

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION
TŪ KAWA MAĀTAHI



Official Information Forum October 2019

OIA New Practitioners
State Services Commission

Agenda

Welcome

9.35am Opening address

Lyn Provost, Patron, Transparency International NZ

9.50 am An introduction to the resources and networks available

Office of the Ombudsman and State Services Commission

10.20am Refreshment/networking break

10.50am-11.45pm - Expert panel

Office of the Ombudsman, experienced OIA practitioners from NZ
Police, Ministry for Primary Industries, Ministry of Health

Wrap up by midday

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION
TŪ KAWA MAŪAHIŌ



Lyn Provost

Patron – Transparency International NZ

OI forum

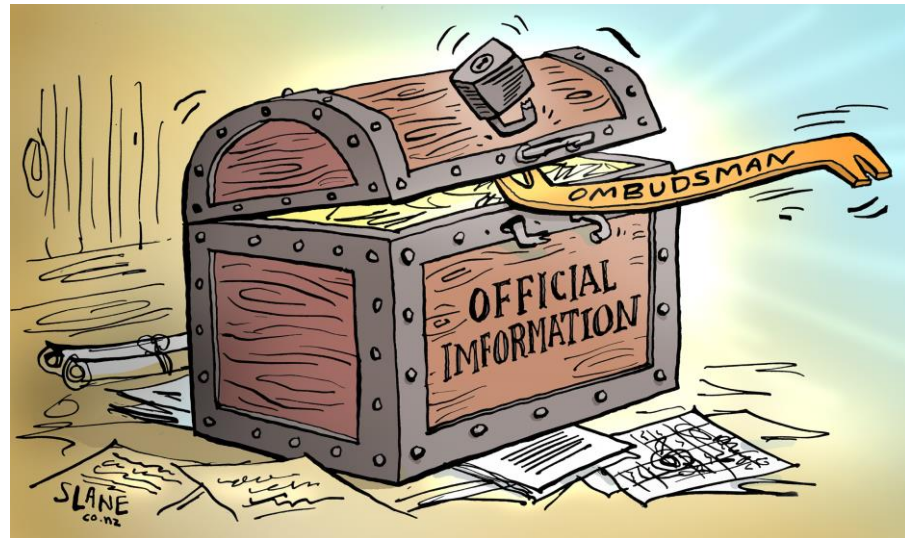
Ombudsman's resources for agencies



Ombudsman's compliance role under the OIA

The OIA grants the Ombudsmen authority to investigate:

- **refusals** of requests
- **delays** (which are deemed to be refusals)
- **charges for supply**
- **manner of release**
- **conditions** on use, communication, publication of information
- **extensions** of time limits for responding to the request



Other procedural issues may be looked at under the OA

Ombudsman's training and guidance functions

The Ombudsman assists agencies on the OIA by producing:

- **Guides**
- **Opinions**
- **Case notes**
- **OIA working day calculator**

The Ombudsman's Strategic Advice Team is available to:

- discuss issues and/or tricky cases
- provide training on request

Phone: **0800 802 602**. Email: info@ombudsman.parliament.nz

Website: <http://www.ombudsman.parliament.nz>

OIA Guides

- **Published guides include:**

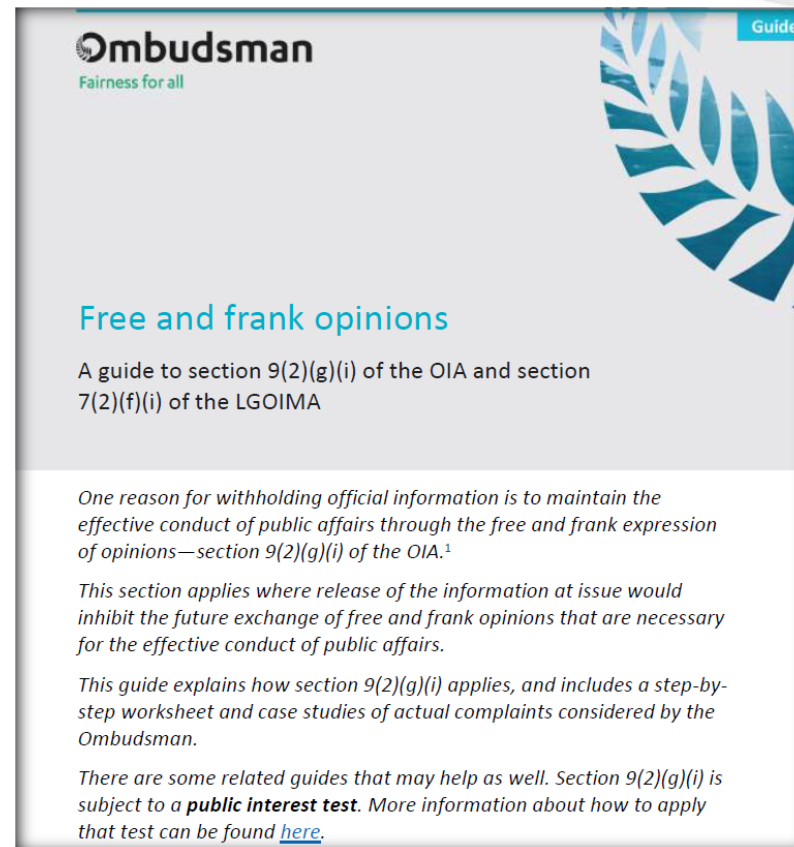
- The OIA for Ministers and agencies
- Consulting third parties
- Substantial collation and research
- Free and frank opinions
- Confidential advice to government
- Frivolous or vexatious requests (section 18(h) of the OIA)
- The public interest test (section 9(1) of the OIA)



