirement may create an opportunity to collect data on food waste diversion through the new regulation (e.g. quantity of food rescued, diverted for use as animal feed, or composted).

The cost for providing infrastructure for businesses to reduce their emissions/waste should not fall on residential ratepayers. Polluter pay' methods should be considered for funding a such a food waste service. Targeted rates for businesses could be considered for providing the service, including infrastructure.

DCC suggests that businesses be required to provide a plan for diverting organics when they become registered. Existing businesses also need to transition to providing these plans. Enforcement for these would need to be planned and resourced.

Q 69: Should all commercial businesses be diverting food waste from landfills by 2030?

The DCC agrees that all identified commercial businesses should be diverting food waste from landfills by 2030. This aligns with the DCC's goal of achieving net-zero carbon by 2030.

Dunedin does not currently have the infrastructure in place for large scale diversion of food waste; however, the DCC is developing such a facility as part of its Waste Futures project.

This proposal will incur costs for businesses, which we have addressed under Questions 70 and 73.

The DCC also recommends that government organisations should be required to meet the same regulations for separating their food waste, in the same timeframe or sooner. Government organisations are large employers so should not be exempt, and this is an opportunity for government to lead by example.

Q 70: Should separation be phased in, depending on access to suitable processing facilities (eg, composting or anaerobic digestion)?

The DCC agrees that requirements for separation should be phased in according to access to infrastructure for the diversion of food waste. This is a significant barrier for businesses without access, and they should be given a longer lead time than those with ready access. The DCC believes that the suggested radius of 150 km is too large and recommends reducing this to 100 km.

Q 71: Should businesses that produce food have a shorter lead-in time than businesses that do not?

The DCC submits that lead times should not relate to the quantity of food waste generated. Instead, the main barrier for businesses to divert food waste is expected to be access to infrastructure and services. This simpler approach also requires fewer resources for planning, administering, and regulating the rollout of these new rules for the same (or better) outcome.

If MfE decides to phase in the requirements according to the quantity of food waste a business produces as well as according to access to infrastructure, then the DCC recommends that businesses that produce more food waste have a shorter lead time rather than allowing them longer to adjust.

Q 72: Should any businesses be exempt? If so, which ones?

The DCC submits that businesses in towns with populations of less than 1,000 residents may be exempt from being required to separate food waste, following the rules being used for the separate household kerbside collections. However, food businesses such as producers or those selling food (those registered under the National Food Act) should still be included in being required to separate their food waste, even in towns of less than 1,000 residents. This approach would mean the larger producers of food waste would still be required to improve their practices, but those who have low food waste alongside barriers to accessing the necessary infrastructure are not imposed with an onerous regulation.

Transfer stations may be an opportunity for small businesses in rural areas to divert their organics.

Businesses should be encouraged to improve their practices, but this needs to be considered alongside the infrastructure available and staffing.

Q 73: What support should be provided to help businesses reduce their food waste?

Businesses should be informed of their options for separating and diverting food waste. This could include providing examples of how it could be implemented on their site, detailed templates, case studies, and approaches currently used by other businesses. Education and assistance for businesses through this transition will be critical.

Support could also take the form of promotion and funding for food rescue programmes. For example, territorial authorities could be incentivised to offer specific food waste minimisation grants for businesses. The incentive could be structured by ring-fencing a percentage of the waste levy for waste minimisation grants. This is in line with the DCC's submission for the 'Te kawē i te haepapa para, Taking Responsibility for Our Waste' consultation in December 2021, in response to Question 37.

Funding from MfE for the Love Food Hate Waste campaign could be expanded to educate businesses. Also, professional associations could offer workshops and webinars providing food waste reduction education (e.g. Business South). The information in these workshops could demonstrate the financial benefits of investing in food waste reduction and savings from diverting food waste from landfill. This would help businesses understand the positive results they can gain from minimising food waste.

Providing a front facing indicator or rating for businesses performance in diversion of food waste could support businesses who take up best practice. This could be modelled after the food safety grades given to businesses, but instead recognise how the businesses diversion and food waste is managed. Customers may value this and sway their choices, incentivising businesses to take up better practices.

DCC SUBMISSION ON TE HURINGA TARAIWA: TE AROTAKE I TE PŪNAHA UTU KAIWHAKAMAHI RORI | 'DRIVING CHANGE: REVIEWING THE ROAD USER CHARGES SYSTEM

Department: Transport

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 This report seeks approval for a Dunedin City Council (DCC) submission (Attachment A) to Te Manatū Waka Ministry of Transport on the Te Huringa Taraiwa: Te arotake: te pūnaha utu kaiwhakamahi rori 'Driving Change: Reviewing the Road User Charges System' (RUC consultation). The link to the discussion document is provided [here](#).
- 2 As submissions closed on 22 April 2022, Te Manatū Waka has agreed to accept a late submission following this meeting if Council approves the submission.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Approves** the DCC submission, with any amendments, to Te Manatū Waka on Te Huringa Taraiwa: Te arotake: te pūnaha utu kaiwhakamahi rori Driving Change: Reviewing the Road User Charges System consultation.
- b) **Authorises** the Chief Executive to make any minor editorial changes to the submission to ensure consistency of language.

BACKGROUND

- 3 The Ministry is seeking feedback on a wide range of potential changes to improve the Road User Charges (RUC) system to improve the operation of the system and support the uptake of low carbon vehicles.
- 4 RUC are a distance and weight-based tax on diesel vehicles. Revenue raised from RUC is dedicated to transport expenditure through the National Land Transport Fund (NLTF), which is also funded by Fuel Excise Duties (FED) on petrol vehicles and motor vehicle registration fees. These funds are used to pay for investment in land transport activities (e.g., local road maintenance and improvements) by Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency and local councils.
- 5 RUC system was originally introduced in the 1970s to better charge for damage to roads caused by heavy vehicles. There have been limited changes since the introduction of significant numbers of light diesel vehicles, electric vehicles (EVs) and other alternative fuels. EVs are

exempt from RUC until 31 March 2024 for light vehicles, and the end of 2025 for heavy vehicles. This is to incentivise the uptake of low emission vehicles.

- 6 Currently RUC licences are purchased in advance in increments of 1,000km. Since 2012 heavy vehicles have been able to collect and pay RUC through electronic distance recorders, referred to as eRUC.
- 7 The current consultation considers a broad range of changes to the RUC system. There are three broad types of changes considered:
 - High level policy changes to the purpose and role of RUC
 - Improving and simplifying the RUC system
 - Technical amendments to legislation.
- 8 The most significant change considered is whether the purpose of RUC could be changed to include charges for externalities such as carbon emissions. This would replace the current exemptions for EVs with a system that sought to charge a differential price based on greenhouse gas emissions of different fuel types used.

DISCUSSION

- 9 The draft DCC submission is prepared in support of the following key points:
 - use of Road User Charges (RUC) to charge for externalities including greenhouse gas emissions
 - transitioning all vehicles to a distance-based charge that incentivises improved environmental outcomes, rather than a dual system with FED and RUC, and exemptions to RUC based on vehicle type, use or fuel
 - greater use of electronic RUC (eRUC), and reviewing how RUC is managed to make it simpler and more cost effective for end users.

In addition, the submission requests that Te Manatū Waka to work with councils on enforcement options before implementing any proposals to removing physical vehicle licence labels.

Support using RUC to charge for externalities including carbon emissions

- 10 The DCC submission supports the proposed use of RUC to charge for externalities including greenhouse gas emissions, as it would send clear signals to road users about the carbon cost of their travel. An increased uptake of low emission vehicles would assist with achieving the DCC's carbon zero target by 2030.
- 11 The DCC submission is also supportive of the use of some revenue raised through charging for externalities for non-transport interventions, rather than all funds from RUC and FED being invested in land transport activities via the NLTF. The submission notes that, in some cases, non-transport interventions may have greater benefits in reducing carbon emissions through reducing the need to travel (e.g., locating health services in communities, or improving access to online services).

Support transitioning all vehicles to distance-based charging that incentivises environmental outcomes, rather than a dual system with FED and RUC, and exemptions to RUC based on vehicle type, use or fuel

- 12 It has been widely recognised that there will be impacts on fuel tax revenues as petrol vehicles improve fuel efficiency or are replaced with EVs. The DCC submission acknowledges the benefits of moving away from fuel taxes and shifting vehicles of all fuel types to distance-based charges as a way to future proof transport revenues.
- 13 The DCC submission notes that not transitioning to one system will likely result in a complicated system, with exemptions for some vehicle types and/or refunds with high transaction costs for dual fuel vehicles (e.g., petrol-electric hybrids) as they will be subject to both FED and RUC once the current exemptions expire in 2024.

Support greater use of eRUC and reviewing how RUC is managed to make it simpler and more cost effective for end users

- 14 The draft DCC submission agrees with the benefits of greater use of eRUC technology listed in the RUC consultation, which could contribute to:
 - lowering RUC compliance costs through increased automation and ease of use
 - simplifying the administration of off-road trips and refunds
 - reducing tax evasion
 - minimising the administrative burden for the RUC collector and transport operators.

Request that Te Manatū Waka work with councils on enforcement options before removing physical vehicle licences

- 15 Currently DCC enforcement officers use software to capture the vehicle details by scanning licence labels when enforcing parking infringements and expired licences. There is a concern that without alternative options, e.g. licence plate scanning, removing paper licences would reduce the efficiency of parking enforcement. The draft DCC submission requests that Te Manatū Waka work with councils and parking software providers to ensure appropriate options are in place to replace the role currently played by paper labels in parking enforcement.

OPTIONS

Option One – Recommended Option – Approves the DCC submission, with any amendments, to the RUC consultation

- 16 Approves the DCC submission, with any amendments, to the RUC submission.

Advantages

- Opportunity to show support for the improvement of the RUC and uptake of low carbon vehicles.

- Aligns with the objectives of Council's Integrated Transport Strategy and Carbon Zero 2030 goal.

Disadvantages

- There are no identified disadvantages for this option.

Option Two – Does not approve the DCC submission to the RUC consultation

17 Does not approve the DCC submission to the RUC submission.

Advantages

- There are no identified advantages for this option.

Disadvantages

- Missed opportunity to provide feedback into the improvement of the RUC system and uptake of low carbon vehicles.

NEXT STEPS

18 If the Council approves the DCC submission on the RUC consultation, it will be sent to Te Manatū Waka.

Signatories

Author:	Jeanine Benson - Group Manager Transport
Authoriser:	Jeanette Wikaira - Manahautū (General Manager Māori Partnerships and Policy) Simon Drew - General Manager Infrastructure and Development

Attachments

	Title	Page
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SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with purpose of Local Government

This decision enables democratic local decision making and action by, and on behalf of communities.
This decision promotes the social well-being of communities in the present and for the future.
This decision promotes the economic well-being of communities in the present and for the future.
This decision promotes the environmental well-being of communities in the present and for the future.
This decision promotes the cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Fit with strategic framework

	Contributes	Detracts	Not applicable
Social Wellbeing Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environment Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arts and Culture Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 Waters Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Spatial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Integrated Transport Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Parks and Recreation Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other strategic projects/policies/plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Support for incorporating charges for externalities such as carbon emissions in the RUC system contributes to the Council's target to be net Carbon Zero by 2030. Sending better price signals to consumers about the environmental costs of their travel choices and ensuring that revenue for the NTLF is future proofed for different fuel types supports the implementation of the Integrated Transport strategy.

Māori Impact Statement

Te Manatū Waka – Ministry of Transport's Māori Strategy aims to improve transport outcomes for Māori in a way that is underpinned by Crown-Māori Treaty of Waitangi partnership obligations and informed by a Kaupapa Māori approach.

Sustainability

If the ability to charge for carbon emissions is incorporated into the RUC system this will have a positive impact on sustainability.

LTP/Annual Plan / Financial Strategy /Infrastructure Strategy

There are no implications on these plans or strategies that are directly related to a DCC submission on draft rules, standards and values.

Financial considerations

There are no financial implications directly related to a DCC submission.

Significance

This is considered low in terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Engagement – external

No external engagement has taken place on this submission

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Engagement - internal

Staff from Transport, Parking Services, Policy and Zero Carbon have had input into the development submission

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

No identified risks

Conflict of Interest

There are no known conflict of interest

Community Boards

No known implications for community boards



27 April 2022

RUC Review
Ministry of Transport
PO Box 3175
Wellington, 6140
[By email: RUCConsultation22@transport.govt.nz](mailto:RUCConsultation22@transport.govt.nz)

Tēnā koutou

Submission on e Huringa Taraiwa: Te arotake: te pūnaha utu kaiwhakamahi rori Road User Charges Consultation

1. The Dunedin City Council (DCC) welcomes the opportunity to submit to Te Manatū Waka the Ministry of Transport on e Huringa Taraiwa: Te arotake: te pūnaha utu kaiwhakamahi rori Road User Charges (RUC) Consultation.
2. The DCC is supportive of using RUC to charge for externalities, including greenhouse gas emissions, greater use of electronic RUC (eRUC), and reviewing how RUC is managed to make it simpler and more cost effective for end users. In addition, the DCC requests that Te Manatū Waka work with Councils on enforcement options before implementing any proposals to remove physical vehicle licences.
3. While not specifically asked in the consultation, the DCC advocates for transitioning all vehicles to a distance-based RUC system. The system could incentivise improved environmental outcomes rather than retaining a dual system with Fuel Excise Duty (FED) and RUC, and exemptions to RUC based on vehicle type, use or fuel.

