Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 1: All New Zealanders know how our democracy and system of government works and how they can participate; they are empowered to contribute to wider community life		**1**
There is engaging public education about how decisions are made in govt so people can participate and are engaged		1
Teach about Government		1
Education about government and how it works		1
Learning about govt. Create and interactive , engaging (to all ages) website	to teach all about how govt operates and how you can be involved	1
Everybody has the ability to have a voice because it effects their lives and future. Education campaigns around schools to adults story lines of how this may play out from action plan to how to submit or participate in the decision making. Pathway needs to be transparent		1
Everyone should be educated in civics	People don't know how many ways govt impacts their lives	1
Introduce citizenship education to increase democratic participation	Not enough Nzers understand how they fit into NZ's political system and therefore don't participate, meaning the level of voting in elections is too low.	1
Nationalism, what does this mean because at the moment. NZ seems very divided. What does it mean to be a Nzer in 2018?		1
Election process plus training plus database for nominations plus open calls		1
Build more diverse pool for boards and work roles	This creates more creativity and productivity	1
With more and more migrants, Nzers and migrants must understand what's involved in the process of social integration	Lack of social integration leads to social isolation, racism and lack of participation in democracy	1
Provide practical modules online perhaps use To Ara to educate children and immigrants on basics of constitution	Informs focus on immigrants in their language e.g. videos with basic information on their experiences dealing with govt and local govt e.g. with practical info bond rates, setting up Real Me etc.	1
Theme 1: All New Zealanders know how our democracy and system of government works and how they can participate; they are empowered to contribute to wider community life		**1**
Sub-theme 1A: Children and young people are empowered to contribute		**1A**
The IRM researcher recommends government expands its work with citizen-led groups to introduce citizenship education to increase democratic participation. The very first step would be for central government to commit to working with youth, ethnic groups, and local government to develop this commitment and its milestones. This work could build on existing initiatives such as the October 2016 Civics, Citizenship and Political Literacy workshop, and could focus on a sub-national project in South Auckland, with specific goals for government and the community to improve voter participation in the 2019 local government elections.		1A
Youth engagement - Youth parliament every year rather than every three		1A
School civics classes and model parliament		1A
Open Day Learning about structure of government Part of the curriculum		1A
More young people involved in discussions like this	NZ belongs to them	1A
Take kids to Parliament		1A
Offer opportunities for school children to visit Ministers / Government and learn about the policy process.		1A
School civics classes and model parliament		1A
Getting kids educated about government and civics from an early age		1A
Open Day Learning about structure of government Part of the curriculum		1A
Civics education in School		1A

Idea	Why	Theme No
Teaching participatory democracy		1A
Unit standards/qualifications/internals focussed on politics/public service		1A
Teaching kids general information about government		1A
Visual/video comms (eg Snapchat) about government for youth and those with low literacy		1A
Building civic education: expectation of open government information move to citizenship education (not just about civic process)		1A
We need a greater focus on empathy in education - building and listening trust. Show it and teach it.		1A
Accuracy of information civics education - classes at school accuracy of information focus on equitable access to bidding on government contracts presenting public infomation in an accessible and easily understood manner better data - highlight way that public can use and will be affected by data produced media responsibility for reputable and honest dissemination of public service goals and work programmes actively listening and appropriately acting on behalf of the public safety on roads.		1A
Development of a sustainable process that develops the creation of Open Education Resources (OER) to support local curriculum	Our fantastic National Curriculum document encourages localisation. This increases connections locally, ownership of local issues and solutions and increased engagement with learning	1A
Embed the principles of creative commons licenses into the National Curriculum to preload young people with a mindset of openness. Part of this creates opportunities to create, share and openly increase content they create that supports SDG's	Increased international linking, awareness and openness	1A
Data literally needs to be taught at an early age because currently there is little understanding of format standards that can help when using data in other areas	For instance we teach capitals and 'I' and 't's, why not digital literacy and language and show stories of benefits of how they can have better outcomes	1A
All types of education should be accessible	Not everyone is willing/ready fror the public system	1A
I want my children to be digital-able and included in what govt decisions are about		1A
All school children to visit parliament by secondary school funded tours	To understand the function and processes for greater future participation in democracy	1A
Children and young people (millennials) - have an online space for young people to have a voice on different topics effecting them, which are in the hands of government		1A
Engage children in understanding the role of govt using emerging tech	Use govt as a platform - VR simulations	1A
Implement recommendation from disability coalition consult review under Minister Turia. Reemployment review via Neon		1A
Governance history training, sports leadership		1A
Clear, simple information is provided about Bills and policy development so everyone can submit to select committee		1A
Plain English summaries of Bills before Select Committee		1A
Easy to understand common language to assist public participation		1A
Youth need better communication from government	They are not educated enough or well informed	1A
If the voting age is dropped to 16, most people are still in school. They will be surrounded by structure and teaching so you learn about government, understand the choices you make and be more connected to the process. It will connect people into the democratic system early rather than dip out.	Democracy is important and connecting people to the democratic process is important.	1A
As a school student it is impossible to know what is going on in Parliament, the decisions that have been made and what they are. Many of these issues effect us and we have no idea about them or how to find out about them. A 5min video of what happened in the week posted on a channel we use and connected to schools could mean that it could be played in assemblies or classes or at least sent to us on the newsletters or policitcal info Boards. We need to have access to the conversation and to participate.	We are a sector of the society and we have our own views which should be heard. It isn't equitable access to information and decision making otherwise.	1A
There should be political boards or bodies in schools to feed their ideas into the decision making process in Wellington and into Parliament. There is no current structure to help engagement with democracy.	The voice of young people should be heard and they should be included in the decision making process of New Zealand government, particularly if issues affect them.	1A

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 1: All New Zealanders know how our democracy and system of government works and how they can participate; they are empowered to contribute to wider community life		**1**
Sub-theme 1B: People can easily access and navigate New Zealand's legislative framework		**1B**
Add NOVs, delegations etc. to either legislation.govt.nz or another central portal - build on existing progress with secondary legislation	These sub-legislative instruments are key to implementing the law and increasing access to this information. This will aid accountability and participation	1B
Legislation for dummies - short and easy to digest summaries of legislation to help the general public understand what they mean		1B

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 2: Government and New Zealanders work collaboratively to shape policy decisions and design of public services		**2**
Sub-theme 2A: Supporting civil society to contribute, including diversity access and inclusion		**2A**
The IRM researcher recommends the EAP's current Terms of Reference be amended to add civil society representatives elected by civil society and to ensure that all EAP members undertake regular OGP engagement with the public. This will provide a broader civil society voice than at present and broadcast government's public engagement commitment. Membership within the EAP should also be regularly rotated and include people who can advise on online access requirements for those with disabilities. The EAP could consider and recommend to Government what incentives could be offered to encourage the broader civil society voice. This would require an increased budget and resources for implementing NZ's OGP activities, assisting civil society to contribute, and increasing the profile of OGP in NZ.		2A
More cross agency working on shared problems also with NGOs and Community		2A
Understand too big for govt alone	Real need to build trusting partnership with range of organisation	2A
Govt needs to share power and control		2A
Govt policy-makers need to engage with communities as key stakeholders	When developing briefings, memos, policy or legislation there is little evidence	2A
We need transformative policies and plans that are values based	Current plans and policies don't mean anything to us	2A
We need to find ways to harness collective brainpower	Govts don't have all the answers	2A
Two-way communication		2A
Meaningful consultation (policy development) - Open Government in digestible format		2A
Engaging with users of services: Evaluations		2A
Conversation two-way		2A
Digital engagement between public and government through online apps		2A
Collaborating with communities		2A
Binding Citizens'-initiated referenda - so people can make the law themselves.		2A
Citizen involvement in co-creating new govt services	Often policies are developed without intimate involvement	2A
Unified councils to help support decision making at a national level		2A
Co-designing government services with the public who are actually affected		2A
Consultation to co-design		2A
Public forum for feedback		2A
More co-production		2A
Participation in the process		2A
More opportunities for the public to engage with the legislative process that are simpler and more direct.		2A
Make engagement easy		2A
Better communication for consulting		2A
Local government is really good at community engagement - replicate this for central government. How do we do this well at scale?		2A
Public Engagement		2A
Creating partnership with communities is important	At the moment some govt departments have transactional relationships	2A
Community led development approach turns power base around but may also be financially beneficial		2A
Govt needs to understand people better. In their context, family, community, society. Use service design		2A
People/citizens need to deliver a service to govt participation in govt service/policy design		2A