OIA Guides

The guides typically:

- Explain the subject matter
- Provide:
 - Case studies
 - Step-by-step worksheets
 - Template letters
- Point to any other related guides or opinions



The image shows the cover of a guide from the Ombudsman. The top left corner features the Ombudsman logo with the tagline 'Fairness for all'. The top right corner has a blue tab labeled 'Guide'. The title 'Free and frank opinions' is written in blue. Below the title, a subtitle reads: 'A guide to section 9(2)(g)(i) of the OIA and section 7(2)(f)(i) of the LGOIMA'. The main body of the cover contains three paragraphs of text, all in italics, explaining the purpose and scope of the guide. The bottom right corner of the cover features a decorative blue leaf graphic.

Ombudsman
Fairness for all

Guide

Free and frank opinions

A guide to section 9(2)(g)(i) of the OIA and section 7(2)(f)(i) of the LGOIMA

One reason for withholding official information is to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions—section 9(2)(g)(i) of the OIA.¹

This section applies where release of the information at issue would inhibit the future exchange of free and frank opinions that are necessary for the effective conduct of public affairs.

This guide explains how section 9(2)(g)(i) applies, and includes a step-by-step worksheet and case studies of actual complaints considered by the Ombudsman.

*There are some related guides that may help as well. Section 9(2)(g)(i) is subject to a **public interest test**. More information about how to apply that test can be found [here](#).*

OIA guides - case studies

The guides contain relevant **case studies**:

Appendix 2. Case studies

These case studies are published under the authority of the [Ombudsmen Rules 1989](#). They set out an Ombudsman's view on the facts of a particular case. They should not be taken as establishing any legal precedent that would bind an Ombudsman in future.

Index

Case number	Year	Subject
172023	2005	Father's immigration file <i>Private interests gave rise to a public interest—pursuing legal rights and remedies</i>
167380	2003	Photo of offender <i>Private interest gave rise to a public interest—opportunity to inspect on conditions</i>
175789	2008	Identities of contractors <i>Transparency</i>
173160	2005	Treasury costings of interest-free student loans policy <i>Participation—significance of the subject—level of disquiet, speculation or controversy—extent of information in the public domain—need to provide the 'full picture'</i>
318858, 319224 and 319684	2011	Information about the Government's proposed mixed ownership programme <i>Participation</i>

Case 172023 (2005)—Father's immigration file

A woman requested her father's immigration file in order to make an application for citizenship in another country. Her request was refused on privacy grounds (section 9(2)(a) of the OIA), and she complained to the Ombudsman.

The Ombudsman gave an initial indication that withholding may not be necessary to protect the father's privacy, given he had died quite some time ago (in the 1960s). He also considered the public interest in release. He found that, quite apart from the requester's own private interest in obtaining the information, there was a strong public interest in the release of historical information about family members to assist people in pursuing their legal rights, including the right to apply for citizenship in other countries.

Back to [index](#).

Case 167380 (2003)—Photo of offender

The victim of a sexual assault requested a photo of the offender from the Police. The Police refused the request in order to protect the offender's privacy (section 9(2)(a) of the OIA). A support group complained on the victim's behalf to the Ombudsman. The group explained that the victim had never seen the offender's face, and that not knowing what he looked like was seriously affecting her recovery.

The Ombudsman accepted that the privacy withholding ground applied. However, he also recognised the public interest in assisting victims of crime to recover from the trauma and move on with their lives.

The Ombudsman considered that a reasonable balance between the competing considerations favouring withholding and disclosure could be achieved by providing the

OIA template letters and worksheets



Template letters and worksheets available on the website:

Template letters

Use our template letters for OIA and LGOIMA requests.

Template letter 1: Acknowledgement letter

Use this letter to acknowledge receipt of a request for official information.

[Download PDF](#) 317 KB | [Download DOC](#) 29.7 KB

Template letter 2: Letter seeking clarification or amendment of request

Use this letter if you need to seek clarification or amendment of a request for official information.

[Download PDF](#) 333 KB | [Download DOC](#) 30.4 KB

Template letter 3: Transfer letter to requester

Use this letter to inform the requester that you have had to transfer some or all of their request to another agency subject to the OIA or LGOIMA.

[Download PDF](#) 318 KB | [Download DOC](#) 29.6 KB

Work sheets and other resources

Use the step-by-step work sheets we've developed to help agencies process OIA and LGOIMA requests.

Commercial information work sheet

This summary work sheet is about the most commonly used grounds for withholding commercial information—unreasonable prejudice to a third party's commercial position (section 9(2)(b)(ii) OIA / 7(2)(c)(ii) LGOIMA), and prejudice or disadvantage to an agency's commercial activities (section 9(2)(i) OIA / 7(2)(i) LGOIMA).