Support use of Road User Charges to charge for externalities including greenhouse gas emissions

4. In 2018/19, the transport sector was assessed as Dunedin city's largest source of carbon dioxide emissions. In 2019, the DCC declared a climate emergency and set the ambitious goal of making Dunedin city net carbon neutral by 2030. Road transport greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are a significant challenge to achieving the goal of being net Carbon Zero by 2030.
5. Currently, GHG are priced through the Emission Trading Scheme but this plays a limited role in influencing behaviour. The light diesel fleet has increased significantly over the last 10 years with fuel efficiency improvements largely being offset by larger vehicles.
6. The DCC supports the addition of charging for externalities like GHG emissions as part of the RUC system. The DCC believes this would provide a clear signal for people of the impacts of their fuel use. This could also influence vehicle purchasing decisions.

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 [DunedinCityCouncil](https://www.facebook.com/DunedinCityCouncil)  [@DnCityCouncil](https://twitter.com/DnCityCouncil)

7. The discussion document also seeks views on whether additional revenue from pricing of externalities could be used to mitigate the impacts of the transport network on the environment. This is different to the current approach where all the revenue collected from RUC goes into the National Land Transport Fund.
8. The DCC supports some RUC revenue being used for non-transport interventions as well as to increase provision of lower carbon modes and maintain the existing transport network. Some non-transport interventions can play a significant role in reducing the carbon footprint of travel. For example, investing in more services within communities, or improving access to online services can reduce the need for people to travel long distances to access essential education and health care. The DCC believes that consideration should be given as to whether full hypothecation of road transport revenue is still appropriate. The DCC considers non-transport interventions may be the most efficient and effective means of ensuring people have access to essential goods and services while reducing the carbon footprint of travel.

Support transitioning all vehicles to distance-based charging that incentivises environmental outcomes, rather than a dual system with FED and RUC, and exemptions to RUC based on vehicle type, use or fuel

9. It has been widely recognised that there will be impacts on fuel tax revenues as petrol vehicles improve fuel efficiency or are replaced with electric vehicles (EVs). An additional consideration is that with new fuel types emerging, different mixes of biodiesels and vehicles with dual fuel sources (e.g. hybrid petrol electric vehicles), continuing to use exemptions and refunds risks confusion and high compliance costs.
10. Plug in hybrid EVs are one of the faster growing types of low carbon vehicles being registered. Once the current exemption to RUC expires, these vehicles will be subject to both FED and RUC with the need to seek refunds. The DCC believes that this will create high compliance costs and reduce incentives for these lower carbon vehicles. In the longer term an exemption-based approach to EVs, or alternative fuels could undermine the security of revenue needed to fund the maintenance and operation of the transport system.
11. The DCC supports a transition over time to replace FED with all vehicles being charged based on distance using an amended RUC system that takes into account emissions, damage to roads and other externalities. Setting out a transition pathway away from FED to a RUC model now will enable a smoother transition, as the proportion of vehicles in the fleet using petrol as their primary fuel source reduces significantly in future years impacting on FED revenues.
12. The DCC suggests that smoothing the transition of EVs currently in the fleet and exempt from RUC into the RUC regime could be managed by phasing it in based on warrant of fitness (WOF) renewals. Under this approach, rather than all vehicles being eligible on a set date and people being required to submit an odometer reading, RUC could be phased in as vehicles undergo the next WOF. This would enable the odometer readings to be taken by warranting officers, rather than relying on potentially inaccurate self-reporting.
13. The discussion document proposes two different ways of dealing with different fuel types under RUC. The DCC supports enabling the use of regulations to determine how individual fuel types, or vehicle configurations are priced as this would enable greater flexibility to adapt as different fuel types and mixes become more common. The DCC believes an

exemptions based approach set out in the Road User Charges Act risks greater confusion and is less flexible as technologies change.

14. The DCC also believes that although there would be a higher initial cost in developing and applying differential pricing through regulations, if this was applied to all vehicles there would be economies of scale and efficiencies compared to retaining two separate systems for petrol and other fuel types. It could also enable clearer signalling of the environmental impact of different vehicle and fuel types to consumers.
15. The DCC believes that transitioning away from FED to all vehicles pay RUC would also allow for the gradual transition of motor bikes, mopeds, and all-terrain vehicles into the same charging system as other vehicles. As RUC already provides a system for managing refunds for off-road use of vehicles, a consistent approach could be applied across all classes of vehicle.

Support greater use of eRUC and reviewing how RUC is managed to make it simpler and more cost effective for end users

16. The DCC argues that the current system of pre-purchasing RUC in increments of 1,000km is one of the barriers to transitioning all of the light vehicle fleet, as it requires people to regularly purchase distance-based RUC in advance and requires odometer checks for compliance. Transitioning to greater use of eRUC could contribute to:
 - a. lowering RUC compliance costs through greater automation and ease of use
 - b. simplifying the administration of off-road trips and refunds
 - c. reducing tax evasion
 - d. minimising the administrative burden for the Waka Kotahi NZ Transport Agency, enforcement officers, and vehicle owners.
17. While the cost of eRUC readers is currently a barrier, the DCC believes that if the system was reviewed to develop a simplified eRUC and phased in for all new vehicles over time, this could be minimised.

Request that Te Manatū Waka works with councils on enforcement options before removing physical vehicle licences

18. Currently DCC enforcement officers use software to capture the vehicle details by scanning licence labels when enforcing parking infringements and expired licences. Any move to remove these labels without ensuring that alternative options are in place would significantly reduce the efficiency of enforcement of parking. The DCC requests that Te Manatū Waka work with Councils and parking software providers to ensure appropriate options are in place to replace the role currently played by paper labels in parking enforcement.

Nāku noa nā

Aaron Hawkins
MAYOR

DCC SUBMISSION ON REDUCING POKIES HARM CONSULTATION

Department: Corporate Policy

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 This report seeks approval of a draft Dunedin City Council (DCC) submission (Attachment A) to the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) on reducing pokies harm. Reducing pokies harm is a proposal by DIA on options to amend the Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Regulations 2004 (the regulations) to reduce harm caused by problem gambling on pokie machines.
- 2 The changes act as the first stage of the Government's steps towards better preventing and minimising gambling harm in Aotearoa New Zealand.
- 3 Submissions close on Thursday 28 April 2021.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Approves** the draft Dunedin City Council submission to the Department of Internal Affairs on the options for changes to the Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Regulations 2004

BACKGROUND

- 4 Kia Manawanui Aotearoa – Long-term pathway to mental wellbeing, published in 2021 recommended reviewing the Gambling Act 2003, with particular reference to preventing and minimising harm from online gambling and electronic gaming machines (pokies) as a medium-term measure to improve the legislative and regulatory environment to support healthy environments and a mental wellbeing approach.
- 5 The Department of Internal Affairs is seeking feedback on options for changes to the Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Regulations 2004. The options are for amendments to:
 - reduce harm in venues through staff training
 - reduce harm from pokie machines by changing machine features to make them safer
 - reduce harm through stronger compliance mechanisms

- 6 DCC's Gambling and TAB Venue Policy took effect on the 14th of April 2021 and takes a sinking lid approach to the number of venues and gambling machines. The Policy meets DCC's obligations under the Gambling Act 2003 and the Racing Industry Act 2020.

DISCUSSION

- 7 The DCC submission supports the direction that DIA is taking by strengthening the regulations to reduce harm caused by problem gambling.
- 8 The submission reiterates DCC's position of a sinking lid on the number of pokie premises and pokie machines outlined by the Gambling and TAB Venue Policy.
- 9 The submission highlighted key matters raised by the community during DCC's consultation on its Gambling and TAB Venue Policy between 25 January and 10 March 2021. During the consultation key matters raised were:
- The importance of minimising gambling related harm in Dunedin
 - The sinking lid policy is slow but effective
 - Funding provided to communities via the proceeds from gambling is essential and there is a lack of alternative funding sources.
- 10 This submission is in alignment with the Social Wellbeing Strategy's strategic directions of vibrant and cohesive communities and safe and healthy people.

OPTIONS

Option One – Recommended Option – Approve the submission, with any amendments, to the Reducing Pokies Harm consultation

- 11 Approve the draft DCC submission to DIA on the options, with any agreed amendments.

Advantages

- Opportunity to show support for the DIA's efforts to reducing harm caused by problem gambling.
- Opportunity to publicly reiterate DCC's policy and commitment to the wellbeing of the people of Dunedin.

Disadvantages

- There are no identified disadvantages for this option.

Option Two – Do not approve the submission

- 12 Do not approve the DCC submission to DIA on the options.

Advantages

- There are no identified advantages for this option.

Disadvantages

- Missed opportunity to show the support for the DIA's efforts to reducing harm caused by problem gambling.
- Missed opportunity to publicly reiterate DCC's policy and commitment to the wellbeing of the people of Dunedin.

NEXT STEPS

- 13 If the Council approves the draft submission, it will be sent to DIA for consideration.
- 14 Staff will follow the Government's reform programme and provide an update to ELT about any further legislative proposals by the Government in the gambling system.

Signatories

Author:	Gina Huakau - Corporate Policy Manager
Authoriser:	Jeanette Wikaira - Manahautū (General Manager Māori Partnerships and Policy)

Attachments

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SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with purpose of Local Government

The decision to submit enables action on behalf of communities and promotes the social and economic wellbeing of communities in the present and for the future.

Fit with strategic framework

	Contributes	Detracts	Not applicable
Social Wellbeing Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environment Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arts and Culture Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3 Waters Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Spatial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Integrated Transport Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks and Recreation Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other strategic projects/policies/plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

This submission is in alignment with the Social Wellbeing Strategy's strategic directions of vibrant and cohesive communities and safe and healthy people. The Submission is also in alignment with DCC's Gambling and TAB Venue Policy.

Māori Impact Statement

Organisations representing Māori were part of the community engagement to develop the Gambling and TAB Venue Policy. Harm from problem gambling disproportionately impacts Māori. Results from the 2018 Health and Lifestyles Survey showed that 38% of Māori pokie players experienced gambling harm, whereas 12% of non-Māori pokie players experienced gambling harm. By reducing harm from problem gambling, the Crown are more effectively meeting their obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi. Article Two of the Treaty of Waitangi guarantees Māori authority over their taonga, including their hauora (health).

Sustainability

There are no implications for sustainability.

LTP/Annual Plan / Financial Strategy /Infrastructure Strategy

Note if there are no implications for these documents

Financial considerations

There are no financial considerations.

Significance

This decision has been assessed as low under the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Engagement – external

There was no external engagement.

Engagement - internal

The Corporate Policy Team led the development of the submission and this cover report and engaged with the Alcohol, Drug and Gambling Advisor during this process.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

There are no known risks.

Conflict of Interest

There are no known Conflicts of Interest.

Community Boards

There are no known implications for Community Boards.

[Submission (letter) Reducing Pokies Harm April 2022]

Gambling Policy Team
Department of Internal Affairs
PO Box 805
WELLINGTON 6140

By email: pokiesconsultation@dia.govt.nz

Tēnā koutou

DCC SUBMISSION ON REDUCING POKIES HARM

Introduction

1. The Dunedin City Council (DCC) welcomes the opportunity to submit feedback to the Gambling Policy Team at the Department of Internal Affairs on reducing pokies harm.

Submission

2. The DCC supports reducing pokies harm and would like this consultation to increase safety for people who gamble on pokie machines, through regulatory changes focused on harm prevention and minimisation. This aligns with the purposes of the Gambling Act 2003, specifically to:
 - control the growth of gambling
 - prevent and minimise harm from gambling, including problem gambling
 - facilitate responsible gambling
 - ensure that money from gambling benefits the community and to
 - facilitate community involvement in decisions about the provisions of gambling
3. The DCC supports the following proposals in the Reducing Pokies Harm Public Discussion Document if they can contribute to the reduction of harm from problem gambling:
 - education and training of license holders, venue operators, and staff
 - changes to the regulations governing and technical specifications of the features of pokie machines
 - introducing stronger compliance requirements and infringement measures for breaches of the Gambling Act 2003
4. In making this submission, the DCC notes its 2021 review of its Gambling and TAB Venue Policy. This Policy states that the DCC will not grant consent for the establishment of any new Class 4 gambling venues, or for an increase in numbers of electronic gaming machines within these venues.
5. As part of the Gambling and TAB Venue Policy review, the DCC resolved to lobby for a more sustainable model of funding for community organisations to replace the reliance on gambling proceeds. While this is the Council's preference, it supports changes that will prevent and minimise harm through pokie machine use, as outlined in this submission.