Idea	Why	Theme No
Speed up the response time of policy/legislation by co-designing with multi-disciplinary teams and impacted people. Use legislation as code to model scenario test and real time feedback from systems		2A
We need to change the current model of government to include an upper house so there are more levels of debate and more people can be at the decision making table. At the moment the Executive holds too much power and not enough people get to see how decisions are made and on what basis.		2A
To fully understand the needs of the community, government needs to co-design policies and processes alongside them, or let them lead. The involvement needs to happen at the problem definition stage not at the end of the process (eg including community in the redesign of jury service). The mechanisms used to engage with communities should be easy to use and community members should be paid or given some recompense for their time.	To fully understand the needs of the community, government needs to co-design policies and processes alongside them, or let them lead.	2A
An electorate votes someone in and then can vote anyway they want on things they didn't campaign on. There needs to be more consultation more often with electorates particularly on conscience votes - whose conscience?	We need to have better access to the decision making process. MPs represent an electorate but some don't share what is being decided or what approach is being taken and why. Otherwise it is a black box.	2A
Local govt commit to OGP	Large section of government not participating in OGP key part of civil society	2A
Policy and decision making processes for C21st issues.	Wicked problems can't be solved using conventional approaches such as expert groups and royal commission. Research from social sciences point towards alternatives. Govt start experimenting with these on real issues.	2A
People are part of decisions that impact them	Most often the people govt is trying t help know exactly what they need	2A
If we say we are in partnership than all partners feel involved	Communities can become disheartened if they're not involved	2A
Use engaging methods to involve people in early decision-making policy/legislation		2A
Have a large scale conversation using crowd technologies to build consensus	Too few are participating	2A
Use of tools like Polis public	Conversations should be open and transparent	2A
Support and diversify the NZ network of OGP champions	To often democracy is not seen as a priority	2A
Remove gagging clauses in govt agency contracts with NGOs	Civil society voice is weakened by them, impoverishing the policy debate. Need to increase quality of participation in policy	2A
Champion the rights of registered charities to advocacy	Charities know their local communities best	2A
Work to support and fund representative civil society body that can help coordinate civil society feedback	Many NGOs have been silenced by contract conditions and need to overcome fear of speaking out	2A
Volunteers are recognised as part of GDP or other official measures		2A
Stock-take of Maori and pacific people's worth to NZ society	At the moment deficit lenses	2A
We need better representation of Maori in decision-making/government	There tends to be a lack of exercise of Treaty partnership	2A
JDs need to explicitly value lived experience relevant to roles. E.g. disability for social service engagement		2A
Gender equality is important	Currently we have a hugely unequal gender representation at the decision making table. Women, youth and children's voices are marginalised	2A
Value of cultural diversity is important	NZ is a multicultural society. How do you value diversity or create a platform for diverse voice to come through	2A
Partnership with groups that have reach into diverse communities	Not representative	2A
Diversity representation of women of colour into government and local boards	Currently there is little representation	2A
Inclusion strategies when appointing leadership governance roles	decision making is made by the same group of people	2A

Idea	Why	Theme No
Engage with ethnic and disabled communities and CSD representatives on previous consultations for actions and develop plan to complete framework		2A
Diversity paid in governance boards and management	Ethnic, women, age variety and disability. Start including these voices from school age	2A
Paid advisory panels		2A
Needs more worker participation		2A
I want my Pacific Island values reflected in policy development		2A
Low income families should be provided the technology they need (e.g. iPads, tablets, laptops) for their kids to succeed.	Children born in rich families have better access to technology, knowledge and low income kids struggle to keep up (e.g. homework, study, assignments)	2A
If the Government is to be open, it should do more to engage with those that are disengaged. These consultations are with people that come forward to be engaged with. Everyone has a right to be included and their views reflected. Government needs to do more and try harder.	Everyone has a right to be included and their views reflected.	2A
Government needs to include the voices with Maori and Pacifika into decision making more. Their views need to be reflected in policy development, working groups and decision making more consistently.	Maori and Pacifika have unique perspectives and have much to add. It needs to be equitable.	2A
Ministerial advisory groups and Working Groups should include regional representation. They shouldn't be just filled with Wellington people or people who don't understand the views of people in the South Island. Everyone has the right to be represented and have access to the discussion - all parts of the country should be heard.	Because the issues that are important to people in the South are different to those in the North. A regional perspective and regional issues are not always included in important government policy developments or think tanks - they are inequitable.	2A
Training people in the technologies of consensus and collaboration	democracy is not the whole answer . Minorities matter	2A
Govt needs to be better at listening to, understanding and responding to different perspectives	If we don't we loose the possibilities that come out of diversity. If we don't we won't reach and meet the needs of all citizens	2A
Govt commit to resourcing process to involve diverse range of people to design services		2A
Involve ethnic migrant specialisation in developing economic/business relationships for NZ with their respective countries of origin	E.g. NZTE to work with NZ-Indian business but not so much with other countries	2A
Database of migrant specialists for developing socio-cultural business/trade relationships		2A
Encourage public-private partnership in education	It creates better opportunities for our youth	2A
Trades training for Maori and pacific communities to facilitate	Currently held by TEO's. Iwi and pacific community funded	2A
Youth voices are not being heard. Particularly in the regions there are not enough opportunities for the youth view to be included in the conversation. Even for the most engaged students, it is impossible to find ways to access or be part of the decisions being made about them - government isn't doing it. Access more through schools or on websites we use - don't create your own.		2A
Youth need to be involved in planning processes. Where's the intergenerational thinking	Youth tend to be left out of the conversation	2A
Mobilize rangatahi leader into governance	We need better representation. E.g. more Chloe Swarbricks	2A
Ensure Iwi/Maori are engaged at ALL stages along the way in govt policy development	This is central to NZ - good Iwi/Maori engagement will produce better results and wellbeing for all	2A
Reward ($$ and credits) people and groups who currently are disengaged with govt and find it difficult	The NZ system is better with *everyone* engaged	2A
Engaging rural communities	Not all are engaged/informed yet but would have great ideas	2A
Rural development - open government		2A
Easier engagement with low income households Communicating effectively to allow changes - work at grass roots - interact with everyday people New technology innovative business for sustainable priorities gaining market access Government and Public Service curriculum area taught at primary school level Non-physical contact for public services - digital How to commit to transparency without hindering the work of the Public Service too much.		2A
Making sure material is accessible to a range of people, especially those with disabilities and literacy issues		2A

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 2: Government and New Zealanders work collaboratively to shape policy decisions and design of public services		**2**
Sub-theme 2B: What should good engagement/consultation/co-design look like?		**2B**
The IRM researcher recommends the NZ government co-create, adopt, and implement government policy to set out minimum standards for public consultation on policy initiatives and changes to service delivery. This policy should draw on international standards as articulated by the International Association for Public Participation (IAP2). The next action plan should set a strategic goal to raise its IAP2 level from the present 'involve' or 'consult' to 'collaborate'. This could be fully realised over the third and fourth action plans. The 2018-2020 action plan could include mileston es to trial new approaches to public engagement in policy making, linking the current commitments 1, 5, and 7. This would move beyond the internal focus of commitment 7; look to developing the next OGP Action Plan (commitment 5); and progress realising the vision for commitment 1 (open participatory budgeting). It could bring together the currently somewhat unconnected OGP activities involving the three central agencies (Department of Prime Minister and Cabinet, the State Services Commission, and the Treasury) and the Department of Internal Affairs; review NZ and international experience in direct public engagement in public policy design and implementation (including the innovative use of new ICT tools to facilitate two-way interactions and deliberation).		2A
Greater use of citizen tech	We need to measure impact of community participation	2B
Govt preapproved procurement for digital engagement tools e.g. citizen space	Current blockage getting through IT procurement	2B
Single portal for govt consultation on policy development	Opening up policy development at the right time will improve outcomes and a single portal will make consultation more effective and efficient	2B
Proposal: Create and spread a Gold standard Decision-maker Driven Engagement for NZ government that will have more impact because it involves the decision makers in the process; focus on issues the government want public input on; produces recommendations usable for politicians; and feedbacks the government response/action. Principles to implement: The Gold standard of Decision-maker Driven Engagement should embed principles such as:Involve decision makers throughout the process Involve relevant government ministers in the design Communicate closely with government throughout the process Seek a government ministers to champion the process Focus on issues the Government wants public input on Ask government ministers to identify pressing issues they would welcome input on E.g. Housing or infrastructure challenges, or immigration Run engagement exercises o Create politically usable input Make sure the input processes consider constraints and conflicts that exist in political reality Produce several not just one options for politicians to consider Produce timely data for politicians by operating quickly and on a large enough scale e.g. online Feedback Government's Response Communicate public input initiatives over time not just for one event Collate and communicate all input online Coordinate and communicate the response of decision makers to public input Follow a template for government feedback that explains and justifies a range of responses to suggested options, each to have an explanation or 'why' section within them: ideas being taken forward by the government ideas the government will consider further ideas we cannot do		2B