[Download PDF](#) 503 KB | [Download DOC](#) 56.8 KB

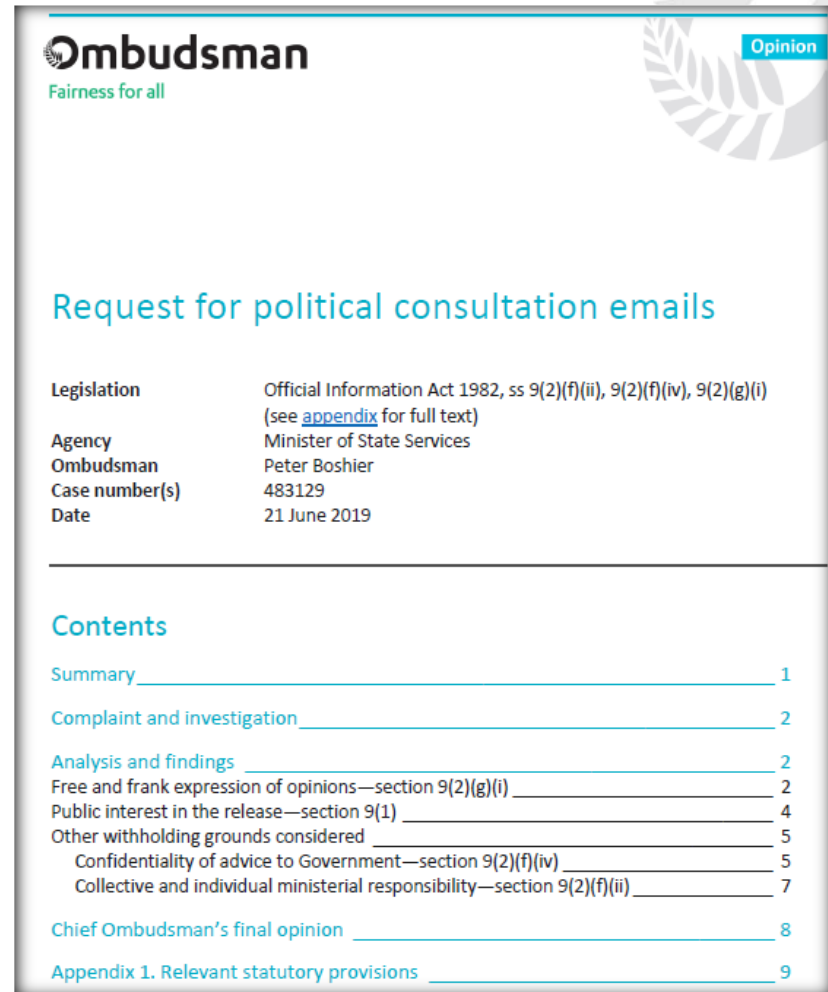
Negotiations work sheet

This summary work sheet will help you to decide whether there is good reason to withhold official information under section 9(2)(j) of the OIA / 7(2)(i) of the LGOIMA, because it is necessary to enable a Minister or agency to carry on negotiations, without prejudice or disadvantage.

[Download PDF](#) 494 KB | [Download DOC](#) 55.9 KB

Ombudsman's opinions and case notes

- The Ombudsman publishes:
 - **Opinions**
 - **Case notes**
- Case notes a way to publish without revealing all details
- No strict doctrine of precedent. However Ombudsmen often consider previous cases to be highly persuasive.



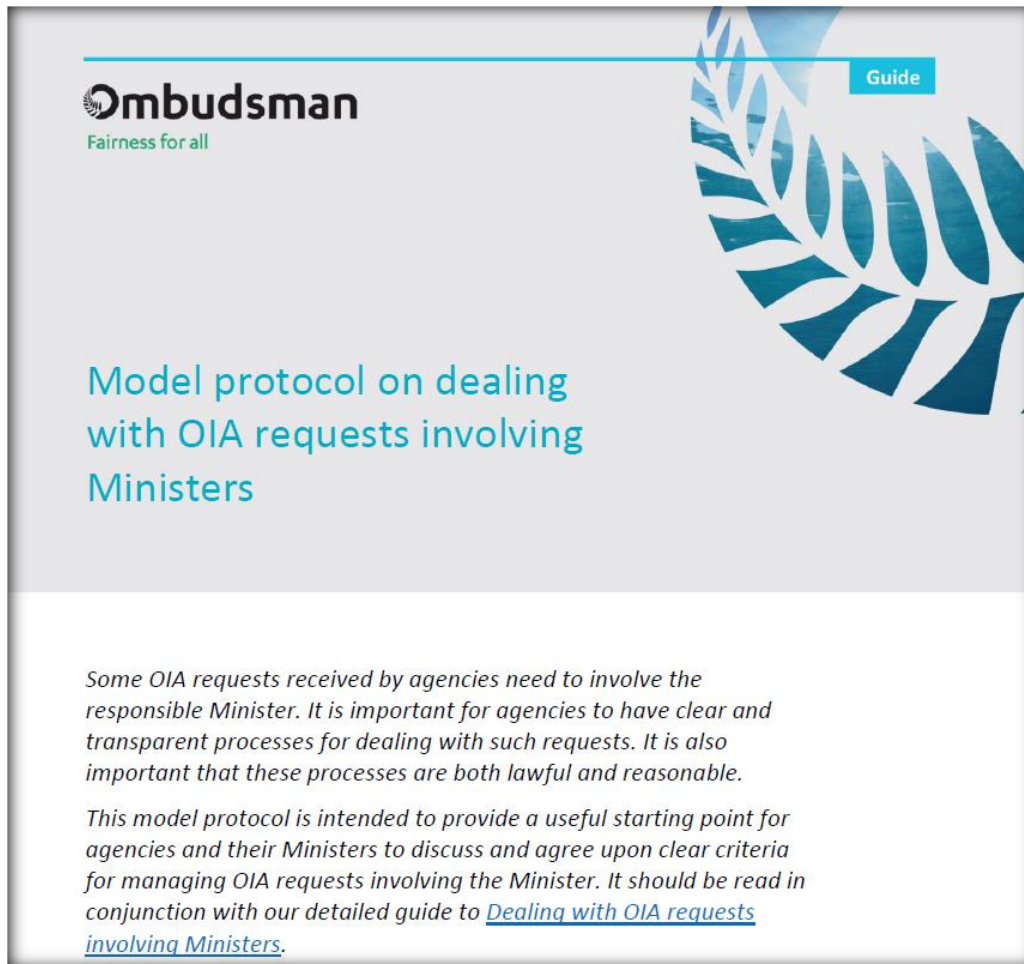
The screenshot shows the Ombudsman's website interface. At the top left is the Ombudsman logo with the tagline 'Fairness for all'. At the top right is a blue 'Opinion' tab. The main title is 'Request for political consultation emails'. Below this is a metadata table with the following information:

Legislation	Official Information Act 1982, ss 9(2)(f)(ii), 9(2)(f)(iv), 9(2)(g)(i) (see appendix for full text)
Agency	Minister of State Services
Ombudsman	Peter Boshier
Case number(s)	483129
Date	21 June 2019

Below the table is a 'Contents' section with a table of contents:

Summary	1
Complaint and investigation	2
Analysis and findings	2
Free and frank expression of opinions—section 9(2)(g)(i)	2
Public interest in the release—section 9(1)	4
Other withholding grounds considered	5
Confidentiality of advice to Government—section 9(2)(f)(iv)	5
Collective and individual ministerial responsibility—section 9(2)(f)(ii)	7
Chief Ombudsman's final opinion	8
Appendix 1. Relevant statutory provisions	9

Model protocol for dealing with Ministers



Ombudsman
Fairness for all

Guide

Model protocol on dealing with OIA requests involving Ministers

Some OIA requests received by agencies need to involve the responsible Minister. It is important for agencies to have clear and transparent processes for dealing with such requests. It is also important that these processes are both lawful and reasonable.

This model protocol is intended to provide a useful starting point for agencies and their Ministers to discuss and agree upon clear criteria for managing OIA requests involving the Minister. It should be read in conjunction with our detailed guide to [Dealing with OIA requests involving Ministers](#).

Model protocol on dealing with OIA requests involving Ministers

1. Contents

[Background and purpose](#)
[Context and principles](#)
[Notification of requests](#)
[Transfer](#)
[Consultation](#)
[Notification of decisions](#)
[Record-keeping](#)
[Disputes](#)
[Assistance](#)

2. Background and purpose

- 2.1 The parties to this protocol are [agency] and the [portfolio Minister].
- 2.2 This protocol is effective from [date]. It expires when [agency] no longer holds that position.
- 2.3 The purpose of this protocol is to set out how [agency] will deal with *OIA requests involving the Minister* made to [agency].
- 2.4 *OIA requests involving the Minister* are ones where the [portfolio Minister] is to be affected by release of the information.
 - it relates to their functions or activities as a Minister
 - they may be required to prepare for the possible release of the information.
- 2.5 The operative version of this protocol will be published on the Ombudsman's website.

3. Context and principles

- 3.1 [Agency] and the [portfolio Minister] acknowledge that the OIA Act underpins the OIA and means that official information requests should be processed unless there is good reason, in terms of the Act, not to do so.
- 3.2 [Agency] and the [portfolio Minister] will apply this protocol and will not interfere with their statutory obligations to make and respond to requests for official information as soon as reasonably practicable.

Calculating time frames

Website includes the **OIA calculator**, which:

- Indicates the maximum response deadline for responding to a request
- Automatically excludes statutory holidays and Christmas break
- (Note: does not work for LGOIMA requests)

OIA Response Calculator

Date request received by Agency:

7 ▼ Oct ▼ 2019 ▼

This calculates the maximum time limit within which a response must be sent to a requester by an agency.

Please note: Recent statutory changes to LGOIMA response times haven't been built into this calculator.

For more information about the changes to LGOIMA, please [see our guide](#).