6. Key themes from submitters to the DCC's Gambling and TAB Venue Policy review were concern at gambling related harm in the community and the reliance of community organisations on the proceeds of gambling, particularly sports groups.
7. The proposed changes offer increased consistency and alignment with the purposes of the Gambling Act 2003 and aligns with the strategic direction for healthy and safe people set out in the DCC Social Wellbeing Strategy 2013-2023.
8. DCC sees reducing pokies harm as an important avenue to better improve outcomes for Māori. Māori are disproportionately impacted by gambling harm. The inequity that Māori experience currently should be a focus of the government's efforts to reduce the harm posed by gambling. By reducing harm from problem gambling, the Crown are more effectively meeting their obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi. Article Two of the Treaty of Waitangi guarantees Māori authority over their taonga, including their hauora (health).

Conclusion

9. The DCC is pleased to submit in overall support of reducing pokies harm.

Ngā mihi,

Aaron Hawkins
Mayor of Dunedin



Te Tari Taiwhenua
Internal Affairs

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government

Reducing Pokies Harm

Public Discussion Document



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Disclaimer: This document references studies conducted by third parties. Although reasonable steps have been taken to ensure the accuracy of the information contained in the document, the Department of Internal Affairs does not accept responsibility for any inaccuracy in relation to the information.

Message from Hon Jan Tinetti

Minister of Internal Affairs

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou katoa.



Reducing the harm pokies are causing in our communities is something I care deeply about.

Pokies are the most harmful form of gambling in Aotearoa New Zealand. One in five pokie players are considered at-risk gamblers.

Gambling harm presents a widespread risk but tends to affect those who can least afford it. This includes our Māori and Pacific communities, who may already be experiencing financial or social challenges.

There are gaps and ambiguities in gambling harm regulations for pokies and change is needed. I am keen to hear your views on whether the regulations could be strengthened to set clear expectations for both gambling operators and the regulator to ensure harm minimisation rules are understood and being followed.

We need to make a start on addressing problems within the gambling system. Making it safer for people who choose to gamble in pubs and clubs is the most urgent and most quickly-addressed part, and cuts straight to the core of the problem.

Strengthening regulations are not the only way that improvements could be made to the current system, but the Government can move fastest by using existing tools within the Gambling Act 2003 (the Act). This discussion document presents the key issues around reducing harm in venues, and some options for addressing them now, and in the future. It proposes being more prescriptive about the harm minimisation measures pubs and clubs need to have in place, such as identifying and excluding people experiencing harmful gambling, better training of staff, limiting access to money in venues, and how pokie machines themselves operate.

I want to open a conversation with you about what you think is important and what we can achieve. Over the next few months, my officials will be seeking the opinions of a wide range of New Zealanders about how we can reduce gambling harm from pokie machines in pubs and clubs.

Although consultation is open to anyone from the general public, I am particularly interested in hearing from people who have experienced harm from pokies, pokies gamblers who have not experienced harm, people affected by second hand gambling harm from pokies such as friends or family, people who treat those who have experienced harm from pokies gambling, pokie societies, clubs and venues and the people who work in them, and anyone else with an interest in pokies gambling.

I encourage you to take part. Make your voice heard.

Summary

This discussion document seeks public feedback on options for changes to the pokies (Class 4) Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Regulations 2004, using regulation-making powers in the Act.

Gambling on pokies in New Zealand's pubs and clubs is a source of gambling harm for some people. The current regulations aren't as effective as they could be in addressing this harm, and the Government is considering a range of options to address this. Changes to the Act are out of scope.

Lessening the risk of harm for people who choose to gamble in pubs and clubs is the most urgent and easily-addressed action the Government can take. The Government is considering whether more comprehensive and stronger rules within venues will help reduce harmful gambling. Amending regulations can be done more quickly than changing the Act.

Options cover how harmful gambling could be prevented and minimised in venues by more explicit direction for venues and societies in regulations, potential technical changes to pokie machines and opportunities for more penalties and enforcement in regulations.

The Government is keen to hear what you think of the ideas for change described in this discussion document and any other suggestions you have.

This is the first stage of the Government's steps to better prevent and minimise gambling harm in Aotearoa New Zealand. Other work includes the Online Gambling Review and the work underway led by the Ministry of Health to review the Strategy to Prevent and Minimise Gambling Harm.

The focus areas and key questions in this document

Part 1: Reducing harm in venues (identifying and responding to signs of harmful gambling, and better staff training)

- What changes are necessary to identify and stop harmful gambling in pubs and clubs?
- What further tools do staff need to help them identify harmful gambling?
- How could self-exclusion be used more effectively as a tool to prevent harmful gambling?
- How could training of staff be improved?

Part 2: Reducing harm from pokie machines (changes to machine features that could make them safer)

- Could changes to the features of a pokie machine help reduce harmful gambling? If so, what changes would be most effective?
- What changes could be made to prevent harm from jackpots?

Part 3: Reducing harm through stronger compliance (penalties and enforcement)

- What infringement offences and penalties could support new and existing regulations?
- What should venue managers / venue operators / societies be accountable for?

A submission form is provided at the end of the discussion document.

About Pokies

Gambling is a legitimate recreational activity for many, but it can cause harm for some people

Gambling is legal.¹ Seven in ten New Zealanders report having gambled in some way in the past 12 months.² Many people gamble for leisure or recreation and experience no harm. However, gambling is also a potentially harmful and addictive activity for a small but concerning number of people, especially if they already face other economic or negative health and lifestyle challenges in their lives.

The most common way people gamble in Aotearoa New Zealand is by buying a Lotto ticket (9.1%).³ 9.6% of New Zealand adults played pokies at least once in the last 12 months.⁴

How the pokies system works

In September 2021, there were approximately 14,704 pokie machines in 1,051 venues. 80% of these machines are owned by 33 corporate societies and hosted in public venues (pubs, hotels and bars). The remaining 20% are located in around 190 clubs (such as RSAs and Cosmopolitan Clubs) throughout the motu.

Corporate Societies, such as NZ Community Trust and Lion Foundation, own pokie machines, pay venues (pubs and clubs) to host machines, and also distribute proceeds to a range of sports and other community groups. They are required by law to return at least 40% of their GMP through community grants. Clubs primarily apply pokie proceeds to their own organisations. See **Appendix C** for an overview of the pokies system.

The community funding system is widely acknowledged to be inequitable. Evidence suggests that much of the community funding comes from gambling losses in our poorest neighbourhoods and from people experiencing gambling harm.⁵ We also know that community funding from pokies doesn't always go back to the communities where the money was lost through gambling.

These systemic issues will be addressed in further work related to the gambling system. For now, the focus is on the best ways to reduce gambling harm occurring in pubs and clubs.

What are the current legal requirements to minimise harm for players?

One of the purposes of the Act is to prevent and minimise harm from gambling, including problem gambling.

Harm minimisation requirements are set out in the Act and Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Regulations 2004. These regulations cover:

- venues unsuitable for pokies
- restrictions on ATMs
- stake and prize limits
- messages pokies must display
- restrictions for jackpot advertising and branding

¹ If authorised by the Gambling Act 2003, s 9.

² 69.3% of adults (16+) or 2.8 million New Zealanders. HLS 2020.

³ HLS 2020

⁴ HLS 2020

⁵ Results from the National Gambling Study estimate that Problem and moderate-risk gamblers account for around a quarter of total gaming machine expenditure and adults experiencing lower levels of gambling-related harm accounted for a further quarter. <https://www.health.govt.nz/system/files/documents/publications/national-gambling-study-report-6-aug18.pdf>

- requirements to provide information about problem gambling
- requirements for problem gambling awareness training.

The Act defines a **problem gambler** as a person whose gambling causes harm or may cause harm. **Harmful gambling** is now a more widely-used term because it moves the onus to the system, rather than as an individual responsibility.

Harm is defined in the Act as harm or distress of any kind, caused or exacerbated by a person's gambling and includes personal, social or economic harm suffered by any person or society at large.

Harm from gambling is wide-ranging and can include:

- damage to relationships, including neglect of dependents
- emotional and psychological distress
- disruptions to work or study
- financial distress and loss of income
- potentially fraud and related crimes
- family violence

The Act stipulates that corporate societies must ensure that the risk of problem gambling is minimised at all times. Corporate societies and Class 4 venue licence holders can have their licences suspended, cancelled, or not granted, if they don't meet this requirement. See **Appendix B** for more details of current harm prevention and minimisation requirements.

The amount lost by New Zealanders on pokies is continuing to rise

Although the numbers of places where people can gamble on pokies are decreasing and the number of machines is also decreasing, the amount New Zealanders are spending is continuing to rise. New Zealanders are losing almost a billion dollars every year. Gaming Machine Profit (GMP)⁶ for 2019 was \$939 million. GMP for 2020 was less (\$810 million), because of a temporary dip during the COVID-19 lockdown. See **Table 1** for a year by year comparison of money lost by New Zealanders to pokies and community funding.

Diagram 1: Class 4 Gaming Machine Profits and Community Return – by Calendar Year

Year	Gaming Machine Profit (\$)	Community Return (\$)
2020	810,957,209	281,366,893
2019	939,075,488	345,496,261
2018	910,678,179	346,463,945
2017	883,384,865	329,220,907
2016	858,236,950	328,259,164

Pokies are electronic gaming machines in **pubs, clubs and in TAB NZ outlets.**⁷

They are referred to as **Class 4 gambling** in the Act. They are owned by corporate societies (also known as “pokie trusts” or societies), who are required by law to return at least 40% of their profit to the community. Societies also administer the grants system for community funding. See the section below for more about how this works.

Pokies are particularly associated with significant gambling harm risk because winnings can **be rapidly reinvested**, and machines are designed to encourage **long periods of play**. They are associated with **high rates of gambling harm**.

⁶ GMP is the amount that gamblers pay into pokie machines, less total prizes paid out.

⁷ As part of Kia Manawanui Aotearoa – Long-term pathway to mental wellbeing the Gambling Act 2003 will be reviewed as a medium-

Harmful gambling

Gambling harm is commonly measured by the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI), which is a standardised measure of at-risk behaviour in problem gambling. In 2018, about 4.5% of New Zealand adults self-reported some harm from their own gambling in the previous year.⁸ Gambling harm is widely believed to be underreported, in part due to the stigma felt.⁹

The key reasons for harm are the time spent gambling and the money lost. These affect people differently. While one person may be able to afford \$20 on gambling, for another it may mean going without basic grocery items that week. While someone may be happy and safe spending a couple of hours in front of a machine, for another that might take them away from caring for their children or other important responsibilities.

Problems may range from having arguments with family over the amount of money being spent on gambling, to problems involving a compulsive need to gamble resulting in major financial or inter-personal difficulties.

The Crown is obliged to take active steps towards equalising Māori outcomes for pokies gambling

Treaty of Waitangi principles oblige the Crown to take active steps towards ensuring that Māori do not experience disproportionate gambling harm.

Pokies are the most harmful form of gambling

Pokies are the most harmful form of land-based gambling in New Zealand. One in five pokie players are considered at-risk gamblers.¹⁰ Pokies are the main source of gambling harm reported by clinical intervention service users.¹¹

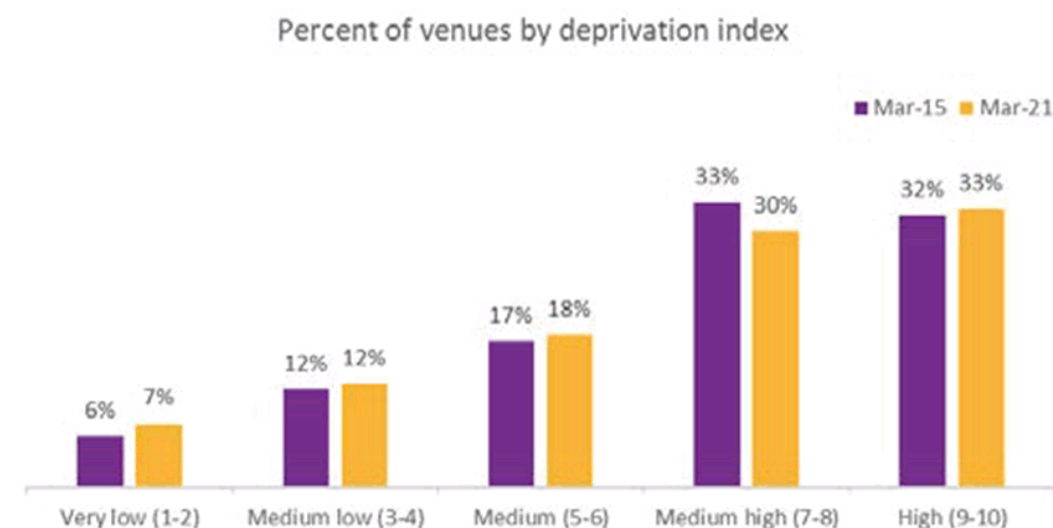
Pokies harm is widespread but tends to cause most harm to those who can least afford it

Pokie machines are more often located in communities with higher deprivation index levels (levels 7-10), than those with lower deprivation levels. See **Diagram 1** for the proportion of pokie venues located in high deprivation index communities.