Idea	Why	Theme No
Proposal: Create a Career Path for Government Engagement Staff that trains, develops and rewards staff across government departments involved in engagement and public input. Principles to implement: Create differentiated roles within government engagement To make public input work, it needs a range of activities and staff with varying skills and aptitudes to carry them out. It's not just about organising a one off consultation. For example it could include: Government Liaison Staff – who manage the relationship with government; so they gather politician's input into the design and focus on public input, ensure they receive the outputs from public input; solicit and communicate the government's response Public Input Collection Staff - ensure public input is collected according to best practice such as using a range of sources; using a range of methods that produce constructive conversations; with transparency about is on/off the table; and accurate recording of the input. In particular, Participation selection officers collect public input from a diverse range of sources with a mix of all potential groups, but making sure that elites do not dominate and participants treat each other as equal peers. Issue selection strategists - collect public input on any issue including those that are most important to the public, those politicians haven't yet decided on, crisis issues, complex issues and those more manageable. Public input designers: design public input in its various forms would mostly use methods that create open, constructive conversation that is deliberative in nature (even if other methods are used to measure current views or behaviour), including people with different perspectives and positions in the same room and ensuring proceedings are kept respectful. Objective public input collection staff: could help ministers to identify a range stakeholders, those who they haven't yet heard from, and help ministers forge connections with everyone. Public Input Processing: staff here analyse and disseminate the results of public input to the government, public, and media transparently and accessibly; and also disseminate a leadership response to public input to help political leaders explain how public input relates to their decisions Offer training in required/gold standard principles of engagement Give Awards to recognise best practiceHold monthly meetings between engagement staff from all different areas of practice/governmnte to create a positive supportive network and peer learning Big idea: This unit would collect, process and communicate public input so it is an ongoing activity, not just a one off event. It needs to be appropriately resourced with a dedicated, trained public input staff unit to collect and process the public input. Scaled down proposal to fit 2-year time frame: work on creating one on a particular issue or focus, or linked issues, like housing and transport – but check with politicians for what issues they want input on and would be likely to listen to, and preferably, get involved in before choosing. They wanted something on tax and welfare, so what next? Collate all existing data, hold new summits/working groups to address the issues, and aim to produce options for policy development in mid-2018, which would be a good time in the new government's cycle. Aim to showcase it as an example of innovation to match the best examples from the US or elsewhere. However then archive it/make it a permanent organisation that can then be broadened beyond the two year time period if it works/if supported. Additional idea to support this: appoint a figurehead, ideally a Minister of Public Input or if not a senior government staffer: public input needs a champion, so governments need a Minister for Public Input. Already Canada has a Minister for Democratic Reform; the UK a Minister for Civil Society and Minister for Political & Constitutional Reform. What would it look like///C:\Users\jlee349\AppData\Local\Temp\msohtmlclip1\01\clip_image001.jpg" a Public Input Collection Unit would collects public input from a diverse range of sources, uses a range of methods to create constructive conversation, specify what is on/off the table, focus on producing workable solutions and records results accurately and objectively. The Public Input Processing Section will analyse and produce reports on public input events, create a report for politicians, disseminate event reports and a wide range of other inputs and disseminate the government/leadership response to public input. A third component, the Government Liaison Team, needs to gather politician's input into the public input system and distribute reports on public input to Government. Figure 4. Key units in the Ministry Public Input Collection Unit (PICU) Public Input Processing Section (PIPS Collects public input from a diverse range of sources Uses a range of methods to create constructive conversation		2B 2B
We need an engagement performance framework	Engagment is ad hoc and varied in quality	2B
Legislate govt consultation process	Inconsistent and poor consultation on plans, policies, strategies etc.	2B
All govt consultations ideas need to be centrally registered well ahead of time	Then people can have time to engage and won't feel rushed	2B
Co-ordinate engagement between govt agencies to make sure insights being shared	People/communities get sick of being asked the same things	2B

Idea	Why	Theme No
An expanded consultation listing (https://www.govt.nz/browse/engaging-with-government/consultations-have-your-say/consultations-listing) can be used as a mechanism to track and measure indicators of quality (eg consultation time period, readability). This would be done through the creation of a public consultation standard (work on this has already been started by DIA), which would provide a consistent method of data capture. Opening this data up via an API will enable the list to be automated and also to be reused by anyone who wants to analyse or share the consultations. Expanding the data collected to include upcoming/planned engagements will give the public and different interest groups more time to engage. It also helps the public service see what is happening across the sectors, which could encourage collaboration between engaging with the same or similar audiences.	Quality public engagement is a cornerstone of good policy and service design. Transparency across the engagements government is having is essential to keep the system accountable. Currently, there is no reliable view of all the consultations and engagements being done by government, and no measure of their quality is. To make sure any intervention or programme for improvement could be measured for it's success, the system itself needs to be tracked. There is also great opportunity to improve transparency across the system with the consistent capture of an extended set of metadata with a public consultation standard, and the reuse of the consultations data via the API. An extra benefit is an improvement to the co-ordination across government and the ability of the public to be notified of planned engagements before they're made official. Allowing more time for people to engage is a major pain point in the current system.	2B
Seven years have passed since the Waitangi Tribunal report was released. https://www.waitangitribunal.govt.nz/news/ko-aotearoa-tenei-report-on-the-wai-262-claim-released/ It is past time that the government responded. Enacting the proposed legislation would guarantee a proper mechanism to develop the partnership between Māori and Crown to one of partnership. This would provide NZ with one of the important bases allowing the relationship to move from a colonial context to a partnership context. In particular it would make improvements to the conditions under which Māori cultural property is held in government institutions. Ko Aotearoa Tēnei recommends reform of laws, policies or practices relating to health, education, science, intellectual property, indigenous flora and fauna, resource management, conservation, the Māori language, arts and culture, heritage, and the involvement of Māori in the development of New Zealand's positions on international instruments affecting indigenous rights. These recommendations include law changes and the establishment of new partnership bodies in several of these areas.	Adopting the recommendations would substantially open the government to Māori in some very important ways.	2B
Track metrics for consultations e.g. time consulted on	Then we can see the state and quality of current consultations	2B

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 3: Increase government transparency / accountability		**3**
Sub-theme 3A: Publish information and maintain records to increase transparency and accountability		**3A**
Transparency between agencies	Otherwise not possible to tell the public what is going on	3A
Transparency of internal policies - agencies are mandated to make all internal policies publicly available		3A
Select committee process should be constructive and more accountable, transparent and accessible		3A
Allowed to take phones in to Parliament - into the Gallery on tours		3A
Specificity: details priorities		3A
Transparent government		3A
Visibility of what government does		3A
My hypothesis is that while transparency stops secrecy, and enables more open government, it does not limit deception. For example, misinformation and misunderstanding follows when accountability documents underplay sensitive financial and performance information, and when planners are forced to write bland and uninformative advice, using evasive and indirect statements that substitute for free and frank advice. My idea is to provide every strategy, governance and planning manager with training and incentives to help their planners and financial advisors to think and draft in a way that enables good decision-making and ensures the decision can be understood and tested by people who do not understand the technical issues. If we really want open government then we need to find a way to make sure New Zealanders can assess the credibility of the accountability information.		3A
Define the coalition rules for the formation of a govt after the elections	To avoid delays in forming the govt. To avoid making compromises on policies for the new govt. To avoid "horse-trading". To pre-declare possible parties/alliances	3A
Awareness of information		3A
Record keeping		3A
Availability of information		3A
Mandatory reporting		3A
A better understanding of how effectively govt agencies are managing their information from creation to disposal	The independent chief archivist is developing a monitoring framework for this	3A
Government data needs to ensure segregated data is available and accessible	Current ethnic divisionsare limited in their usefulness	3A
Govt data needs to define processes for holding govt accountable in socio-cultural terms	The current measures of success are inadequate	3A
Govt needs to be transparent about what has failed	tax-payers are paying for the same mistakes	3A
Use technologies like trip advisor to rate interactions with govt angencies	No accountability	3A
Technology gives us the tools to improve people's lives on scale, but to do this for the benefit of Nzers, we need to be open and understand how decisions are made		3A
Create as advised a minister for the Sustainable Development goals. Align these goals and NZ! PROGRESS AGAINST THEM	So we play our part in meeting our obligations	3A
ogp.org.nz and SSC need to exemplify good web practices and transparency	It's not clear who the EAP members are, who the officials group are, many link e.g. documents missing and broken, and somebody in government needs to start fixing this	3A
Ensure research ensures accurate forecasting to allow for planning		3A
Increase funding for digitalisation of government records held at Archives NZ	To increase across to information	3A
Incentivise public sector CEs or senior officials to be more transparent so they will lead this (otherwise they can be reluctant_		3A
Normalise the transparency of information provided by govt so trust can be maximised		3A
"Open by default" is a public service principle which is rewarded and demonstrated	An open public service is a more trusted one and it is also better	3A