OIA complaints data

Published six-monthly:

- **Complaints received:**

- Number per agency
- Nature of the complaint
- Type of complainant

- **Complaints completed:**

- Outcome of the complaint
 - Opinion formed
 - Identified deficiencies

The data

[Complaints received with outcomes July 2016 - June 2019 \(](#)
[Download TXT](#) 761 KB

[OIA complaints received January - June 2019](#)
[Download XLS](#) 13.4 MB

[OIA complaints completed January - June 2019](#)
[Download XLS](#) 244 KB

[LGOIMA complaints received January - June 2019](#)
[Download XLS](#) 2.62 MB

OIA 'Own Motion' Investigation



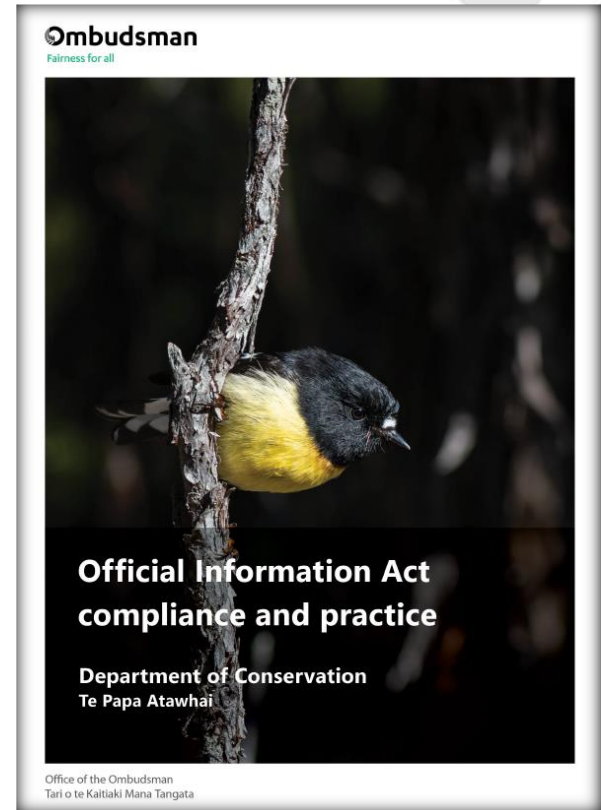
Key areas the Own Motion considered:

- Leadership and culture
 - Organisation structure and capability
 - Policies systems and resources
 - Performance monitoring and learning
 - Current practices
-

Official Information Practice Investigations

Subsequent developments

- Official Information Practice Investigations team created:
 - Assists the Ombudsman with self-initiated investigations into agency OIA/LGOIMA systems
 - Has investigated and published reports on 11 agencies.
 - Presently investigating 5 agencies.
- Will inform development of agency self-assessment tools



Questions...

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION
TŪ KAWA MAFAAHO



SSC resources and networks

Official information work programme

Our aim – to lift agency performance in three areas

- Compliance with the letter and spirit of the Act
- Proactive release of information
- Building capability

Expectation: CEs of agencies covered by the OIA drive the changes needed to improve compliance with the letter and spirit of the Act.

Strong, coordinated leadership from the State Services Commissioner and the Chief Ombudsman, supported by CEs, is critical for driving up system performance.

Overview of recent activity



2019

New Cabinet policy on the proactive release of Cabinet material in effect for papers lodged from 1 January



2018

Third National Action Plan 2018-2010

Commitment 7: Official Information, includes commitments to increase publication of OIA responses and implement a policy to proactively publish Cabinet papers, and to test the merits of a review of the OIA.



2017

Creation of Open Government portfolio

Throughout 2018 increasing proactive release, for example some Ministers, are proactively releasing their weekly reports, and including proactive release recommendations in all advice papers



Cabinet Manual

Generally expected that Cabinet material (Cabinet and Cabinet committee papers and minutes) on significant policy decisions will be released proactively.

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION
TE KAWA MATAHIHO



SSC guidance on proactive release of official information to assist agencies to develop internal policies and practices in relation to proactive release, including responses to requests for information under the OIA



2013

New Zealand joined the Open Government Partnership

New Zealand's National Action Plan 2016-18 Commitment 2: Improving official information practices



2011

Declaration on Open and Transparent Government

Open Government Data and Re-use programme

Why a focus on proactive release?

- A global trend of falling trust in government and its institutions.
- Increasing numbers of New Zealanders believe that the system is (or could be) failing them.
- The reasons for this may be many and varied.
- Reasons to proactively release information can include:
 - Supporting greater openness and transparency in government
 - Enabling the public to understand decision-making
 - Strengthen the accountability of decision makers and advisors
 - Increase participation to keep our democracy strong.

Consistent with the spirit of the OIA which states that information should be made available unless a good reason exists for withholding it

Official Information homepage

[Home](#) [About Us](#) [Our work](#) [Resources](#) [Contact us](#)

[Home](#) / [Our work](#) / [Official Information](#)

Official Information

Official Information Guidance.

Being open and transparent supports New Zealanders' trust and confidence in their government agencies. When New Zealanders ask for information, government agencies need to be responsive.

The State Services Commission has a lead role in providing advice and assistance to agencies on the management of official information and is committed to improving agency practices in this area through a major work programme that was established in late 2016.

We are looking to chief executives of all agencies covered by the Official Information Act (1982) to drive the changes needed in their organisations to improve compliance with the letter and spirit of the Act.

If you are looking for information on how to make an OIA request to the State Services Commission, please refer to [Official Information Act Requests](#).

[OIA guidance for agencies](#)

[OIA Statistics](#)

[Proactive Release](#)

[Capability development toolkit](#)

[Official Information Forum](#)

[Other resources](#)

OIA guidance for agencies

OIA guidance for agencies

The guiding principle of the Official Information Act is that information must be made available if requested, unless a reason exists under the Act for withholding it.