“Second hand” gambling harm has a wide-ranging effect

International evidence suggests that around seven other people can be adversely affected to varying degrees by a person experiencing severe gambling harm.¹² This shows that harm from gambling does not just affect the gambler, but also affects whānau, friends, and the wider community. The direct impacts can include neglect of dependents, financial and emotional distress. There is also strong correlation between gambling, and family, whānau or partner violence for women and children. Harm caused by gambling may also have broader economic effects, such as for employers and businesses due to lack of productivity or fraud.

Diagram 1: Proportion of pokie venues located in high deprivation index communities



This means that there is more exposure and access to pokies gambling, normalising gambling in communities who can least afford it and leading to gambling harm. For communities already facing other challenges, pokie machines can lead to – and/or compound – devastating health, social and financial challenges. This can particularly affect Māori and Pacific communities, who may already be experiencing financial or social challenges due to the effects of colonialism, institutional racism immigration, and marginalisation.

term objective including preventing and minimising harm from electronic gaming machines (pokies).

⁸ GMP is the amount that gamblers pay into pokie machines, less total prizes paid out.

⁹ 2020 Health and Lifestyles Survey. Broken down: 3.6% were categorised as low-risk gamblers, 1.9% were categorised as moderate-risk and problem gamblers.

¹⁰ The Ministry of Health's current strategy is looking at how stigma from gambling harm can be reduced. <https://www.health.govt.nz/publication/draft-strategy-prevent-and-minimise-gambling-harm-2022-23-2024-25>

¹¹ Productivity Commission 1999, Australia's Gambling Industries, Report No. 10, AusInfo, Canberra. <https://www.pc.gov.au/inquiries/completed/gambling/report/gambling1.pdf>.

¹² <https://www.health.govt.nz/our-work/mental-health-and-addiction/addiction/gambling/service-user-data/intervention-client-data#ppgm>

Pokies in pubs and clubs – participation, harm and spending

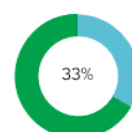
Results from the 2018 Health and Lifestyles Survey for past-year pokie gamblers in pubs and clubs.



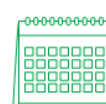
One in ten adult New Zealanders (15-years and older) had played pokies at a pub or club in the last 12 months.

Those who played pokies were equally likely to be male or female.

Monthly (or more often) pokie players



About a third (33%) of people who played pokies at least monthly were at-risk gamblers.



Those who played pokies monthly or more often were twice as likely to spend over \$50 in one session.

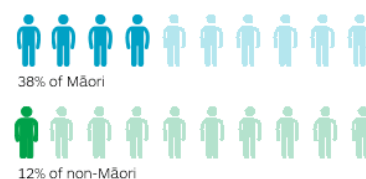
Pokie players were more than twice as likely to be at-risk of some level of gambling related harm compared to other gamblers



16 in 100 were at-risk gamblers¹



7 in 100 were at-risk gamblers



Some level of gambling harm was experienced by 38% of Māori pokie players compared to 12% of non-Māori pokie players.

Notes:
*PGSI – at-risk gamblers are those with any level of risk on the Problem Gambling Severity Index (PGSI; Ferris & Wynne, 2001).
The 2018 Health and Lifestyles Survey (HLS) consisted of a sample of 2,725 New Zealand adults. Of these, 1,895 had gambled in the previous 12 months; 333 of them gambled on pokies at a pub or club.
For a full description of the HLS methodology, questionnaire and further HLS publications, please visit hpa.org.nz.
More results from the HLS are available at kupe.hpa.org.nz.
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Strengthening the rules around how pokies can operate

So, why do regulations need to be strengthened?

The harm minimisation regulations for pokies could be improved to provide stronger mechanisms to help prevent people suffering gambling harm.

So, what's the real problem here?

The current regulations do not ensure that all pokies operators have enough direction for practical aspects of harm minimisation in their venues that we know is important. For example, what signs of harm must be recorded which could help identify someone as a harmful gambler or supporting measures like penalties. This means some people will experience harm that could have been prevented or minimised.

A recent court case exposed gaps for prosecutions of pubs and clubs where harmful gambling takes place. This is because – according to the law – pubs and clubs only need to have a harm minimisation policy *in place*. What *needs to be in* this policy is not currently specified by the law. This means that, if a policy is not specific, it makes it difficult for the regulator to prosecute a venue manager for breaching the policy.

Government has not required or helped to facilitate specific actions that venues must undertake. In hindsight, a light regulation model has not been successful and a more prescriptive approach to harm minimisation could reduce the harm New Zealanders experience from gambling on pokies.

The key inadequacies we have identified for the current situation are:

- staff who work at pubs and clubs lack the tools to identify problem gambling and intervene effectively
- the criteria for interventions by venue staff are either not prescribed, or not clearly prescribed in the society policy or venue statement
- harm minimisation regulations assign some responsibilities only to venue managers – meaning societies are not accountable

We know that people who have a problem with gambling on pokies are not usually identified in pubs and clubs. According to the Health and Lifestyles Survey 2018, no player reported that pub and club staff had approached them about their gambling. 16% of these pokie players were experiencing at least some level of gambling harm and may well have benefited from an intervention.¹³

What is the goal?

The key objective of this work is to reduce harm from pokies. The purpose of this discussion document is to find out how we can best use regulations to:

- set more explicit direction for venues and societies on how they can reduce harm,
- make pokie machine's safer through information and features, and
- strengthen compliance with supporting offences and penalties

¹³ <https://www.hpa.org.nz/research-library/research-publications/host-responsibility-for-pokies-in-pubs-and-clubs-results-from-the-2018-health-and-lifestyles-survey>

What can be done?

There are opportunities to strengthen the rules around how pokies can operate. Here are some improvements that could be made:

Problem gambling must be better identified in pubs and clubs and responded to appropriately

More prescriptive tools could be developed to enable venue staff to identify and then know what to do when a patron's gambling becomes harmful.

Record keeping could be improved

Keeping more consistent and detailed records of how long people gamble for and wider signs of harmful gambling could help staff build a useful picture of when they need to intervene. It could also enable the regulator to monitor a club or pub more effectively to ensure that they are meeting the harm minimisation conditions of their licence.

Training of staff who supervise gambling could be improved

There are opportunities to improve and increase the training that staff who supervise pokies receive.

Changes to how the pokie machines are designed to support harm minimisation

There are opportunities to use technology more to support harm prevention. This includes the advertising of, and information to do with, jackpots.

Penalties to help enforce new harm minimisation regulations

Some new penalties could be developed to support existing and new harm minimisation regulations.

Scope of this project

At this stage, the Government is looking to make changes to regulations before broader and more lengthy changes to legislation are considered. This is an initial step to prevent gambling harm to individuals in pubs and clubs throughout Aotearoa.

What is in scope for this discussion...

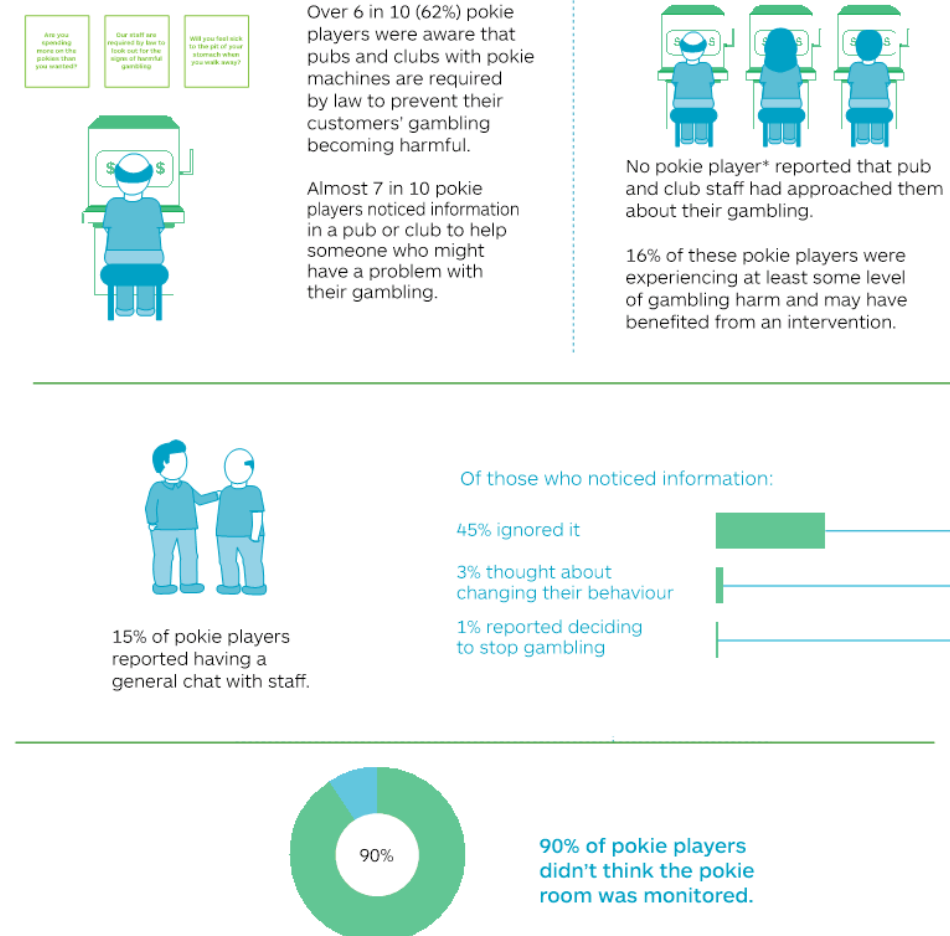
- changes to regulations to prevent gambling harm from pokies to individuals.

... and what is out of scope?

- non-regulatory changes (supporting and additional operational changes are already being progressed)
- changes to the Act or systemic issues such as pokie machine numbers in high deprivation communities
- pokies in casinos are out of scope because they are dealt with differently in the Act

Host responsibility for pokies in pubs and clubs

Results from the 2018 Health and Lifestyles Survey for past-year pokie gamblers in pubs and clubs.



Notes:
The 2018 Health and Lifestyles Survey (HLS) consisted of a sample of 2,725 New Zealand adults. Of these, 1,895 had gambled in the previous 12 months; 333 of them gambled on pokies at a pub or club.
For a full description of the HLS methodology, questionnaire and further HLS publications, please visit hpa.org.nz.
More results from the HLS are available at kupe.hpa.org.nz.

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A safety net approach

The Government proposes a safety net of ways to limit the amount of time and money people spend on pokies (harm minimisation measures).

Harm minimisation measures are ways to make gambling safer, by attempting to limit the addictive qualities and/or the amount of time and money spent gambling. Some examples of these are:

- self-exclusion
- pre-commitment
- enforced breaks in play

On their own, particular measures are not necessarily enough, but woven together, a combination of measures is more likely to make a difference in reducing the harm people experience from gambling on pokies.

Harm minimisation measures can be thought of as being like a seat belt, airbags or speed limits in a car. Everyone needs them in case something goes wrong – they are there just in case for your safety.

This document sets out some broad options for addressing the shortcomings in current regulations, as well as some specific proposals for changes that could be made of concern is that the current approach is based on host responsibility and an expectation that venues will take steps to identify problem gamblers and intervene. Data shows this does not happen often, which suggests the requirements on venues need a review.

The Government needs your help to choose which harm minimisation measures you believe will be the most effective.

What do we want to know from you?

Our questions focus on three specific areas:

- reducing harm from pokies in venues
- reducing harm in pokie machines
- reducing pokies harm through stronger compliance (offences and penalties)

The questions we would like you to consider, as you read through Parts 1 to 3 are:

- What changes are necessary to identify and stop harmful gambling in pubs and clubs?
- What further tools do staff need to help them identify harmful gambling?
- How could self-exclusion be used more effectively as a tool to prevent harmful gambling?
- How could training of staff be improved?
- Could changes to the features of a pokie machine help reduce harmful gambling? If so, what changes would be most effective?
- What changes could be made to prevent harm from jackpots?
- What infringement offences and penalties could support new and existing regulations?
- What should venue managers / venue operators / societies be accountable for?

A submission form is provided at the end of the discussion document.

PART 1 – Reducing harm in venues: identifying and responding to signs of harmful gambling and better staff training

In pubs and clubs there are strong rules surrounding host responsibility for alcohol, but much fewer for gambling. There are gaps and ambiguities in gambling regulations around host responsibility, including who is responsible for meeting them. Supervision of gambling in pubs and club may fall to staff who may or may not have received explicit – or enough – training in identifying and responding to harmful gambling. This is particularly concerning when venue staff are inexperienced.