Idea	Why	Theme No
Decision makers should disclose the information their decisons were based on, their understanding of the consequences of their decisions and why they reached the decision they did.	People will have greater trust and confidence in decision makers even if they don't agree with the decision.	3A
Government should have to show its working and be open to the data that has been used to make decisions. The public should be able to review data, engage with someone and challenge: - forecast assumption -poicy assumption> -scientific research - where has it been peer reviewed, by who	Government is not transparent about the background workings and underlying assumptions of research and data. People have the right to know how decisions that effect them are made.	3A
NIWA should have a formal internationally accepted NZ Temperature record with has known standards and model which is peer reviewed and tested with independent international analysis. The research should follow best practice and academic protocols so the results can be trusted. They should be open to discussion and challenge from the public and transparent about their decision making. Government policy should not be based on doubtful climate data which can't be validated. Currently there is no transparency in the way NIWA calculates the de facto NZ Temperature Record. While NIWA contends there is no official temperature record, they collect data through the 7 Station Series (7SS). These data are used to underpin government policy on climate change as this is deemed the baseline from which any deviation is a rise or fall of temperature in New Zealand. NIWA data are not peer reviewed and cannot be replicated as is standard scientific practice. Other scientists have run the same raw data and found a significantly different temperature trend over the past 100 years. (De Freitas, Dedekind & Brill, in 2015 analysed the same data using the correction methods NIWA claim they use, only +0.28 degrees in the last 100 years in comparison with NIWA's estimate of +0.91 degrees). Such a wide discrepancy between modest and beneficial warming and verging on detrimental effects should be resolved in an open and cooperative manner. NIWA will not discuss, meet or indulge in any challenge to their data outside of government even with technical, experts from the private sector.. There is no standard for the de facto NZ Temperature Record, there is no public engagement and there is no transparency for the data which underpin significant environmental policy decisions.	The NZ temperature record is the basis from which government departments assess projections re temperature rise and or other criteria in the future. We need to be able to implicitly trust the validity of government data and research and should follow well accepted scientific conventions. Research which is the basis of policy and decision making implicating billions of dollars implications for the economy and the balance sheet, should be sound, transparent and able to stand rigorous testing and independent peer review. Scientists outside of NIWA have no rights to be heard or to have their alternate view considered which is against the principles of open government. Government data should be transparent and government agencies should engage with the public.	3A
All Ministers will release their weekly briefings (with redactions consistent with the OIA) two months after receipt		3A
Make diaries of politicians open to view	The public should know who they meet with	3A
Briefing schedules for ministers to be posted on beehive website. People can see discussions and make targeted information requests		3A
Publish the evidence being used to determine government policy	To support transparency and critique	3A
Ministerials [correspondence from the public] If (we) want this to be a valid way for the public to engage with Minister Minister(s) we should take the comments seriously.		3A
OIA to proactive release	You don't know what to ask for if you don't know it exists. If everything is proactively released there will be much fewer requests	3A
Proactive release of information		3A
Publish all OIAS except where there is a commercially sensitive issue or personal info		3A
Require all Crown-entities (including ACEs and ICEs), Crown-owned companies and State-owned enterprises to publish forward meeting schedule, agendas, papers, minutes, Board member attendance, conflicts of interest management, online. The standard needs to be 'publish unless there is a good reason not to'.		3A
The Government should release the Coalition Agreement that Labour made with NZFirst and the Greens.		3A
When govt publish annual reports, they publish a structured dataset of their financial and non financial information	Most annual reports nowadays are flashy, but it's hard to analyse the information in the reports - 300+ pages!	3A
Run evaluation processes regularly and publish findings to ensure government processes have an opportunity to improve		3A
All govt reports need to be published accompanied by the data used to generate the report	It enables citizens to confirm that the evidence supports the proposed policy	3A
Roll out approach by PM of posting short, engaging video explanations of what she does and processes on Facebook for CEs and staff	This demystifies govt for every day people and translates it into other languages	3A
Publish parliament.nz info using open structured data standards	Most info on parliament is unusable, unstructured, unlinked, can't be analysed, visualised	3A
Public service should improve websites		3A
Encourage all entities to put meeting minutes online. Could include who does as part of Ombudsman OIA regular report so all is in one place		3A
Do a stocktake of which entities and NGOS do this and ask those who do for feedback on how find it	Leads to transparency and check on any issues	3A

Idea	Why	Theme No
Digital Bill of Rights Citizen: commitment to single source of truth/services/consultation Govt: centralised register of initiatives, standards, resources and data Business: register of procurement, open data resources		3A
Make all sources of data available . Format in plan English and make it freely accessible	Too much money is spent on media OIA requests	3A
Publicity of open system introduced by an organisation	This practice encourages others to follow on it	3A
Mandate proactive release of all ministerial docs		3A
More digitisation of current records and archives good platforms to make them easily discoverable	This can increase transparency and engagement in social	3A
Publish research and evaluation	The public need to know the reason behind decisions made	3A
Publish decision documents (cabinet and agency docs) by default, because people want to see transparency in action		3A
Publishing research/evaluations as default - publishing suds that allow for information to be available	We need to be making decisions that are informed by	3A
OIA process Empathy for the public servants trying to answer these "Commercial sensitivity" used as an excuse to not release information - we want to know how much government spends on specific things Private-Public-Partnerships muddy the waters of "commercial sensitivity" All contracts that government has should be public available OIA process needs to scale. Look at a different model Information should be made available by default (open 1st). It should be ubiquitously available, but needs to be 'utilisable', or usable by the average person. Help people to use and explore open information and data by providing tools		3A
Audit agencies compliance with s22 of OIA and recommend improvements	Agency publication of internal rules, policies and guidance is patchy, publication aids accountability and participation	3A
When you get OIA information it is not always in the form which is easy to use or accessible to the requester for example image only scanned PDFs. OIA data when provided by the requester should be in basically accessible formats like searchable text, HTML, spreadsheets and raw date. All the data should comply with S16 of the OIA.	When you get OIA information it is not always in the form which is easy to use or accessible to the requester for example image only scanned PDFs	3A
Public agency responsibility for the OIA is quite confusing for the general public - even the delegation letter between agencies is not public. Publish the responsibilities of MoJ, SSC, Ombudsman including delegations in one place and promote it!	Public agency responsibility for the OIA is quite confusing for the general public	3A
Agencies' compliance with S22 needs to be audited and the publication of internal guidance, policies and recommend improvements.	The public doesn't know how well S22 is being followed by agencies and what policies and processes they are following to interpret the law.	3A
There should be mandatory reporting by the Ombudsman on progress with complaints and keeping complainants and agencies informed.	At the moment the Ombudsman does not have a system or set process for keeping complainants and agencies informed.	3A

Theme 3: Increase government transparency / accountability

3

Sub-theme 3B: Publish algorithms to increase transparency / accountability

3B

Idea	Why	Theme No
We need to work out accountability mechanisms for machine learning algorithms that aren't and can't be transparent		3B
Establishing criteria and process for what decisions can be made by machines and processes for challenging them		3B
Algorithmic transparency (rules, calculations, AI, machine learning) need to be open and available for inspection and interrogation and justification	It is disempowering to citizens to be subject to digital processes that are opaque and may contain hidden biases and assumptions	3B
When algorithms are implemented as part of the delivery of public services or the deployment of public assets they should be subject to the kind of assessment that is suggested by New York Universities recent paper described here. - https://medium.com/@AINowInstitute/algorithmic-impact-assessments-toward-accountable-automation-in-public-agencies-bd9856e6fdde		3B
Openly documenting the logic behind rulesets		3B
Making govt rules available as open code (machine readable and consumable to help people to understand their rights and obligations		3B
We should have accountable algorithms, transparency is one tool among many to ensure this		3B