The Commission is progressively developing a suite of guidance to help agencies meet their obligations under the Act in terms of:

- [Managing OIA requests](#)
- [Managing agency OIA systems and processes.](#)

The Commission is also available to provide advice and assistance to agencies subject to the OIA. [Click here to send us an email.](#)

Managing OIA requests

Guidance for practitioners

The guidance for practitioners covers different aspects of responding to a request for official information with hints and tips to help agencies manage and respond to these. It complements the guidance published by the Office of the Ombudsman.

- [Processing an Official Information Act Request](#)
- [Contacting requesters](#)
- [Minister and Agency Official Information Requests](#)
- [Extensions and the Official Information Act - Section 15A](#)
- [Information Requests Requiring Substantial Collation or Research](#)
- [Transferring Information Requests - Section 14](#)

[OIA guidance for agencies](#)

[OIA Statistics](#)

[Proactive Release](#)

[Capability development toolkit](#)

[Official Information Forum](#)

[Other resources](#)

OIA guidance for agencies (cont.)




Practice notes

The OIA practice notes provide specific guidance on the application of some areas of the OIA.

-  [Draft documents and the OIA](#)

Managing agency OIA systems and processes

The Commission also provides the following guidance on OIA systems and processes:

-  [Agency website guidance](#) outlines how agencies can structure their websites to make it easy for New Zealanders to request information. The guidance includes webpage structure and content, and provides links to [tips for requesting official information](#) and [how agencies will respond to information requests](#) on the Commission's website for agencies to link to.
-  [Proactive release of official information](#) provides guidance on developing internal policies and practices in relation to the proactive release of official information, including responses to requests for information under the Official Information Act. See also [Proactive release](#) .
-  [OIA statistics guidance](#):
 - encourages agencies to publish their OIA statistics with relevant commentary on their websites
 - clarifies which OIA requests should be logged for the purposes of consistent statistics collection and performance reporting
 - encourages agencies to consider and report a range of statistics internally and publicly, beyond those published by the Commission.

For more information on the OIA statistics regularly published for agencies in the State services see [Official Information Act statistics](#) .

OIA Statistics

OIA statistics

Government agencies are committed to openness and transparency in the provision of public services to New Zealanders. The OIA gives New Zealanders the right to access information and is important for ensuring government is open and transparent.

This is why the State Services Commission publishes Official Information Act (OIA) statistics covering Crown entities and government departments subject to the OIA every six months. The Commission is working with the Office of the Ombudsman and government agencies to make more information publicly available and improve compliance with the OIA.

The Commission and the Office of the Ombudsman have published information on different aspects of compliance with the OIA.

OIA statistics for the State services

The Commission has published the sixth set of OIA statistics covering 113 different government agencies who are subject to the Act. Statistics for New Zealand Police and New Zealand Defence Force are not included in the overall statistics. They continue to be reported but are shown separately.

The statistics capture five elements:

- the number of requests completed by agencies between 1 January and 30 June 2019
- the number and proportion of these requests where legislative timeliness requirements were met
- the number of responses proactively published on an agency's website
- OIA complaints to the Ombudsman that were notified to the agency
- final views issued by the Ombudsman where a deficiency was identified.

OIA guidance for agencies

OIA Statistics

Proactive Release

Capability development
toolkit

Official Information Forum

Other resources

OIA Statistics (cont.)

Official Information Act (OIA) statistics by agency

OIA Statistics OIA Notes

Official Information Act (OIA) statistics by agency(1) Public Service Departments

Agency Type

Public Service Depart...

Collection Period

June 2019

Agency Type	Agency	OIA requests completed (2)	OIA requests completed within legislated timeframe	Percent of OIA requests completed within legislated timeframe	OIA request responses published on agency website (3)	Ombudsman complaints notified to the agency (4)	Final opinions by Ombudsman against the agency (5)
Public Service Departments	Crown Law Office	82	82	100.0%	0	4	0
	Department of Conservation	388	353	91.0%	22	10	2
	Department of Corrections	2,617	2,578	98.5%	0	19	1
	Department of Internal Affairs	498	493	99.0%	0	2	0
	Department of the Prime Min..	132	121	91.7%	35	3	1
	Education Review Office	32	32	100.0%	0	0	0
	Government Communications..	44	40	90.9%	0	1	0
	Inland Revenue Department	122	121	99.2%	0	4	1
	Land Information New Zealand	143	138	96.5%	1	1	0
	Ministry for Culture and Herit..	37	36	97.3%	0	3	0
	Ministry for Pacific Peoples	18	18	100.0%	0	0	0

Proactive release

Proactive release of information promotes good government, openness and transparency and fosters public trust and confidence in agencies.

The State Services Commission has published guidance on [Proactive release of official information](#) to assist agencies to develop internal policies and practices in relation to proactive release, including responses to requests for information under the OIA. We have also developed some [practical tips](#) to help agencies put in place the processes needed for publishing completed OIA requests.

The Commissions' reports on [OIA Statistics](#) now include statistics on agencies' proactive publication of responses to official information requests.

Proactive release of Cabinet papers

The Cabinet has agreed a new policy to proactively release Cabinet material as part of its commitment to Open Government.

The new policy applies to the proactive release of all Cabinet and Cabinet committee papers (excluding Appointments and Honours papers) lodged from 1 January 2019. They are to be released and published online, with the approval of the relevant portfolio Minister, no later than 30 business days after final Cabinet decisions have been made unless there is good reason not to publish all or part of the material, or to delay the release. The normal assessments for releasing official information, and a due diligence process to consider potential liability that might arise from publication, must occur prior to proactive release.