It is clear from the data on the rarity of on-site interventions that harm minimisation policies need to be improved. More explicit direction so that hospitality staff know what to do, and when and who needs to intervene. Staff need consistent tools and record keeping so that it is easy for them to do their jobs. Having clarity around this would increase transparency for the regulator and allow for better monitoring of venues and enforcement of any breaches. The Government is interested in hearing what you think should be in a venue's harm minimisation policy.

Improved and consistent training to embed more explicit direction could help to equip venue staff and help normalise best practice. The Government is interested in hearing how you think gambling host responsibility training could be improved for venue staff.

Te Hiringa Hauora's (HPA) Gambling Host Responsibility Guide for Venue Staff¹⁴ provides high-level objectives and training material to assist staff supervising gambling in pubs and clubs to meet their obligations. They are not mandatory. However, people are still gambling for too long and beyond their means without being stopped. This is an opportunity to use regulation-making powers in the Act to make best practice gambling host responsibility mandatory.

Current regulations

Currently, at different levels of the system, societies and venues must follow their policies and plans. These are:

- a **policy for identifying** people experiencing problematic gambling [s308]
- the **society's harm minimisation plan** – a statement about how the society will minimise the risk of problem gambling [s50(2)(c)]
- a **venue harm minimisation plan** – a statement of how the society will minimise the risk of problem gambling and underage gambling at the venue [s65(2)(d)].

The venue manager must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the policy is used to identify actual or potential problem gamblers and guide interventions by staff.

The gaps and ambiguities in regulations

There is nothing in the regulations that stipulate what the harm minimisation plans or policies for identifying harmful gambling should contain. Societies may not have the relevant harm prevention expertise or operational time to understand and create best-practice policies. Without good practice requirements, staff may be uncertain what to do when faced with a patron displaying signs of harmful gambling. Ideally, there would also be greater consistency across the sector.

¹⁴ <https://www.gamblehost.org.nz/resources>

At the moment, staff may have to make their own judgements about:

- how long is too long to be sitting uninterrupted at a pokie machine
- how many ATM or EFTPOS withdrawals patrons can safely make
- how they keep track of patrons' ATM withdrawals at a venue
- the intensity of the gambler's pokie use
- what behaviour or events to record in the venue's records
- when to involve a manager at the venue
- how to intervene, such as the type of questions to ask a person about their gambling

Some examples of unclear policies are:

Under the Act¹⁵ a venue manager “must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the policy [for identifying people experiencing problematic gambling] is used to identify actual or potential problem gamblers”. However, the Act does not say what constitutes “all reasonable steps”.

- Venue policies may contain behavioural indicators for staff to have on their “radar screen” for identifying people experiencing problematic gambling, but be unclear how staff must use these when assessing patrons.
- When assessing multiple ATM/EFTPOS transactions, there may be no definition of what is “one playing session” or “several” transactions.

Harm minimisation training

To identify harmful gambling and to intervene successfully, staff need to be appropriately trained. The Act requires societies to provide this training to enough people for a trained person to always be present while pokies gambling takes place. More often than not, staff have other duties (such as serving patrons at the bar or delivering food) and their time may be split, which can make identification of problematic gambling challenging, for example when the venue gets busy.

The specifics of the training content are currently left for each society to determine. Again, societies may not have the expertise or time to evaluate training needs. The quality of the training can vary. Training may consist of watching a video; there may be little practice of practical skills (e.g. role play), testing for retention of key messages, or refresher training. There is no check on the quality of the training provided to staff. Training may not be sufficient to enable staff – particularly less experienced staff – to confidently identify problematic gambling and intervene.

Currently, societies may devise and deliver training themselves or use a Management Service Provider (MSP) to deliver the training on their behalf. Peak bodies, such as Hospitality NZ, have provided training recently, but their membership only covers around 75% of all pokies venues.

Good practice harm minimisation, such as recognising harmful gambling and record keeping, should largely be the same at all venues. There is a strong case for the content of training to be regulated centrally, instead of being set by each society.

Exclusion and self-exclusion from gambling

There may also be opportunities to use self-exclusion more effectively as a tool to prevent harmful gambling. Exclusion can be requested by the gambler or initiated by the venue. Requests from family or friends of the gambler can lead a venue to investigate whether exclusion is appropriate.

¹⁵ Gambling Act 2003, section 308.

Exclusion is a legally binding requirement for the venue not to allow the excluded person to gamble. There are penalties for both the venue and the gambler for breaches of exclusion. An excluded person may visit a Class 4 venue premises so long as they do not enter the gaming area (but if pokies are throughout the venue they will not be able to enter the venue). The Salvation Army administers a multi-venue exclusion process.¹⁶ Self-exclusion seems to be an underused tool and increasing awareness of it as an option may be helpful to some people.

Options

The Government could have more specific requirements for societies and venues, in terms of harm minimisation in pubs and clubs. It could also change the way harmful gambling awareness training is provided.

Key questions

- What changes are necessary to identify and stop harmful gambling in pubs and clubs?
- What further tools do staff need to help them identify harmful gambling?
- How could self-exclusion be used more effectively as a tool to prevent harmful gambling?
- How could training of staff be improved?

Below is a set of changes we think could be worth progressing. It includes requirements for increased monitoring of the gaming room, record-keeping of a specified range of signs of potential harm, and standardised content for training of staff who supervise gambling. Our initial assessment is these changes could potentially have a high impact on gambling harm because they directly address gamblers' experience of venues and are more specific about the type, quality and regularity of staff interventions. They would also go a considerable way in addressing current gaps and ambiguities in regulations, which hinders enforcement in venues with poor practices.

We're interested to know if you think this set of options, or any specific option(s), would help prevent harmful gambling.

Options
Venues could be required to monitor the gambling area at set intervals (regular sweeps) to ensure patrons are not displaying signs of gambling harm
Venue staff could be required to talk to a person who has been gambling for a specified period of time (e.g. two hours)
Class 4 venues could be required to record a specified range of harm-related events and signs
Societies could be required to keep records of their use of Management Service Providers (MSPs) to deliver services on behalf of the society
There could be no access to ATMs from inside a venue, only from outside
Excluded gamblers could be required to complete treatment before they can return to a venue
Venue design could be considered in how gambling harm could be prevented or minimised
All gamblers could be required to pre-commit to the amount of money or time they intend to spend prior to gambling
Standardised content for harmful gambling awareness training could be established
All staff who supervise gambling could be required to be trained

¹⁶ <https://www.multivenueexclusion.org.nz/>

Some of our initial thoughts on the set of options in Part 1

The options directly target some of the key known issues in identifying and approaching at-risk or problem gamblers.

- Split duties of staff in venues (i.e. monitoring gaming machines and selling and serving food and alcohol) and high turnover of staff working in hospitality industry may have an impact on implementation.
- Some monetary cost to Class 4 sector to implement (i.e. training and ongoing time requirements for observing and recording).
- Some operational updating of systems and practices required by the regulator to determine new internal regulatory criteria, communication to sector and business implementation.
- What happens at one venue may only be part of a person's overall gambling activity.
- Greater prescription in identifying harmful gambling behaviour and consistent/improved record keeping, should largely look the same across all venues.
- Gambling host responsibility should more closely resemble alcohol host responsibility.
- Still relies heavily on human intervention, so some variation possible in implementation.
- Some of the above options might link with existing tools (e.g. use of facial recognition technology, exclusion registers etc.).

PART 2 – What changes to the game features of pokie machines could be required to make them safer?

Game features

Game features have evolved significantly since the Act was developed, alongside levels of understanding of harm minimisation tools and techniques within games. Therefore, strengthening harm prevention measures in pubs and clubs could be supported with changes to how gaming machines operate. These changes could be part of a safety net to stop harmful gambling.

Currently pokie machines must display the following information and features:

For games

- the odds of winning the game (including the five top and bottom winning combinations)
- the average winnings paid out to players of the game over a particular period of time, or a particular number of plays
- the maximum and minimum player spend rate for the game

Information for players

Pokie machines must include a feature that interrupts play with the following:

- length of playing session
- amount spent
- player's net wins or losses

The player is asked if they wish to continue playing and must be automatically paid out

Game features refers to all aspects associated with the pokie machine itself: how it looks, sounds and functions. Game features, such as the use of sound and light and 'free spins', can significantly influence gambling harm. This occurs through game features influencing which machine types gamblers prefer, how long they stay on the machine and how much they bet on each play. Because of this, regulation of game features has potential to help to prevent and minimise gambling harm.

Key questions

Could changes to the features of a pokie machine help reduce harmful gambling?
If so, what changes would be most effective?

Jackpots

Jackpots can be thought of as a lottery, in the pokie machine context. Each entry is paid for by taking a small amount from each gamble on a machine.

Some jackpots are limited to a single machine (e.g. when someone gambles \$2.50 on a machine, they get a chance to win a jackpot that is only available to users of that machine). Other jackpots are venue-wide: a small amount is taken from each gamble on every machine in a venue and can be won by a single patron on any of those machines.

Jackpots are not dependent on the games being played on the gaming machines – there is no relationship between the reels and symbols that are the basis of most games, and the chance of winning a jackpot.

The maximum amount that can be won from a jackpot is \$1,000. This is twice the amount that can be won from a game played on a gaming machine itself.

Jackpots can be hard to understand and drive up the pace of gambling

Jackpots may cause gambling harm because of the difficulty in understanding the likelihood of winning, or even how much of each gamble is being made available for one or more jackpots. It is also common to have several jackpots running simultaneously, which can be confusing for a gambler user to understand their likelihood of winning or losing one. It also potentially sets an expectation that a user should stay gambling in order to get the money they have already paid into a jackpot back. This is because a jackpot is different in nature to a gaming machine game – jackpots are usually paid out when the prize level is within certain amounts – e.g. \$60 to \$100 or \$800 to \$1,000 to the jackpot.

Linked jackpots

Linked jackpots (those covering all machines in a venue) commonly have the current prize level (e.g. starting at \$800 and progressing up over time to \$1,000) displayed prominently in a gaming area. It is also common for gaming venues to see marked increases in the number of people gambling, the amounts being gambled each play, and to the speed of play. There are reports of gaming machines becoming highly sought after in venues where a jackpot level appears close to being won. There have been instances of stand over tactics and violence to force someone to abandon a machine, and of groups taking charge of all machines in a venue to ensure they share in a jackpot win. This behaviour is harmful in itself, but it also points to harmful gambling, since the perception of control over chances of winning is associated with gambling harm.

Jackpot advertising

There are some rules around how jackpots can be advertised, but concerns have been raised that seeing advertising may encourage people to gamble more than they otherwise would.

Please share your experiences

The Government would like to hear from people who use gaming machines, including those who have experienced harm, if there are concerns about the way jackpots operate, and whether they contribute to any harm observed or experienced. It also wants to hear any views operators, venue staff, and others have about jackpots and whether they create or contribute to harm, or create other problems, such as creating too much competition, leading to disorder or other concerns in the gaming room.

Key question

What changes could be made to prevent harm from jackpots?

Options

The Government could require changes to some features of a pokie machine, and the use of jackpots, to help reduce harmful gambling.

Here are some initial assessments we have made that we think could be worth progressing. These include clearer information for players, reduced bet size, making play sequences less addictive, and reducing jackpot allure.

Because games are the central component in the pokies experience and game features are designed to keep players fixated, these changes could have a real impact on reducing harmful gambling. They will give the player more information and control, reducing spending and discouraging long play periods.

We are interested to know if you think this set of options, or any specific option(s), could help prevent harm from pokies gambling.

Options
Pokie machines could be required to display more information, such as the return to player ratio of games, volatility of games, harm minimisation messaging
Gaming machines should provide information on true losses (as opposed to presenting losses as wins)
Prevent or limit the ability to make multi-row bets
The maximum stake of \$2.50 could be reduced
Prevent or limit the number of “free spins”
Pokie machines could be required to have a maximum number of games that could be played in an hour
Potential measures to minimise the harm from jackpots such as: a. Pokie machines could be required to provide information about how much of any stake is being used for jackpots b. Maximum jackpot size could be reduced c. Signage showing jackpot levels could be prohibited

Some of our initial thoughts on the set of options in Part 2

These options could lead to reductions in time/money spent gambling and/or breaks in play, so gamblers get out of the ‘gambling zone’.

- Some changes could take longer to implement depending on the complexity (e.g. whether both current and new machines have to comply with the new regulations, or just new machines).
- Any software changes would need to consider and be consistent with international gaming machine standards.
- Cost is dependent on specific changes. Changes to machine features will incur software costs – which will vary depending on the option and rollout requirements.
- Pokie machines are becoming increasingly addictive due to technological developments and game features will become ever more sophisticated.
- Changes to game features will have an impact on reducing gambling harm, but the size of the impact is uncertain.
- Some people engage with technical information such as odds / volatility more than others.