Idea	Why	Theme No
Algorithmic impact assessment could help us understand what algorithms are being used and how they work		3B
Implement an algorithmic impact analysis including the chance for public input on ethics	because of the danger of ethical breaches impacting citizens ideas	3B
Machine consumable legislation and processes (and testable and verifiable)	As we increasingly rely on formulae for entitlements, as well as rule dependencies for compliance, there should be an authoritative source so that algorithms can be specified correctly	3B
Govt code should be open source. This improves quality, is verifiable , no black boxes. Make sure contracts enable this		3B
Should we have the right to choose whether we're subject to automated decision making?		3B
Develop and continually update policies for use of algorithems	So opportunities for innovation aren't lost and for evidence based deciwsion making aren't undermined	3B
Theme 3: Increase government transparency / accountability		**3**
Sub-theme 3C: New Zealanders trust how their information is used and that it is safe		**3C**
Help people to understand how decisions are made that affect them. Open to transparent/tracible and reusable rules of govt		3C
Shared information across govt and NGOs is important and should be transparent		3C
The exemption from privacy commission oversight of data gathered for statistics must end	Stats IDI represents a significant privacy risk that lacks social license and is insufficiently understood by most of NZ	3C
I want to track how my personal data is stored/shared/used across govt		3C
Every citizen knows their rights to access their personal info and limit others use of it.	Agencies should be responsive, respectful	3C
Transparency on your own interaction with government		3C
Introduce a 'whole of govt' system to track people's information and interactions with govt agencies (incl. local govt)		3C
		3C

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 3: Increase government transparency / accountability		**3**
Sub-theme 3D: Infrastructure to increase transparency / accountability		**3D**
AoG standards accreditation body - Mana and credibility to lead and mandate standards for openness Fighting clearance . Agencies will follow - Teeth to enforce - Expertise to lead - Governance to report on conformance		3D
AoG metadata standards	It would enable cross-govt and cross-sector collaboration and wider sharing	3D
Better /more enforcement of information regulations, especially regarding access, creation, maintain ace and disposal.	It holds govt to account and give teeth to IM - IM eco-system not well funded or understood	3D
Mandatory standards around metadata (issued by the chief archivist) will improve issues with the creation, mgmt., disposal/presentation of govt information		3D
There should be a standard for the government to publish their financial/non financial information. Currently, they just name things whatever they want	It's hard for citizens to understand or compare the performance of different agencies	3D
Digitize all historic Gazettes (pre-1999)	A lot of historic information is only available in the old hard copies	3D
Build long term preservation and access into the open information publishing lifecycle	People will need access to the data behind historical decisions, policies and actions	3D
Can we have a map of which govt information is where?		3D
Extend organisational accountability information on the https://www.govt.nz/organisations/Govt.nz A-Z of government agencies.This is information that helps people know which agency they can contact when they're taking a complaint, also what that agency can do (eg prosecute, review etc). This work would need to be done in collaboration with the Office of the Auditor General based on the work they have done and reported on http://oag.govt.nz/2016/accountabilityhttp://oag.govt.nz/2016/accountability. govt.nz is recognised by the OAG as an ideal platform as they have said "To be useful, this information needs to be kept up to date and in a user-friendly format. ... [on a website]; that aims to make it easier for people to understand and find government agencies."	People have to do all the hard work finding and understanding what they're able to do when something goes wrong for them. Not all accountability information is published, and when it is published, it can be hard for the general public to understand it. It is critical that there is transparency across the system about what people can do and who they can complain to or ask for a review.	3D
To make it easier to find information already released and improve accessibility we need a centralised online tool for requesting/responding and making complaints to an oversight bodey (like Mexico). It should have a federated feed of govt-created documents (like Norway)	It is important because at the moment it is hard to find and not scalable.	3D
Theme 3: Increase government transparency / accountability		**3**
Sub-theme 3E: Improve national budgeting processes		**3E**
Budget: visually show the budget on an interactive website (info-graphical style)	So easily understood by all and allowing for online conversation	3E
Open budget - should have the board timeline of the budget process available on the Treasury website		3E
Continue to be transparent and honest about budget/processes		3E
Open wellbeing budget 2019	Budget drives govt funding and policy/: influencing budget decision-making process early is important	3E
Geospatial budget	Can't assume money needs to spent the same way in different places	3E
Idea generated at Themes Workshop 5 June: What would a collaborative formsative process for the annual budget look like?		3E
Help political parties set realistic budget		3E

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 3: Increase government transparency / accountability		**3**
Sub-theme 3F: Update official information legislation		**3F**
The IRM researcher recommends the following actions when amending the OIA: Align OIA eligibility for requests with eligibility of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (i.e. removing the residence and citizenship requirements to make a request); Apply the OIA to certain parliamentary information, excluding Members of Parliament's constituency work; Add proactive release to the OIA protection against certain actions Amend the OIA withholding grounds to make them subject to a public interest; Extend the scope so the OIA applies directly to private organisations providing public services under contract; and Provide the Ombudsman with powers to specify what kinds of information government agencies should proactively publish. The Open Government Information and Data Programme makes public government-held information for people, communities, and businesses to reuse. While this and the first action plan have addressed open data access and practices, the IRM researcher recommends that the next action plan also include commitments on open data and focus on identified user demand. This should include regular open format publishing of government's open and aggregated social (including housing) data, as anticipated in the previous IRM researcher's recommendation three and go some way towards addressing the previous Government's decision to stop publishing The Social Report. Reporting on environmental outcomes should also continue, and reporting on actual budget expenditure and public procurement contracts should be expanded, as suggested during consultation on the first and second action plans. As these datasets are assessed annually in the Open Data Barometer (ODB), this activity may also improve the government's low ODB implementation score (currently only 58%).		3F
Establish a working party to review the schedules to the Official Information Act 1982 and Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and other relevant legislation to ensure that all agencies which should be within the scope of the legislation are included.		3F
The Official Information Act 1982 should be amended to provide that any person (whether a citizen of New Zealand, resident in New Zealand or otherwise) can make a request for information.		3F
Explaining, guiding helping people understand the information we release		3F
Legislation needs to have an impact analysis which gives reasons for 1. Withholding information 2. Not publishing information 3. Restricting public access		3F
Amend OIA 1982 S6 withholding grounds to be made subject to a public interest	Eliminate lies and complicity in international crime	3F
How do we make the OIA process more understandable and transparent?	Nzers don't trust it or know how it should work	3F
Amend the OIA to: - add a public interest test to section 6 - Remove eligibility test in section 12 - Bring OAG and ombudsman into scope of OIA - Make OIA not relying on Ombudsman Act	OIA needs strengthening to improve participation	3F
Recommit the govt to review the OIA act	Public trust and confidence is declining in this domain	3F
Add a provision requiring proactive publication but consult the public as well as agencies on what shape this should take. It should include publication of the following - research which has been commissioned by government, awarded contracts, and social, environmental and expenditure.	The OIA doesn't have this requirement currently.	3F
The OIA should be extended to cover more bodies. These include: -the Office of the Clerk, Parliamentary Services, Offices of Parliament and the Speaker excluding matters subject to Parliamentary priviledge -private bodies delivering public services under contract.It is possible to add them to the schedule in the Order - SOEs (Energy companies) -Newly created bodies - add them into theOIA scope	The OIA excludes too many bodies.	3F
The eliligibility criteria of the OIA should be extended to everyone to include non New Zealand citizens. We need to remove s12 and s23	The OIA is too narrow.	3F
We need to broaden the scope of the OIA, in particular the definition of official information, to include the information supplied to inquiries.	The OIA scope is too narrow.	3F
We need to improve the culture of agencies towards the OIA by focusing on the purposes of the Act. We need to commit to reform the OIA through consultation and participation from New Zealanders. The reform should make the OIA self contained and distinct from the Ombudsman Act Powers.	The OIA is not not adequate and needs to be strengthened.	3F
S6 withholding grounds need to be subject to the public interest test.	Currently the OIA is too narrow.	3F

Idea	Why	Theme No
The OIA timeframes for response are too long and too lax. These need to be tightened up so information can be received in a timely manner and agencies can't delay repeatedly.	The OIA timeframes for response are too long and too lax	3F
OIA, LGOIMA, Public Records Act relationships need to be tidied up as they cross over one another.	The laws cross over and are not easy to use together.	3F
There should be an OIA Centre of Excellence (like the old Information Authority) back on a statutory basis.	Responsibility for and practice of the OIA is spread across the public sector and it is hard to manage by the public	3F