Proactive release of Cabinet papers calculator

This calculates the 30 business days within which Cabinet papers are expected to be released and published online. The period between Christmas Day and 20 January doesn't count as business days.

Enter date final Cabinet decisions were made:

OIA guidance for agencies

OIA Statistics

Proactive Release

Capability development
toolkit

Official Information Forum

Other resources

Proactively releasing responses to OIA requests

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

PUBLISHING RESPONSES TO OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT REQUESTS ON AGENCY WEBSITES

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION
Te Komihana o Nga Tari Kawanatanga



The principle of availability underpins the proactive release of responses to OIA requests

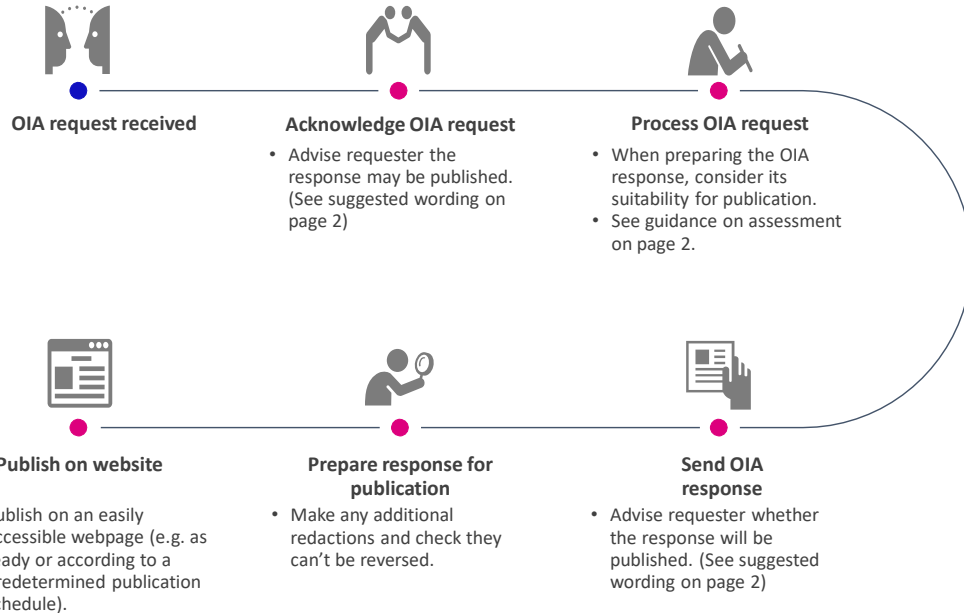
One of the key purposes of the Official Information Act is to make information more freely available, which promotes good government and trust and confidence in the State services. Proactively releasing completed OIA requests that may be of interest to the wider public is easy to do. It helps reduce the need for individuals to make requests for information and it can reduce the work for agencies in responding to requests.

This information sheet is to help you get ready to publish information that has already been released to an individual requester under the OIA. It supports the high level [guidance](#) we issued in 2017.



Did you know the SSC website has information for OIA requesters that your agency website can link directly to?

<http://www.ssc.govt.nz/official-information-act-requests>



Reduce time and effort by preparing for proactive release in the processing of the OIA request

- **If considering proactive release separately from processing the OIA request**
 - Assess the response for any risks of releasing it more widely (see page 2).
 - Good record keeping is important, particularly for any additional redactions as this makes it easier to verify what was done and why in the future. Also remember to update the security classification of any documents and internal records where the classification has changed.
- **Remember**
 - Also consult with agencies on any information that relates to them as they will need to do their own assessment.
 - If a complaint to the Ombudsman has changed the OIA response, update the information that was proactively released.

Assessment:

A response to an OIA request will have already taken into account the withholding grounds in the OIA. However, the protections in section 48 of the OIA do not extend to the proactive publication of information, even if the information has previously been released to a requester under the OIA. Before publishing the same information, the following questions should form part of your assessment process, in addition to any other considerations relevant to the types of information your agency manages:

KEY QUESTION		WHAT TO CONSIDER
Suitability for publication	Is there likely to be public interest in the information released to the requester?	Consider whether there is wider interest in the topic, and its suitability for publication more generally. Consider whether it is appropriate to charge a requester for the information if it is likely to be proactively released.
Privacy	Is there a privacy interest in the information proposed for release?	Consider whether there is a need to redact information to protect personal privacy and/or whether the information should be released at all. Consult with all individuals/companies named on any documents proposed for release (even if it is not proposed to release their name). Refer to Section 6 and Part 4 of the Privacy Act 1993, the Office of the Privacy Commissioner Codes of practice that become law and other guidance including A quick tour of the privacy principles .
Contractual obligations	Is there a contractual interest in the information proposed for release?	Consider whether there is a need to redact information to protect contractual obligations and/or whether the information should be released at all.
Copyright	Is any of the material proposed for release subject to copyright?	If the material proposed for release is the creative work of others, their trademarks, or certain confidential business information, the owner of the information must give permission before it can be published. New Zealand Government Open Access and Licensing framework (NZGOAL) provides guidance for releasing copyright works and non-copyright material for re-use by others.
Defamation	Does the information proposed for release say or do something that may harm the reputation of another person, group, or organisation?	Ensure that the risks of defamation are understood and that material is thoroughly assessed for this risk when considering information for publication. Seek legal advice.
Other contextual information	Does any other information need to be released with the OIA response to place it in the proper context?	Consider linking the response to other related information already on your agency website, or proactively releasing additional information.