PART 3 – Penalties and enforcement

Offences and Penalties

There is opportunity to introduce some new infringement fees. While there are some criminal offences and infringement fees in the Act, none of them relate to the requirements in the current harm minimisation regulations. Increasing existing penalties cannot be done by amending regulations – this must be done by amending the Act – so is out of scope of this document. However, the Act allows for regulations to be made to create new infringement fees.

Infringement notices (unlike a chargeable offence, or licence suspension or cancellation) can issue an instant fee to respond to, and discourage, non-compliant behaviour. Creating infringement offences for the harm minimisation regulations would fill a current gap in the regulator’s tool kit, by providing proportionate responses for small to moderate breaches. They would bridge the gap between very minor and serious breaches as part of a spectrum of responses.

Infringement offences are observable or substantiated offences that incur low-level instant financial penalties (infringement ‘fees’ of less than \$5,000), for example, a parking ticket. They are used to instantly address matters of concern to the community that do not justify the creation of a **chargeable offence** (which imposes a criminal conviction, fine and/or imprisonment).

Current penalties

At the moment, only a small proportion of the chargeable offences and infringement offences in the Act are for breaches of harm minimisation requirements by venues and societies.

Current penalties for breaches of harm minimisation responsibilities – both criminal offences and infringement fees - include:

- Under-age gambling (fine of up to \$500 for gambler, a fine of up to \$5,000 for society and a fine of up to \$1,000 for venue manager or a \$500 infringement fee)
- Failure to display a notice in the gambling area that the venue has a policy for identifying problem gamblers, which is available on request (fine of up to \$5,000 for venue manager or a \$2,500 infringement fee)
- Failure to take all reasonable steps to ensure that the policy for identifying problem gamblers is used to identify actual or potential problem gamblers (fine of up to \$5,000 for venue manager)
- Breach of exclusion order (fine of up to \$500 for gambler, fine of up to \$5,000 for venue manager or a \$500 infringement fee)
- Failure to issue an exclusion order when requested (fine of up to \$5,000 for venue manager)

What can be changed?

The Act allows for regulations to be made to create chargeable and infringement offences for breaches of requirements set in regulations. Infringement fees of up to \$5,000 for a licence holder and \$2,500 for an individual could be created for breaches against the harm minimisation regulations (the current regulations and the proposals in this discussion document)¹⁷.

At present most penalties apply either to the society or to the venue manager. Government could consider creating infringement offences for parties, such as venue operators (ie. the owners of the business or lessees of

¹⁷ Gambling Act 2003 section 360

the premises rather than its employee, if the venue manager is not an owner).

The Government needs your views about where chargeable and infringement offences are appropriate and would create the right kinds of incentives for societies and their venues to prevent and minimise harm.

Key questions

- What chargeable and infringement offences and penalties could support new and existing regulations?
- What should venue managers / venue operators / societies be accountable for?

Options

The current regulations lack enforceability. The Government could create new offences and penalties (infringement fees) to accompany both current and new regulatory requirements.

Below are a set of changes that the Government thinks could be worth progressing. They could form part of the safety net preventing New Zealanders from experiencing harmful pokies gambling, by providing the regulator with an instant enforcement tool to ensure rules are adhered to by societies and venues.

One of the key outcomes sought is of messaging: societies and venue staff become more vigilant in understanding, and ensuring compliance with harm minimisation measures, and know that gambling inspectors hold a set of easy to use, instant infringement tools (which align with clear, descriptive requirements). A secondary outcome is that any non-compliance behaviour identified is quickly responded to and not repeated.

At this stage, the options are restricted to changes that can be made under the regulation-making powers in the Act. Larger-scale changes to chargeable offences and the level of infringement fees would require primary legislative changes.

Existing requirement	Create offence for societies/venue operators/venue managers of “failing to meet requirements in regard to restrictions on jackpot advertising and/or branding at Class 4 venues”	New infringement fee of \$1,000 for each offence
	Create offence for societies/venue operators/venue managers of “failing to meet requirements in regard to providing information about problem gambling to patrons and where to get help”	
	Create offence for societies of “failing to meet requirements in regard to required components of problem gambling awareness training to staff who supervise gambling”	
Potential new requirement	Create offence for venue operators/venue managers of “failing to meet requirements in regard to monitoring and recording harm minimisation actions”	
	Create offence for venue operators/venue managers of “failing to meet requirements in regard to harm minimisation machine features”	

Some of our initial thoughts on the set of options in Part 3

These options could help drive culture change in harm minimisation in pokies venues by making the consequences of breaches clear and incentivising compliance.

- Penalties will provide a wider range of tools in the regulator’s toolbox.
- For some venues, the infringement fees may be too low to provide an effective deterrent, but for others, they may be extremely effective.

How to have your say

The closing date for submissions is Thursday 28 April 2022.

Fill in a submission form www.dia.govt.nz/pokiesconsultation
Email your submission to:
pokiesconsultation@dia.govt.nz

Send a hardcopy of your submission

Gambling Policy Team
Department of Internal Affairs
PO Box 805
Wellington 6140

Publishing submissions

It is usual practice for all submissions made to the Department of Internal Affairs to be published on its website. Submissions may also be subject to a request made under the Official Information Act 1982.

If there is information in your submission that you do not want released, please make this clear and explain why. For example, some information may be confidential because it is commercially sensitive or personal. You may also ask for your details to be withheld if your submission is requested under the Official Information Act 1982.

The Privacy Act 2020 governs how the Department of Internal Affairs collects, holds, uses and discloses personal information about submitters and the information they have provided. Submitters have the right to access and correct personal information.

What happens next?

Your input is important, as all of the submissions made through this process will be read and considered as the full set of regulatory proposals are being developed. If the Government decides to progress the proposals to amend the regulations, these changes will go through another, more targeted consultation (an ‘exposure draft’) to provide a further opportunity for feedback.

If you are interested in being updated on the progress of this work, you can sign up for email updates at: pokiesconsultation@dia.govt.nz.

If you are interested in how regulations are developed see: <https://dpmc.govt.nz/publications/developing-and-making-regulations>

Appendix A: Glossary

Term	Definition
Class 4	The name given to pokies gambling in pubs, clubs and TAB outlets (not in casinos)
Chargeable offence	Imposes a criminal conviction, significant fine and/or imprisonment
Free spin	Spins on a pokie machine the player doesn't pay for – a reward or bonus feature
Gambling harm	Harm or distress of any kind, caused or exacerbated by a person's gambling and includes personal, social or economic harm suffered by any person or society at large
Gambling help service providers	Organisations such as PGF (Problem Gambling Foundation), Hapai Te Hauora, Mapu Maia and Asian Family Services, that offer support and treatment for harmful gambling
GMP	Gaming Machine Profit. The amount paid into pokie machines, less total prizes paid out
Harm minimisation measures or requirements	Ways to make gambling safer by attempting to limit the addictive qualities and/or the amount of time and money spend gambling. Some examples of these are: self-exclusion, pre-commitment, enforced breaks in play
Health and Lifestyles Survey (HLS)	Survey of New Zealanders' health behaviours and attitudes, covering the areas of alcohol, tobacco control, sun safety, gambling and nutrition. Published every two years by Te Hīringa Hauora
Infringement offence	Observable or substantiated offences that incur low-level instant financial penalties ('infringement fees' of less than \$5,000), for example, a parking ticket. They are used to instantly address matters of concern to the community
Jackpot	Like a lottery. A small amount is taken from each spin. Some are on individual machines and some are linked between machines. They are not dependent on the games played but lost/won independently
Loss disguised as win	When a player wins less money than they bet, resulting in an overall loss. For example, a player puts in \$10 and when they "win" \$5 back the pokie machine plays lights and music to suggest a "win", when it is actually a net loss of \$5
Lotto NZ	Trading name of the Lotteries Commission. Runs lotteries and other land-based games as well as a range of online games
Multi-line betting	The option of more than one pay line on a pokie machine. For example, there could be 20, 30 or even 100 pay lines in a single game. A player may choose to bet on specific pay lines – if the right symbols match up on those pay lines, then they will achieve some sort of win
Online gambling	Gambling on the internet. Defined in the Act as "remote interactive gambling"
Pokies	Electronic Gaming Machines (EGMs), slot machines operating in pubs, clubs, TABs and casinos
Problem gambler	A person whose gambling causes harm or may cause harm (see entry for 'gambling harm')
Problem/harmful gambling	Gambling that causes harm to the gambler, those connected to them or to communities, workplace or society at large

Term	Definition
Regulate	To make rules about something
Regulations	Rules with enforcement paths and consequences for non-compliance. They sit under the Act
Societies / trusts	Also known as corporate societies and pokies trusts, for example NZ Community Trust and Lion Foundation. They own pokie machines, pay venues (pubs and clubs) to host machines and distribute proceeds to community groups. They are required by law to return at least 40 percent of their GMP through community grants
TAB NZ	Racing and sports betting agency, governed by the TAB NZ Board
Te Hīringa Hauora/Health Promotion Agency	Crown agency working to inform health-promoting policy and practice; enable health-promoting initiatives and environments; and promote health and wellbeing. Conducts the HLS (see above)
Venue	A place used to operate Class 4 (pokies) gambling: a pub, club or TAB outlet
Venue operator	The primary business owner of a business in which a Class 4 (pokies) gambling venue is operating: a pub, club or TAB outlet
Venue manager	The individual responsible for the supervision of Class 4 (pokies) gambling and venue personnel within a licenced venue
Venue personnel/staff	A person or persons who works at a Class 4 (pokies) gambling venue and whose work involves dealing with gambling equipment, gamblers or the proceeds of gambling

Appendix B: Class 4 Venue Requirements of the Gambling Act 2003 and the Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Regulations 2004

1. The Gambling Act 2003 and the Gambling (Harm Prevention and Minimisation) Regulations 2004 require: The venue has a policy for identifying problem gamblers. The venue manager, or person acting on their behalf, must take all reasonable steps to ensure that the policy is used to identify actual or potential problem gamblers (Section 308). Failure to do so may result in a fine of up to \$5000.
2. There is always a staff member who has received problem gambling awareness training at the venue at all times when gambling is available. A trained staff member must be able to approach a player and provide appropriate information about problem gambling (Reg 12).
3. A notice is displayed in the gambling area advising customers that you have such a policy and that a copy of the policy will be made available on request. (Section 308). Failure to supply a copy of this policy when requested may result in the venue manager being fined up to \$5000.
4. Once a problem gambler has been identified, or there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person is a problem gambler, staff must approach that person and offer information or advice about problem gambling (Section 309). That information or advice must include a description of the self-exclusion procedure (Section 309(2)).
5. After offering the advice and information an exclusion order may be issued by the venue manager (or person acting on their behalf). This prohibits the person from entering the gambling area for a period of up to two years. (Section 309(3)).
6. An exclusion order must be issued promptly if a person has identified themselves as being a problem gambler and has requested that the venue prohibit them from entering the gambling area. (Section 310). A venue manager (or person acting on their behalf) that fails to issue a self-exclusion order when requested commits an offence and is liable for a fine of up to \$5,000.
7. Staff must take all reasonable steps (including issuing an exclusion order) to provide continued assistance on an on-going basis to a person they believe is a problem gambler after the initial approach if the person's ongoing behaviour means there are still reasonable grounds to believe the person is a problem gambler. (Section 309A).
8. Excluded persons must not be permitted to enter the gambling area and must be removed if they do so (Section 311). A venue manager (or person acting on their behalf) who allows an excluded person to enter the gambling area or fails to remove an excluded person may commit an offence and is liable for a fine of up to \$5,000 (Section 312).
9. The venue manager must keep a record of exclusion orders (Section 312A), including:
 - The person's name and date of birth (if provided); and
 - Whether the person self-excluded, or received a venue-initiated exclusion; and
 - The date which the exclusion order was issued and the date of expiry; and
 - Any conditions imposed on the person's re-entry into the venue.
10. No one aged 18 or under is allowed to gamble at the venue (Section 302). Offences may result in a fine of up to \$5000.
11. Providing credit for gambling is prohibited (Section 15).
12. No ATMs are permitted in the gambling area of a venue (Reg 5).
13. Stake and prize limits for class 4 gambling.
14. Class 4 operator must 's licence must ensure that: maximum amount single play stake (for stand-alone or linked machine) does not exceed \$2.50; maximum prize single play prize does not exceed \$500, and; maximum single play jackpot prize a linked gaming machine does not exceed \$1,000 (Reg 6).

15. Gaming machine must display certain messages at the election of the player, specifically: game information (odds, average winnings, player spend rates), player information (duration, amount spent, net wins/losses). Machine must display correct time (Reg 7).
16. Gaming machine must include feature that interrupts play every 30 minutes and provide player information (duration, amount spent, net wins/losses). Machine must include a feature that automatically pays out any winnings and credits to the player, if they do not wish to continue (Reg 8).
17. No advertising relating to a gaming machine jackpot can be published either outside the venue, or inside the venue in a way that is visible or audible to persons outside the venue (Reg 9 and 10).
18. The following must be available to players (Reg 11):
 - Pamphlets containing information about the odds of winning on gaming machines and the characteristics of problem gambling, including the recognised signs of harmful gambling and how to seek advice.
 - Signage that is clearly visible that encourage players to gamble only at levels they can afford and contains advice about how to seek assistance for problem gambling.