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 3: Increase government transparency / accountability		**3**
Sub-theme 3G: Strengthening NZ's anti-corruption system		**3G**
Contractors. All central and local govt contracts to have a specific contractor no. and be traceable	Accountability	3G
Review GETS against the international Open Contracting standard. Remove requirement tot register to read tender docs. Proactively publish all awarded contracts	Will improve accountability of govt spending by increasing access into	3G
Accuracy of information civics education - classes at school accuracy of information focus on equitable access to bidding on government contracts presenting public infomation in an accessible and easily understood manner better data - highlight way that public can use and will be affected by data produced media responsibility for reputable and honest dissemination of public service goals and work programmes actively listening and appropriately acting on behalf of the public safety on roads.		3G
The government should establish a public register of lobbyists and of lobbying contacts to allow this sort of behind-the-scenes influence to be monitored.		3G
The New Zealand Government will establish a publicly accessible central registry of company and trust beneficial ownership information. The registry will contain information about who ultimately owns and controls companies, trusts, and other legal entities.		3G
Reform whistleblowing laws to increase awareness and protections for whistleblowers There is public concern regarding insufficient protections for whistleblowers. While some consequential work on the Protected Disclosures Act (2000) has followed the recent whistleblower investigations in 2016, it is essential that the NZ government complete its review. Specifically, the NZ government could reform the current whistleblowing law to address the current barriers people face when raising public interest concerns and make the law itself easier to access and understand. Take measures to establish a public central register of company beneficial ownership An important issue facing New Zealand is the exploitation of foreign companies and trusts by corrupt officials, tax evaders, etc. Including this issue in the next action plan will bolster New Zealand's anti- corruption efforts, which do not currently include a strategy for making a company beneficial ownership register public. A wider, public database of beneficial owners of companies and trusts will save costs and prevent corruption.		3G
Transparency International has called for "a public repository of the overseas beneficial owners of assets registered in New Zealand for all legal entities." When ordinary New Zealander's banking and overseas transfers of small amounts of money have been made into a top heavy & inconvenient not having a register of those organisations mostly likely to be the cause of the more than $1.35bn of dark money coming into NZ each year makes a mockery of our laws. New Zealand has been a tax haven. Some of the worst aspects have been reined in. A public list will help to clean up foreign tax evasion and the use of NZ as a destination for money laundering. This article outlines the issue from Transparency International NZ. https://www.transparency.org.nz/report-on-money-laundering-and-financing-terrorism-warns-against-complacency/		3G
Transparent ownership of land and companies and trusts etc.	Minimise corruption often 'owned' by proxies, lawyers and accountants for true owners	3G
Extend the scope of a public register of beneficial owners of financial assets	To eliminate money laundering	3G
Support for the private sector to be transparent not just about the data they collect and use but what the outcomes of this use is		3G
We need a public register of landlords	They can access all info about renters but not the other way	3G
Greater granularity of transparency of government appointments		3G
Cohesion of processes across local govt procurement	So integrity/transparency is maximised	3G
Idea from Themes Workshop 5 June: research & evaluation in relation to sporting bodies		3G

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 4: All New Zealanders can access government information and services easily - in whatever way works for them.		**4**
Sub-theme 4A: Accessibility/Ease of understanding government information and services		**4A**
Letting the public know what we do		4A
Multi-language spoken press releases available online and on social media		4A
Tailored information		4A
Language Te Reo, Samoan, Chinese etc		4A
Awareness that large body of NZ is hostile to 'academic' language – grads our age tend to use this too much we need to remember we are not necessarily cleverer than the rest of the public – don't isolate		4A
Making information more accessible and user friendly		4A
Minimum readability standards for all govt information	People need to understand everything!	4A
Visual/video comms (eg Snapchat) about government for youth and those with low literacy		4A
Easy to understand common language to assist public participation		4A
Use language the public understands		4A
Government documents are difficult to read they are written badly. We need to produce plain English publications reports and information on government which is understandable, simple, accessible and consistent.		4A
Plain Kiwi (English)	There is a large population with English as a second language; also even when English is a first language	4A
Involve beneficiaries advocate groups before publishing pamphlets etc on work and income benefits		4A
Standards and requirements for official translations of important documents/resources. Some translations of the road code are unofficial/not endorsed by NZTA. Could be crowd-sourced then reviewed by agency?	Information needs to be accessible/understandable by all	4A
Public Service should focus on raising community awareness of process		4A
Population agencies (TPK, MPP, OEC) need to share data and ensure open, available and accessible	NZ society is increasingly mixed, diverse and heterogenus	4A
Govt data needs to be accessible	Currently the public lacks the knowledge on how to do this easily	4A
Work out what people want to know	Too much information is not accessible	4A
Easier engagement with low income households Communicating effectively to allow changes - work at grass roots - interact with everyday people New technology innovative business for sustainable priorities gaining market access Government and Public Service curriculum area taught at primary school level Non-physical contact for public services - digital How to commit to transparency without hindering the work of the Public Service too much.		4A
Visualise and diagram the OGP timeline	It can be confusing to understand the action plan and reporting relative to consultation and engagement opportunities	4A
Easy access		4A
Accessible information – not just digital (digital divide)		4A
Accessibility of Information to the public		4A
Ensure people are not left behind as digital use grows		4A
Key document regulations like census need to be accessible to all because it was online this year people became anxious when not sure how to access without a computer.	Didn't allow marginalised people who this was a barrier for some. Better outcome for census was produced when a group of people who were homeless were advised by completing they \would bring extra funding to city with health for every individual who completed.	4A
We need a cross govt glossary (ontology) to help people understand govt processes, concepts etc. and begin to clarify and harmonise definitions	Citizens are disempowered by jargon, terms of art and ambiguous language	4A
Digital accessibility is important	Currently there is a digital divide in the community	4A
Ageing workforce needs to be taken into consideration in an increasing digital-based society	Their knowledge is worth retraining	4A

Idea	Why	Theme No
If strong tech focus realise many can't engage! E.g. census		4A
Every person with complex, multi-dimensional needs should have a connector/support person to help them navigate govt services.	It is very difficult for many kiwis to access the services they need (because govt is difficult to navigate	4A
Accuracy of information civics education - classes at school accuracy of information focus on equitable access to bidding on government contracts presenting public infomation in an accessible and easily understood manner better data - highlight way that public can use and will be affected by data produced media responsibility for reputable and honest dissemination of public service goals and work programmes actively listening and appropriately acting on behalf of the public safety on roads.		4A
Open data - digital integration - digital services, incorporate in to schools' programmes		4A
Not all parts of NZ society have equitable access to information because English is a second language. There should be real-time translations to participate in govt processes such as Select Committee and local government consultations. Government should also work with communities to create authorised translations.	Not all parts of NZ society have equitable access to information because English is a second language	4A
Theme 4: All New Zealanders can access government information and services easily - in whatever way works for them.		**4**
Sub-theme 4B: Infrastructure to support access to government information and services		**4B**
We should have civic engagement hubs for people to access info and support to engage with govt	govt is not accessible for everyone, so not everyone's voices are being heard (or being heard as loudly)	4B
Community centre offering support for new immigrant/refugees. Get govt agencies representatives to have presentations	More help is needed is settling in!	4B
Library as hub to community organised resource sharing for schools and institutions	we don't need to buy items that we won't use once a year, we can share it	4B
One library card for all Nzers	Support of life long learning. Harness power of National Library and LIANZA to bring this to life	4B
AoG keywords for services - Google surfaces Govt sources for info - Authoritive sources are visible - The 'right' govt services are available to users - Open access to data		4B
Leapfrog NZ resilience into accelerated growth by digital enablement	accelerating social/economic/environmental instability requires flexible and rapid distributed resources that draws together the full resources of the country to respond to engagement opportunity or risk	4B
Increasing connectivity to rural NZ		4B
Finding ways to reach people who don't/can't access the internet work with cabs?		4B
Increase the capability and capacity of public libraries to help their communities interact with govt	Libraries are crucial facilitators for enabling govt interaction, but they are always being asked to do more with less	4B
Consortia approach to all NZ academic journal subscriptions. Proactively supporting open access journals not publishers with DRM	NZ spends millions on subscriptions to journals, the same journals with closed business practices and locked down information	4B
Communication channels that are applicable to changing society		4B
Digital		4B
Mobile first		4B
Technology adopting		4B
Govt digital services need to be designed to delivered around he needs of people, families and communities/society		4B

Idea	Why	Theme No
Better utilisation of existing personal information and business information to improve ease of access to governement services. Once users accept their details may be shared across government databases demonstrate how that sharing can add value without being too pervasive or invasive in respect of privacy. An example might be entering an IRD or NZ Business Number into a linked system which would then offer the public services that might be relevant to you perosnally (IRD) or your business (IRD or NZBN)		4B
Improving infrastructure to enable reach and access. E.g. broadband in rural areas		4B
Goal: people in neighbourhoods and communities have access to physical and digital services. Local govt provide community hubs and navigation to help those to access at home		4B
The Government should invest heavily in digital enablement/access.	So opporunities for innovation are not lost and opportunities for evidence based decison making aren't undermined	4B
Use and resource community and school libraries to deliver more services and provide reach into communties	More and different people will be able to particpate in processes and access services more efficiently	4B
Have more presence in non-urban areas		4B