Sample wording for template letters:

Acknowledgement template

Our letter notifying you of our decision on your request will confirm if we intend to publish the letter (with your personal information removed) and any related documents on the [name of agency]'s website.

Consultation correspondence (amend based on whether the response is intended to be published or not)

Please note that we intend to publish our response to this official information request (with the requestor's personal information removed) on the [name of agency]'s website. OR

Please note that we do not intend to publish our response to this official information request.

Response template (amend based on whether the response is intended to be published or not)

Please note that we intend to publish this letter (with your personal information removed) [and enclosed documents] on the [name of agency]'s website. OR

Please note that we do not intend to publish our response to your official information request.

Recording decisions for withholding information:

Recording reasons helps to ensure that all relevant factors have been taken into account, the decision is soundly based, and to enable future verification of what was done and why. It should include:

- ✓ The name and position of the decision-maker.
- ✓ The decision made.
- ✓ The date of the decision.
- ✓ A reference to any legislative authority under which the decision was made.
- ✓ A reference to any relevant legislative, policy or procedural requirements for the decision making process, and the relevant steps taken by the decision maker in that respect.
- ✓ A reference to the evidence considered and the key facts taken into account.
- ✓ An explanation of why the decision was made.

See the Ombudsman's guidance on [Good decision making](#).

Capability development toolkit

The official information capability development toolkit was developed to help agencies review their capability to manage official information and comply with the letter and spirit of the Official Information Act.

It is based on five domains of capability which together build and strengthen commitment to the principles of openness and transparency.



The tool is designed to encourage conversations about what good looks like in an agency's particular context, and the current state of the agency's official information capability, including its strengths, weaknesses and improvement strategies.

Different versions of the tool have been designed to be used in a number of ways and with different audiences.

The choice of which version of the tool to use will depend on the situation and the specific agency's context, including the volume and complexity of OIA requests it receives.

OIA guidance for agencies

OIA Statistics

Proactive Release

Capability development toolkit

Official Information Forum

Other resources

Case studies and other resources

Case studies

A series of case studies is being developed to highlight the different approaches agencies take to organising how they manage OIA requests. Links to these are provided below.

- [Ministry of Education – Centralising the OIA function \(162KB, PDF\)](#)
With Supporting Documents
 - [Ministry of Education OIA Process diagram \(1.4MB, PDF\)](#)
 - [RASCI Matrix \(153KB, PDF\)](#)
- [Electricity Authority - Proactively releasing extensive industry data and information \(213 KB, PDF\)](#)

Training resources

This introductory training resource provides a basic introduction to the Official Information Act (OIA) for agencies' internal use.

- [OIA training presentation \(600 KB, PPT\)](#)
- [OIA training workbook \(959 KB, DOCX\)](#)

Other resources

- [Official Information Act 1982](#)
- [Open Government Partnership New Zealand](#)
- [Office of the Ombudsman](#)

[OIA guidance for agencies](#)

[OIA Statistics](#)

[Proactive Release](#)

[Capability development toolkit](#)

[Official Information Forum](#)

[Other resources](#)

Official Information Forum

- The Official Information Forum is an opportunity for agency leaders and practitioners to come together to discuss official information practices, issues and to learn from each other.
- The Official Information Forum is open to staff from all State sector agencies subject to the Official Information Act 1982.
- They are generally run in two streams: one for agency practitioners and one for agency leaders.
- The Practitioners' Official Information Forum focuses on day-to-day issues of implementing the Act while the Leaders' Official Information Forum focuses on leadership issues and driving agency change.

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Documents from previous OIA Forums

Information is published here after each meeting.

- [📄 24 May 2017 – Practitioners' forum](#)
- 14 August 2017 – Leaders' forum on proactive release
 - [📄 Agenda and speaking notes \(243KB PDF\)](#)
 - [📄 Presentation on proactive release of information \(452KB PDF\)](#)
 - [📄 Summary of feedback from the forum \(593KB PDF\)](#)
- 23 November 2017 – Practitioners' forum on new OIA guidance and the capability development toolkit
 - [📄 Agenda and speaking notes \(264KB PDF\)](#)
 - [📄 Presentation on OIA guidance \(581KB PDF\)](#)
 - [📄 Presentation on the official information capability development toolkit \(768KB PDF\)](#)
 - [📄 Presentation on learning needs survey \(478KB PDF\)](#)
 - [📄 Update from the Office of the Ombudsman \(308KB PDF\)](#)

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Here to help

- If you need advice or assistance contact the team on OIAForum@ssc.govt.nz
- Or check out the online resources: <http://ssc.govt.nz/official-information>

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION
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Break

STATE SERVICES COMMISSION
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Panel Discussion

Gareth Derby – Office of the Ombudsman
Kelly Bailey – Ministry for Primary Industries
Nick Allan - Ministry of Health
Lee Hodgson – NZ Police

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Final questions?

Ideas for next year's forum?