Appendix C: Pokies System Diagram



This diagram mainly applies to non-club societies, which are the majority of operators. Unlike non-club societies, clubs return money to themselves. They have no minimum return requirement. This model also excludes pokies operated by casinos and TAB/racing clubs.

Appendix D: Submission Form

About you (optional)

From what viewpoint are you making this submission? You can select more than one option. Are you:

- ☐ Someone who gambles on pokies
- ☐ Someone who works in the local government sector
- ☐ Someone who has experienced gambling harm from pokies
- ☐ Someone who works in a pub or club
- ☐ Someone who's been affected by someone else's gambling
- ☐ A representative of a society: (please specify)
- ☐ A representative of a gambling help service provider: (please specify)
- ☐ Other group: (please specify)
- ☐ A representative of a community group: (please specify)
- ☐ Other member of the public / individual

Part 1: Reducing harm in venues: identifying and responding to signs of harmful gambling and staff training (pages 15 to 18)

Based on what you've read in this part, has the Government correctly understood the problems of reducing pokies harm in pubs and clubs?

Here are some specific measures that the Government proposes could help to reduce harm in pokies venues. We would like to hear your thoughts on the proposals below: do you agree or disagree that they could be effective? Please tell us why you think so in the comment box.

	Specific proposal	Yes	No	Comment
A	Venues could be required to monitor the gambling area at set intervals (regular sweeps) to ensure patrons are not displaying signs of gambling harm	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
B	Venue staff could be required to talk to a person who has been gambling for a specified period of time (e.g. two hours)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
C	Class 4 venues could be required to record a specified range of harm-related events and signs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
D	Societies could be required to keep records of their use of Management Service Providers (MSPs) to deliver services on behalf of the society	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
E	There could be no access to ATMs from inside a venue, only from outside	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
F	Opportunities to increase people's awareness of self-exclusion from venues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
G	Excluded gamblers could be required to complete treatment before they can return to a venue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
H	Venue design could be considered in how gambling harm could be prevented or minimised	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

	Specific proposal	Yes	No	Comment
I	All gamblers could be required to pre-commit to the amount of money or time they intend to spend prior to gambling	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
J	Standardised content for harmful gambling awareness training could be established	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
K	All staff who supervise gambling could be required to be trained	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Are any of the above proposals particularly important to you? Why?

Would you add something to the list above that is not included?

Any other comments on this section?

Part 2: Changes to pokie machines, jackpots (pages 18 to 20)

Based on what you've read in this part, do you think the Government has correctly understood how changes to pokie machines could support harm minimisation?

Could changes to machines make a difference to gamblers experiencing harm?

Here are some specific measures that the Government proposes could be effective in reducing harm from pokies. These measures include changes to machines and how jackpots are run. We would like to hear your thoughts on the proposals below: do you agree or disagree that they could be effective? Please tell us why you think so in the comment box.

	Specific proposal	Yes	No	Comment
K	Pokie machines could be required to display more information, such as the return to player ratio of games, volatility of games, harm minimisation messaging	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
L	Gaming machines should provide information on true losses (as opposed to presenting losses as wins)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

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	Specific proposal	Yes	No	Comment
M	Prevent or limit the ability to make multi-row bets	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
N	The maximum stake of \$2.50 could be reduced	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
O	Prevent or limit the number of “free spins”	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
P	Pokie machines could be required to have a maximum number of games that could be played in an hour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
Q	Potential measures to minimise the harm from jackpots such as: Pokie machines could be required to provide information about how much of any stake is being used for jackpots	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
R	Maximum jackpot size could be reduced	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
S	Signage showing jackpot levels could be prohibited	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Are any of these proposals particularly important to you? Why?

Would you add something to the list above that is not included?

Any other comments on this section?

Part 3: Penalties and enforcement (pages 21 to 23)

Based on what you’ve read in this part, has the Government correctly understood the situation with penalties and enforcement related to current and future regulations?

Here are some specific proposals that the Government thinks could be effective in reducing harm from pokies through penalties and enforcement. We would like to hear your thoughts on the proposals below: do you agree or disagree that they could be effective? Please tell us why you think so in the comment box.

	Specific proposal	Yes	No	Comment
T	Offence for societies/venue operators/venue managers of “failing to meet requirements in regard to restrictions on jackpot advertising and/or branding at Class 4 venues” (an existing requirement) - with an infringement fee of \$1,000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Reducing Pokies Harm – Public Discussion Document

	Specific proposal	Yes	No	Comment
U	Offence of “failing to meet requirements in regard to ... providing information about problem gambling to patrons and where to get help” (an existing requirement) - with an infringement fee of \$1,000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
V	Offence for societies of “failing to meet requirements in regard to ... required components of problem gambling awareness training to staff who supervise gambling” (an existing requirement) - with an infringement fee of \$1,000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
W	Offence for venue operators/venue managers of “failing to meet requirements in regard to monitoring and recording harm minimisation actions” (a proposed new requirement) - with an infringement fee of \$1,000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
X	Offence for venue operators/venue managers of “failing to meet requirements in regard to harm minimisation machine features” (a proposed new requirement) - with an infringement fee of \$1,000	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	

Are any of these proposals particularly important to you? Why?

Would you add something to the list above that is not included?

Any other comments on this section?

Are there any other comments or feedback that you would like to share?

Your personal details

Your personal details will remain confidential

Name:Contact details:Date:

Submit feedback

Reducing Pokies Harm – Public Discussion Document



Te Tari Taiwhenua
Internal Affairs

Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government



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PROPOSED EVENT ROAD CLOSURES FOR MAY 2022

Department: Transport

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- 1 The DCC has received temporary road closure applications for the following events:
 - a) Graduation Parades
 - b) Hyde Street Party 2022
- 2 This report recommends that the Council approves the temporary closure of the roads concerned.

RECOMMENDATIONS

That the Council:

- a) **Resolves** to close the roads detailed below, pursuant to Section 319, Section 342, and Schedule 10 clause 11(e) of the Local Government Act 1974:

Graduation Parades

Saturday 7, Saturday 14, and Saturday 21 May 2022, parades beginning 11:30am.

10:00am until 1:00pm

Great King Street between Frederick Street and Albany Street.

11:15am until 12:15pm:

Frederick Street between Great King Street and George Street.

George Street between Frederick Street and St Andrew Street.

St Andrew Street between George Street and Filleul Street.

Filleul Street between St Andrew Street and Moray Place.

Moray Place between George Street and Filleul Street.

Approximately 10:45am until parade has cleared.

Moray Place between Upper Stuart Street and Filleul Street.

Hyde Street 2022

Albany Street, between Leith Street and Clyde Street, from 5.00am to 8.30pm on Saturday 28 May 2022.

Hyde Street, between Albany Street and Frederick Street, will be closed from 5.30am Friday 27 May to approximately 12 noon Sunday 29 May 2022.

BACKGROUND

- 3 Events and festivals contribute vibrancy and uniqueness to Dunedin, creating economic opportunities for the city and reflecting and enhancing social, recreational, environmental, and cultural well-being. Strategies and plans reflect the contribution events make to the city's vision of being one of the world's great small cities including the Social Well-being Strategy, the Economic Development Strategy, Ara Toi Ōtepoti, Parks and Recreation Strategy, and the Festival and Events Plan 2018-2023.
- 4 The area proposed to be used for these events is legal road and can therefore be temporarily closed to normal traffic if the statutory temporary road closure procedures are followed. These procedures are set out in Section 319 of the LGA 1974 which gives Council the power to stop or close any road or part of a road in the manner and upon the conditions set out in section 342 and Schedule 10 of the LGA 1974. Schedule 10 is included as attachment A. These conditions include the following:
- Consultation with Waka Kotahi (New Zealand Transport Agency) and the Police.
 - Public notice must be given of the intention to consider closing any road or part of a road, and notice given of the decision to close the road.
 - When closing under Schedule 10 section 11(e), the road cannot be closed more than 31 days in the aggregate in any one year.
 - Being satisfied that traffic is not likely to be unreasonably impeded.
- 5 Where the proposed temporary road stopping relates to public functions, the decision to close a road cannot be delegated to Council staff; a resolution of Council is required.

DISCUSSION

Consultation and Notification

- 6 The Police and Waka Kotahi have no objections to the proposed road closures.
- 7 On Saturday 26 March 2022 and Thursday 14 April 2022, the Otago Daily Times advertised the proposed temporary road closures (Attachment B and C).
- 8 An opportunity was provided to give feedback on the proposal by emailing tmp@dcc.govt.nz by a deadline of Saturday 2 April 2022 for the Grad Parades and 19 April 2022 for the Hyde Street Event. No objections were received.
- 9 Council is required to give public notice of its decision. This notice will be published after this meeting and prior to the event, if approved.
- 10 The event organisers for the events contacted those considered affected prior to submitting their application, and no objections were received.
- 11 The 31-day limit mentioned in paragraph 4 will not be exceeded by the approval of the proposed temporary road closures.

Traffic Impacts

- 12 The events have been held in prior years without causing unreasonable delays to the travelling public. There is a change in the parade route due to the Central City Upgrade works, however it is anticipated that any delays to the public will be short duration. Emergency Services and Public transport services will be managed through the temporary traffic management process.
- 13 The temporary traffic management plan process will ensure that other issues such as temporary relocation of certain parking (e.g. taxi, mobility and AVO) are addressed.

OPTIONS

- 14 Recommendations in this report cannot be amended without first carrying out further consultation with affected parties, Waka Kotahi, the Police, and verifying that traffic impacts are acceptable.

Option One – Recommended Option

- 15 That the Council closes the sections of roads as detailed in the recommendation.

Advantages

- The roads will be able to be closed and the events will be able to proceed.
- The closure will enable the benefits (economic, social, and cultural) associated with events held in Dunedin.

Disadvantages

- There will be temporary loss of vehicular access through the closed areas. However, there are detours available, and safety can be assured using temporary traffic management.

Option Two – Status Quo

- 16 That the Council decides not to close the roads in question.

Advantages

- There would be no detour required for travelling public, and the road would be able to be used as normal.

Disadvantages

- The events would not be able to go ahead, and the benefits of the events would be lost.

NEXT STEPS

- 17 Should the resolution be made to temporarily close the roads, Council staff will proceed to accept the temporary traffic management plan and notify the public of the closures.

Signatories

Author:	Michael Tannock - Transport Network Team Leader
Authoriser:	Jeanine Benson - Group Manager Transport Simon Drew - General Manager Infrastructure and Development

Attachments

	Title	Page
↓A	Local Government Act 1974 Schedule 10	124
↓B	ODT Noticeboard 26 March 2022	127
↓C	ODT Notices 14 April 2022	128

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS

Fit with purpose of Local Government

This decision promotes the social and economic well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

Fit with strategic framework

	Contributes	Detracts	Not applicable
Social Wellbeing Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Economic Development Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environment Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Arts and Culture Strategy	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 Waters Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Spatial Plan	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Integrated Transport Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Parks and Recreation Strategy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other strategic projects/policies/plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Events contribute to the Strategic Framework.

Events contribute to the Economic Development Strategy, the Social Wellbeing Strategy.

There is a Festival and Events Plan 2018-2023.

Māori Impact Statement

There are no known impacts for Māori.

Sustainability

There are no implications for sustainability.

LTP/Annual Plan / Financial Strategy /Infrastructure Strategy

There are no implications.

Financial considerations

There are no financial implications. The cost of the proposed road closures will be met within existing budgets.

Significance

This decision is considered low in terms of the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy.

Engagement – external

There has been external engagement as required by the LGA 1974, with the Police and Waka Kotahi. Affected parties were notified and provided a time period for feedback.

Engagement - internal

There has been engagement with DCC Events, In-House Legal, and Transport. There is support for the events to proceed.

Risks: Legal / Health and Safety etc.

There are no identified risks should the recommended resolution be made.

SUMMARY OF CONSIDERATIONS
<i>Conflict of Interest</i> There are no known conflicts of interest.
<i>Community Boards</i> There are no implications for Community Boards.

16/03/2021 Local Government Act 1974 No 66 (as at 06 February 2021), Public Act Schedule 10 Conditions as to stopping of roads and the te...



New Zealand Legislation

Local Government Act 1974

- Warning: Some amendments have not yet been incorporated

Schedule 10

Conditions as to stopping of roads and the temporary prohibition of traffic on roads

ss 319(b), 342

Schedule 10: inserted, on 1 April 1979, by [section 3\(1\)](#) of the Local Government Amendment Act 1978 (1978 No 43).