Idea	Why	Theme No
		5
Theme 5: Enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of public services		5
Working agile, faster feedback from business/stakeholders		5
Get public servants on the ground to actually understand issues		5
Diversity of thought and exposure		5
Role Modelling		5
Marketing the option to be a Public Servant		5
More exposure to and interaction with citizens		5
Collective spirit of service		5
Problem solving approach		5
And the indigenous, locals and minorities?? Like to see some walking talk there nz government		5
Is government collecting the right data? - we should have a public consultation on this		5
Improve electronic data storage		5
Openness in public service - recognises that public servants are people too! There's more than one model for what the public service looks like (e.g. part timers from industry) Step change to "from this day forward you can be open" More guidance for public servants Value of neutral public service		5
More reliable approach		5
Organisation to be open first	Most organisations are working on silo, which is detrimental to openness	5
Get out of Wellington more often		5
Have an international outlook on realised project	Because many commissioned works have already been researched. Could be used as a stepping stone rather than spending more time to interrogate	5
Support and invest in fostering new or improved government capabilities through motivated individual review of our HR process	To increase efficiency. Developing capabilities in people that are motivated	5
All local government to develop/adopt/implement a multicultural strategy	For cultural competency, outer-culture awareness, treaty-based multi-culturalism	5
Mandate Te Reo inclusion in the public service so that all employees respect and understand basics		5
AoG training for public servants on IM	Public servants do not always understand the importance of creating and maintaining records of what they do and the impact this has on transparency, accountability and the rights and entitlements of Nzers	5
Resource open govt e.g. having open govt teams within agencies	otherwise there is no time or will to create change	5
Education for Public Servants about the OIA		5

Idea	Why	Theme No
The OIA is a critical part of an accountable democracy. However, there is no requirement for public servants to understand this mechanism or the wider democratic pillars, such as freedom of information, freedom of the press, academic freedom. Culturally, many public servants see those that make OIA requests as "trouble makers", not as empowered citizens acting within a healthy democracy. There appears also to be little accountability around the OIA within government departments other than to attempt requests are actioned within the 20 days and many departments purposefully drag out replies to the 20th day to slow down public inquiries through the OIA. It is recommended that: OIA and an understanding of democratic instruments are mandatory for all public servants That departments are mreasured and rated through a simple 5 star system based on metrics such as: Posting average reply time (not just initial acknowledgement) Percentage of staff who are trained as above Deduction of points/stars for escalations to ombudsman Customer service satisfaction surveys from those who made requests Employment agreements especially those in senior roles to ensure the above The star system would be published in their annual report Any department scoring less than 3 stars (i.e. minimum requirements), placed under strict monitoring Any department with 4 or 5 stars, rewarded i.e. linked to performance agreements/bonuses		5
There is currently no career path or recognition of levels of expertise or qualification for officials working in the OIA or Privacy Act (like the UK or Canada). This would feed into improving the culture of agencies for change and improvement of delivery of the OIA. This could also include training and guidance for managers/custodians of datasets as well growing skills and capabilities of Ombudman investigatory as the technology landscape changes.	There is currently no career path or recognition of levels of expertise or qualification for officials working in the OIA or Privacy Act (like the UK or Canada).	5
Police 10/7 for government		5
Integrated digital platforms = knowledge sharing		5
Inter-agency collaboration - Overcoming barriers		5
Improved inter-agency promotion		5
Sharing knowledge within an agency		5
Alignment between services		5
Co-operation and transparency between agencies		5
Lower level cross Ministry engagement		5
Improving cross-agency collaboration		5
Show the pooling of resources/services that can create a more powerful outcome	This could be done through regional to national sprint workshops of key stakeholders and advertising the concept of sharing through positive benefits rather than individual	5
Resource sharing at national level	Many resources are recreated or re-commissioned with public money that could be e.g. education use many resources	5
Data driven policy development Leverage data as a predictor of future outcomes Build models and open source these models, so others can help with determining their fit for the intended policy outcome, e.g. 3 strikes law - considering the potential consequences		5
Transparent dashboard of innovations/project initiative platforms for all of govt and NGOs being able to see the state f the Nation	Currently silo units are working on similar work that could have better outcomes together or redeployed into other areas as already covered.	5
Establish safe and fair ways agencies can share information across agencies to aggregate effort and enable co-design		5

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 6: Environment supports a free and independent media to increase transparency of Government decision-making		**6**
Better media coverage of new and exisiting policy		6
Public Service broadcasting		6
Good funding for public interest media Incentives for public to translate 'political speak', e.g. through GovHack		6
Accuracy of information civics education - classes at school accuracy of information focus on equitable access to bidding on government contracts presenting public infomation in an accessible and easily understood manner better data - highlight way that public can use and will be affected by data produced media responsibility for reputable and honest dissemination of public service goals and work programmes actively listening and appropriately acting on behalf of the public safety on roads.		6

Idea	Why	Theme No
Theme 7: New Zealanders can access government information resources for innovation		**7**
all govt rules available as 'open data', legislation/regs operational policy as machine consumable		7
Open bug databases for open source systems		7
Within the time frame of the next National Action Plan measure governments commitment to uptake NZ goal	The purpose being to increase government commitment and contribution of resources licensed for open reuse	7
Enable civil society to build the tools and services they need to deliver to their specific needs . Govt as a platform		7
Mandate that resources; data, images, research etc (with exceptions for child protection and indigenous knowledge respect) that are funded by taxpayer/ratepayer by openly licensed	The public pay/fund the creation of these resources. Access to reuse and remix encourages creative societies	7
Put the open data policy on a statutory footing	Several years experience shows the 'direct, encourage, invite' policy has not resulted in publication by default. Statutory backing would result in increased access.	7
Ensure all information is open by default, unless legislation prohibits sharing the specific information	Government agencies are risk averse and don't share information to protect their agency	7
It should be legislated that governments open/publish any non-sensitive data they hold. Even though open data policy says government should open data by default, there are still lots of agencies which are not so confident to do so.		7
Remove all Crown copyright and apply it retrospectively	So that everyone can re-use this valuable information	7
Small working group of IT experts to help with open information - missing the right tools to make sense of the data/information and public discourse		7
Release more open data		7
Open data		7
Interactive models created to raise awareness and interest in process		7
Declarations and guidelines re open data need to be accompanied by funding	Regional and local government/councils lack resources to identify, document and publish open data	7
All data should be made open and accessible	It can be used by business, NGOs and communities	7
Make govt data available in ways that enable machine analysts manipulation of it	So that people can use the data in transformative ways	7
A copyright Act that supports and encourages creativity and idea sharing within NZ and is not driven by, or serves the interests of, big business and the entertainment sector (in USA)	Creativity and innovation should not be suppressed	7
Non personal information licensed internationally	People and systems are now international	7
open-ness of publicly funded research	GETS DTATA INTO ECONOMY. Citizen re-use . Value add on investment. Re use by govt. We pay for it	7
Incentivise the creation and access to Open Education Resources	More innovation and more sharing of new and improved practices.	7
Get rid of Crown copyright (and apply the change retroactively)	Crown copyright is anti-ethical to the open govt ethos	7