Stopping of roads

- The council shall prepare a plan of the road proposed to be stopped, together with an explanation as to why the road is to be stopped and the purpose or purposes to which the stopped road will be put, and a survey made and a plan prepared of any new road proposed to be made in lieu thereof, showing the lands through which it is proposed to pass, and the owners and occupiers of those lands so far as known, and shall lodge the plan in the office of the Chief Surveyor of the land district in which the road is situated. The plan shall separately show any area of esplanade reserve which will become vested in the council under [section 345\(3\)](#).

Schedule 10 clause 1: amended, on 1 October 1991, by [section 362](#) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (1991 No 69).

- On receipt of the Chief Surveyor's notice of approval and plan number the council shall open the plan for public inspection at the office of the council, and the council shall at least twice, at intervals of not less than 7 days, give public notice of the proposals and of the place where the plan may be inspected, and shall in the notice call upon persons objecting to the proposals to lodge their objections in writing at the office of the council on or before a date to be specified in the notice, being not earlier than 40 days after the date of the first publication thereof. The council shall also forthwith after that first publication serve a notice in the same form on the occupiers of all land adjoining the road proposed to be stopped or any new road proposed to be made in lieu thereof, and, in the case of any such land of which the occupier is not also the owner, on the owner of the land also, so far as they can be ascertained.
- A notice of the proposed stoppage shall, during the period between the first publication of the notice and the expiration of the last day for lodging objections as aforesaid, be kept fixed in a conspicuous place at each end of the road proposed to be stopped:
provided that the council shall not be deemed to have failed to comply with the provisions of this clause in any case where any such notice is removed without the authority of the council, but in any such case the council shall, as soon as conveniently may be after being informed of the unauthorised removal of the notice, cause a new notice complying with the provisions of this clause to be affixed in place of the notice so removed and to be kept so affixed for the period aforesaid.
- If no objections are received within the time limited as aforesaid, the council may by public notice declare that the road is stopped; and the road shall, subject to the council's compliance with [clause 9](#), thereafter cease to be a road.
- If objections are received as aforesaid, the council shall, after the expiration of the period within which an objection must be lodged, unless it decides to allow the objections, send the objections together with the plans aforesaid, and a full description of the proposed alterations to the Environment Court.

Schedule 10 clause 5: amended, on 2 September 1996, pursuant to [section 6\(2\)\(a\)](#) of the Resource Management Amendment Act 1996 (1996 No 160).

<https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1974/0066/latest/DLM425592.html>

1/3

16/03/2021 Local Government Act 1974 No 66 (as at 06 February 2021), Public Act Schedule 10 Conditions as to stopping of roads and the te...

- 6 The Environment Court shall consider the district plan, the plan of the road proposed to be stopped, the council's explanation under [clause 1](#), and any objection made thereto by any person, and confirm, modify, or reverse the decision of the council which shall be final and conclusive on all questions.

Schedule 10 clause 6: replaced, on 1 October 1991, by [section 362](#) of the Resource Management Act 1991 (1991 No 69).
Schedule 10 clause 6: amended, on 2 September 1996, pursuant to [section 6\(2\)\(a\)](#) of the Resource Management Amendment Act 1996 (1996 No 160).
- 7 If the Environment Court reverses the decision of the council, no proceedings shall be entertained by the Environment Court for stopping the road for 2 years thereafter.

Schedule 10 clause 7: amended, on 2 September 1996, pursuant to [section 6\(2\)\(a\)](#) of the Resource Management Amendment Act 1996 (1996 No 160).
- 8 If the Environment Court confirms the decision of the council, the council may declare by public notice that the road is stopped; and the road shall, subject to the council's compliance with [clause 9](#), thereafter cease to be a road.

Schedule 10 clause 8: amended, on 2 September 1996, pursuant to [section 6\(2\)\(a\)](#) of the Resource Management Amendment Act 1996 (1996 No 160).
- 9 Two copies of that notice and of the plans hereinbefore referred to shall be transmitted by the council for record in the office of the Chief Surveyor of the land district in which the road is situated, and no notice of the stoppage of the road shall take effect until that record is made.
- 10 The Chief Surveyor shall allocate a new description of the land comprising the stopped road, and shall forward to the Registrar-General of Land or the Registrar of Deeds, as the case may require, a copy of that description and a copy of the notice and the plans transmitted to him by the council, and the Registrar shall amend his records accordingly.

Schedule 10 clause 10: amended, on 12 November 2018, by [section 250](#) of the Land Transfer Act 2017 (2017 No 30).

Temporary prohibition of traffic

- 11 The council may, subject to such conditions as it thinks fit (including the imposition of a reasonable bond), and after consultation with the Police and the New Zealand Transport Agency, close any road or part of a road to all traffic or any specified type of traffic (including pedestrian traffic)—
 - (a) while the road, or any drain, water race, pipe, or apparatus under, upon, or over the road is being constructed or repaired; or
 - (b) where, in order to resolve problems associated with traffic operations on a road network, experimental diversions of traffic are required; or
 - (c) during a period when public disorder exists or is anticipated; or
 - (d) when for any reason it is considered desirable that traffic should be temporarily diverted to other roads; or
 - (e) for a period or periods not exceeding in the aggregate 31 days in any year for any exhibition, fair, show, market, concert, film-making, race or other sporting event, or public function:
provided that no road may be closed for any purpose specified in paragraph (e) if that closure would, in the opinion of the council, be likely to impede traffic unreasonably.

Schedule 10 clause 11: replaced, on 14 August 1986, by [section 14\(1\)](#) of the Local Government Amendment Act (No 3) 1986 (1986 No 50).
Schedule 10 clause 11: amended, on 26 March 2015, by [section 5](#) of the Local Government Act 1974 Amendment Act 2015 (2015 No 20).
- 11A The council shall give public notice of its intention to consider closing any road or part of a road under [clause 11\(e\)](#); and shall give public notice of any decision to close any road or part of a road under that provision.

Schedule 10 clause 11A: inserted, on 14 August 1986, by [section 14\(1\)](#) of the Local Government Amendment Act (No 3) 1986 (1986 No 50).
- 11B Where any road or part of a road is closed under [clause 11\(e\)](#), the council or, with the consent of the council, the promoter of any activity for the purpose of which the road has been closed may impose charges for the entry of persons and vehicles to the area of closed road, any structure erected on the road, or any structure or area under the control of the council or the promoter on adjoining land.

Schedule 10 clause 11B: inserted, on 14 August 1986, by [section 14\(1\)](#) of the Local Government Amendment Act (No 3) 1986 (1986 No 50).
- 11C Where any road or part of a road is closed under [clause 11\(e\)](#), the road or part of a road shall be deemed for the purposes of—
 - (a) *[Repealed]*
 - (b) the [Traffic Regulations 1976](#);
 - (c) the Transport (Drivers Licensing) Regulations 1985:

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(d) *[Repealed]*

(e) the Transport (Vehicle Registration and Licensing) Notice 1986:

(ea) the [Land Transport Act 1998](#):

(f) any enactment made in substitution for any enactment referred to in paragraphs (a) to (ea)—

not to be a road; but nothing in this clause shall affect the status of the road or part of a road as a public place for the purposes of this or any other enactment.

Schedule 10 clause 11C: inserted, on 14 August 1986, by [section 14\(1\)](#) of the Local Government Amendment Act (No 3) 1986 (1986 No 50).

Schedule 10 clause 11C(a): repealed, on 10 May 2011, by [section 100\(3\)](#) of the Land Transport (Road Safety and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2011 (2011 No 13).

Schedule 10 clause 11C(d): repealed, on 1 May 2011, by [section 35\(4\)](#) of the Land Transport Amendment Act 2009 (2009 No 17).

Schedule 10 clause 11C(ea): inserted, on 1 March 1999, by [section 215\(1\)](#) of the Land Transport Act 1998 (1998 No 110).

Schedule 10 clause 11C(f): amended, on 1 March 1999, by [section 215\(1\)](#) of the Land Transport Act 1998 (1998 No 110).

12 The powers conferred on the council by [clause 11](#) (except paragraph (e)) may be exercised by the chairman on behalf of the council or by any officer of the council authorised by the council in that behalf.

13 Where it appears to the council that owing to climatic conditions the continued use of any road in a rural area, other than a State highway or government road, not being a road generally used by motor vehicles for business or commercial purposes or for the purpose of any public work, may cause damage to the road, the council may by resolution prohibit, either conditionally or absolutely, the use of that road by motor vehicles or by any specified class of motor vehicle for such period as the council considers necessary.

14 Where a road is closed under [clause 13](#), an appropriate notice shall be posted at every entry to the road affected, and shall also be published in a newspaper circulating in the district.

15 A copy of every resolution made under [clause 13](#) shall, within 1 week after the making thereof, be sent to the Minister of Transport, who may at any time, by notice to the council, disallow the resolution, in whole or in part, and thereupon the resolution, to the extent that it has been disallowed, shall be deemed to have been revoked.

16 No person shall—

(a) use a vehicle, or permit a vehicle to be used, on any road which is for the time being closed for such vehicles pursuant to [clause 11](#); or

(aa) without the consent of the council or the promoter of any activity permitted by the council, enter or attempt to enter, or be present, on any road or part of a road that is for the time being closed to pedestrian traffic pursuant to [clause 11](#); or

(b) use a motor vehicle, or permit a motor vehicle to be used, on any road where its use has for the time being been prohibited by a resolution under [clause 13](#).

Schedule 10 clause 16(aa): inserted, on 14 August 1986, by [section 14\(2\)](#) of the Local Government Amendment Act (No 3) 1986 (1986 No 50).

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TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURES

(Pursuant to the Local Government Act 1974)

Graduationparades

The Council is considering closing the streets below for graduation parades on Saturday, 7 May, Saturday, 14 May and Saturday, 21 May 2022.

The parades will be departing at 11.30am.

Great King Street, between Frederick and Albany Street, will be closed from 10am to 1pm.

The following streets will be closed from 11.15am to 12.15pm:

- Frederick Street, between Great King and George Streets, George Street, between Frederick and St Andrew Streets, St Andrew Street, between George and Filleul Streets, Filleul Street, between St Andrew Street and Moray Place, and Moray Place, between George and Filleul Streets.
- Moray Place, between Upper Stuart and Filleul Streets, will be closed for about 45 minutes before the parade starts until the parade has cleared.

This will be considered at a meeting of the Dunedin City Council at 10am on 27 April. Please provide feedback on the proposal by emailing tmp@dcc.govt.nz before 5pm Saturday, 2 April.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PUBLIC NOTICES



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TEMPORARY ROAD CLOSURE

(Pursuant to the Local Government Act 1974)

Hyde Street Party

The Council is considering closing the following roads for this event:

Albany Street, between Leith Street and Clyde Street, from 5.00am to 8.30pm on Saturday 28 May 2022.

Hyde Street, between Albany Street and Frederick Street, will be closed from 5.30am Friday 27 May to approximately 12 noon Sunday 29 May 2022.

This will be considered at a meeting of The Dunedin City Council on 27rd April 2022 at 10:00am. Please provide any feedback on the proposal by emailing tmp@dcc.govt.nz before 12 Noon on Tuesday 19 April 2022

24/4/2022

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Easter Monday, April 18

RE-OPENS

Tuesday, April 19, 8.30 a.m.

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RESOLUTION TO EXCLUDE THE PUBLIC

That the Council excludes the public from the following part of the proceedings of this meeting (pursuant to the provisions of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987) namely:

General subject of the matter to be considered	Reasons for passing this resolution in relation to each matter	Ground(s) under section 48(1) for the passing of this resolution	Reason for Confidentiality
C1 Confirmation of the Confidential Minutes of Ordinary Council meeting - 22 February 2022 - Public Excluded	<p>S6(a) The making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences and the right to a fair trial.</p> <p>S7(2)(h) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.</p> <p>S7(2)(g) The withholding of the information is necessary to maintain legal professional privilege.</p> <p>S7(2)(i) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage,</p>	.	

	negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations).		
C2 Confidential Council Actions from Resolutions at Council Meetings	S6(a) The making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences and the right to a fair trial.	S48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 6.	
C3 Confidential Council Forward Work Programme	S7(2)(h) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.	S48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	
C4 Director Vacancy - Dunedin City Holdings Limited	S7(2)(a) The withholding of the information is necessary to protect the privacy of natural persons, including that of a deceased person.	S48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	This report is confidential because the appointment of director is made public once the applicant has been notified of the decision..
C5 Potential Property Purchase	S7(2)(h) The withholding of the information is necessary to enable the local authority to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities.	S48(1)(a) The public conduct of the part of the meeting would be likely to result in the disclosure of information for which good reason for withholding exists under section 7.	

This resolution is made in reliance on Section 48(1)(a) of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987, and the particular interest or interests protected by Section 6 or Section 7 of that Act, or Section 6 or Section 7 or Section 9 of the Official Information Act 1982, as the case may require, which would be prejudiced by the holding of the whole or the relevant part of the proceedings of the meeting in public are as shown above after each item.