Idea	Why	Theme No
OTHER - Areas of policy focus not directly related to open government		**Oth**
We should be using technology to rate the performance of landlords and rental housing	There is no transparency for renters	Oth
Child and Wellbeing areas should be a priority		Oth
Housing is a priority		Oth
Modernise defence capabilities as a priority		Oth
Infrastructure and Public Transport are priorities		Oth
It would be great to see you all living off the same wages you set for the rest of the country. I believe that will help you tremendously with your policymaking for living wages, minimum wages and benefit settings, renting, housing issues, education costs and general day to day living		Oth
Wages need to move into the real world. You now have too many families with both parents working sleeping in their vans at night because rentals are too dear.		Oth
The whole culture of WINZ needs an overhaul. Serious human rights issues here.		Oth
Fix up our mental Health issues & increase funding for better wages for mental health supports. Next hing they will be requiring support.		Oth
Disability support in the home		Oth
New Zealand needs to change draconian drug laws and stop putting substance users in prison. More funding is required for treatment urgently, waiting 6 months or more for residential options and why are there not more drug courts. Substance abuse needs to be a health issue not a criminal one and stop spending billions every year in a failed and pointless war on drugs "https://business.facebook.com/hashtag/supportdontpunish?		Oth
Drop the dumping fee so we don't have people dumping their sh*t in our waters please		Oth
School children in NZ should learn te Reo. Right now te reo used in school is very basic. Around 80 per cent of teachers used te reo for greetings and farewells, and instructions.		Oth
More effective communication about housing		Oth
Being a financial adviser for nearly 20 years, I found a lot of clients although well-educated and have well paid job, but their financial aren't sound. Some found them stuck in their day job and want the options, some even don't have their own home. When we took our client through the journey, they often told us they couldn't imagine that they could achieve what they achieve. I found that if the home ownership is what we want the nation to improve, why not start when they are in school, perhaps at intermediate age. Having this goal in mind, we should then reduce the consume debt as the people would have an ultimate goal and would behave at present instead letting themselves go, spending money on what they don't need.		Oth
The UN's https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/ Sustainable Development Goals; provide the only framework for global thinking about the interrelationship between the environmental crisis that is becoming exponentially more serious and people's efforts to improve conditions across a range of measures which include- social, environmental, economic and instution building, peace and justice. There is also a specific action related to building international partnerships. NZ should report on the policies it is implementing as they relate to the SDG's which many in civil society are seeking to implement.		Oth
Balancing the budget		Oth
Changing the oppositional culture and systems of parliament to cooperative problem solving	People model the behaviour of leaders	Oth
The current Auckland Council Super City has major governance and operational effectiveness difficulties because of its sheer size, lackof connection between its various components, the inability of the governing Council to effectively control its CCO activities, lack of local community decision making ability or effective input, and an overall lack of accountability both internally and externally. It is in the light of seven years of actual experience, the structure is not working well, and is not fit for purpose, and needs a full review and overhaul.		Oth
We should be taxing these to decrease damage to the environment and promotion on evironment friendly vehicles.		Oth

Idea	Why	Theme No
		Oth
OTHER - Areas of policy focus not directly related to open government		
Small towns like Milton are ravaged by meth crises. The main population of regions are old people and students, as high skilled work has moved to the nearby big cities. To overcome those issues, the government should invest in community centres, business, and youth activities to actually give people a place in their community to feel involved. The issue is that these towns are hollowed out but the government can help to give them life again.		Oth
To decriminalise drugs in New Zealand and create more rehabilitation programs so people can recover from addictions safely.		Oth
It's about time		Oth
Make it compulsory for NZ children in primary and intermidiate schools to learn a language.		Oth
Change farming processes that are environmentally harmful to ones that are better for the environment		Oth
Allowing women to have an abortion no matter their circumstances and not only when there is a risk to them.		Oth
Having more mental health awareness and help resources available in primary and secondary schools.		Oth
We need to have more free angle parking around school zones and other wide streets so people do not drive around looking for a park and wasting petrol they may not have the money to refill, which also causes problems in the environmental area. This brings on stress as jobs are limited and parents have children to raise, some of them may not grow up to be a respectful, responsible, caring, careful, loving and more person in life. There are many other area's involved with this but parking is one of my greatest and most noticed, and I believe if you acknoledge my idea and take action this place could become a whole lot better!		Oth
I propose that as a country we should put more money on youth mental health as often mental health discovered in the teenage years can continue on to adulthood, which would essentially cost more. I also think that this would be beneficial as too much stress is put on the youth and finding ways to stop that or at the very least finding ways to help absolve stress		Oth
I think that we should increase taxes on the wealthy, and increase transfer payements to the poorest in our society.		Oth
I think that it would be in the county's best interest to increase the amount of funding for medical research in New Zealand, especially surrounding cancers and the use of crisper based research as it is becoming more relevant in the scientific community.		Oth
The basic idea is to hold people, companies, and different sectors responsible for the environmental impact that they have. Companies that produce large emissions or pollute and people who run farms should have to take measures to add something positive our environment. Whether this looks companies and people paying money into environmental initiatives or there being a set of better rules and regulations that are strictly monitored, anything that detriments our environment should be limited.		Oth
Income gained from capital gains on properties in New Zealand should be taxed as income from other sources is. This would go beyond the current policy of only capital gains from properties sold within three years of purchase being taxed. Capital gains tax rates would depend on the size of the capital gains, and would be administered on a tiered structure similar to that used for calculating income tax rates.		Oth
We are living in a Neo-liberalistic age where private corporations hold all the power and from that, a consumerist culture has been born. Society focuses on purchasing goods or items but has little understanding of the enviromental, social and mental repercussions. If we as New Zealand escape this culture it would be not only benificial for New Zealand but New Zealand on a International stand point. Firstlywe need to stop exporting environmentally harmful goods or packaging and stop importing these aswell. Secondly we need to start investing money into more eco friendly study and testing. By doing this we can create job openings for people looking into this research but also into the production schemes of these things. We can create more eco friendly items that look after our enviroment and stop rubbish from being dumped into the ocean. If New Zealand leads this movement we could gain extra revenue and create more partnerships with countries that could support. Being a more independent country like this we can start to use the money for country related issues. This is a movement that could combat alot of issues on a national scale and benifit society and the world as a whole.		Oth
Support and fund scientific research into renewable farming practices and alternative environmentallly friendly products to produce. Support farmers in making this essential transition both financially and through workshops and rescourcing.		Oth
NCEA should take into account mental health concerns. Many students have mental health issues and they are not being recognised or catered for with the current way achievement is being assessed. The current system is inequitable.		Oth

Idea	Why	Theme No
		Oth
OTHER - Areas of policy focus not directly related to open government		
We need to spread the economic benefits and reduce the pressure on housing, transport and services by incentivising businesses to move out of Auckland. People should be able to work to support themselves, not pay all of their money in high rents and travel costs with nothing left over.		Oth
The curriculum is very crowded. There is less and less time spent on the arts. The arts are important to grow well rounded people who can use both sides of their brains. The arts are also career choices which we don't have much opportunity to follow, study or be assessed on.		Oth
The way you frame your thoughts effects everything you do and everything you can do. Young people struggle with this more than any other group. We need to focus on health and wellbeing - that gives a good base for students to learn and achieve.		Oth
When new towns and communities are built more things need to be taken into account like where jobs are, what is available for refugees and housing - all different types. The social aspects of urban planning and major developments needs to improve.		Oth
dhbS/Transport/Social development/Housing should all fund projects on transport that is sustainable accessible and affordable	Transport is central to wellbeing, access to economic activities, connect peoples and is essential to urban design and planning	Oth
Redevelop current orientation of education	We have lots of data unused and many unemployed young or women	Oth
One card for all buses, cycle share and train	I use my card or phone to take the bus in Christchurch, then use it in Dunedin. Maybe a national entity for a ticketry, for bus first then link to other modes	Oth
Sustainability needs to be our core foundation because short interim solutions with no forward thinking leads to a crossroad where the journey becomes stagnate	Explain, educate, reinforce sustainability as a key outcome and show what that may look like through collaboration	Oth
Generational success planning for creating new jobs	There is not a plan in place that is looking at this	Oth
Mana Wahine women in work, generational inclusion of young women for specific regions	60% Maori women are occupying Wiri prison. Pacific 13%, is rising	Oth
Living wage is important	Wages don't match the high living standards	Oth
Encouraging to upskill/educate should be one of the top priorities	Better education normally relates to better life	Oth
Waste recycling plant is important	Currently we have a plastic fantastic (not) space! Think green, clean NZ. What does this look like?	Oth
Public transportation is important. We need to plan to cater for rising population and need adequte infrasturcture to cater for it		Oth
Enviromental sustainability is important	Currently in the name of economic growth we compromise our enviroment	Oth
Green business and re-cycle & enviroment wate management plan for future	There is not a clear plan in place	Oth
Teach Te Reo at schools	It's NZ's national language and a second language helps brains	Oth
Report of employment conversation by Human Rights commission - NEON.org.nz 2 year programme		Oth
Less focus on getting students into university. Polytechnics where they can learn	After 5-6 years of uni a job is not guaranteed	Oth
Addiction should be treated as a health issue, not a criminal issue.	It disproportionately affects people from lower socioeconomic backgrounds and perpetuates the cycle of poverty (and costs govt/taxpayer a lot more to imprison someone than to give them support/treatment	Oth
Social enterprises - recognition, support, funding, legislate		Oth
Infrastructure planning is prioritised to reduce	Climate change impacts transport decisions	Oth
We need better rehabilitation prevention and support measures for those at risk of committing crime and those who have been in prison.	It costs taxpayers $100,000/yr. per prisoner and it is cheaper and more effective to invest in preventing offending and re-offending than overcrowd prisons	Oth
Agencies to work more collaboratively with the opposition to reduce workload and increase transparency		Oth
Dutch getting rid of referendums		Oth
We need online voting	Voter participation is too low	Oth
Fast track online voting to encourage people to vote and increase overall voting numbers		Oth
Financial literacy to all society groups so that wealth can be maximised particularly for lower sophistication groups		Oth