



New Zealand House of Representatives
Te Whare Māngai o Aotearoa

Social Services and Community Committee

Komiti Whiriwhiri Take Ratonga Pāpori, Take Hapori

54th Parliament
September 2026

**Second scrutiny activities report for the
54th Parliament—Social Services and
Community Committee**

Presented to the House of Representatives
by Joseph Mooney, Chairperson

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Second scrutiny activities report for the 54th Parliament

Recommendation

The Social Services and Community Committee recommends that the House take note of its second scrutiny activities report for the 54th Parliament.

About scrutiny activities reports

This is our second scrutiny activities report for the Parliament. These reports set out the work that select committees have done to scrutinise the executive branch of government. They are part of the package of changes adopted by the House in August 2023 aimed at improving select committee scrutiny of the executive.

Select committees are required to make at least two scrutiny activities reports a term, one each in the second and third years of a Parliament. The Review of Standing Orders 2023 said scrutiny activities reports should inform the House about the implementation of the committee's scrutiny plan and equip the Standing Orders Committee to monitor and evaluate how the changes are operating.

The incoming committees of the next Parliament (the 55th) are another audience for these reports. Incoming committees will be able to draw on our reflections and experiences when making their own decisions about financial scrutiny. Ideally, these reports will also enable continuous scrutiny of key matters across parliamentary terms.

Time spent on scrutiny business

The Review of Standing Orders 2023 said the amount of time each committee spends hearing evidence on both annual reviews and Estimates should at least double. While longer hearings do not automatically improve the quality of scrutiny, there cannot be effective scrutiny without sufficient time for members to develop sustained lines of questioning.

Due to the subject matter of our committee, we are responsible for the scrutiny of a large number of Votes and agencies. We are allocated ten Votes and two appropriations within other Votes. We are allocated 26 entities for annual reviews.

The following tables compare the total amount of time the previous Social Services and Community Committee resolved to spend on scrutiny hearings in the 53rd Parliament with the actual time we spent on hearings this Parliament. They show that we have held longer hearings this Parliament.

Total combined length of Estimates hearings

53rd Parliament			54th Parliament ¹		
2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27
8 hours	8 hours	8 hours and 10 minutes	11 hours and 24 minutes	9 hours and 50 minutes	9 hours 26 minutes
Average = 8 hours and 3 minutes			Average = 10 hours and 14 minutes		

The average time the Social Services and Community Committee allocated to each round of Estimates hearings in the 53rd Parliament was 8 hours and 3 minutes. We spent an average of 10 hours and 14 minutes in the current Parliament, **an increase of 27.1 percent**.

Appendix B disaggregates by Vote the total time we spent on Estimates hearings.

Total combined length of annual review hearings

53rd Parliament			54th Parliament		
2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
11 hours and 5 minutes	10 hours	11 hours and 55 minutes	12 hours and 36 minutes	23 hours and 8 minutes	16 hours and 19 minutes
Average = 11 hours			Average = 17 hours and 21 minutes		

The average time the Social Services and Community Committee allocated to each round of annual review hearings in the 53rd Parliament was 11 hours. This compares with an average of 17 hours and 21 minutes spent in the current Parliament, **an increase of 57.7 percent**. Appendix C disaggregates the total time we spent on annual review hearings according to entity. Appendix D lists the time we spent hearing from Ministers for the annual reviews of specific entities.

Amendments to our scrutiny plans for annual reviews

When we presented our initial scrutiny plan, we did not set any specific times for our hearings for the next two years.² This was so that we could reflect on how our approach to the initial rounds had worked, and to accommodate any significant changes to funding arrangements in the Government's first budget. For annual reviews we determined the type of annual review we intended to hold with each agency: in-depth, standard, review briefing, or pro forma.

The time we were able to spend on scrutiny of the 2023/24 annual reviews was significantly longer than other years. Because we had spent substantial time that year, we shortened some hearing lengths considerably in 2024/25, including choosing not to hear from some entities. We considered that we did not need to hear from some entities again during the Parliamentary term as we had no concerns about their performance.

¹ We allocated the length of our Estimates hearings for 2024/25 in our [scrutiny activities plan](#), and for 2025/26 in our [first scrutiny activities report](#). We did not allocate timings in advance for 2026/27. We resolved for a combined length of hearing of 8 hours in April and May 2026.

² Our scrutiny plan made in May 2024 is available on [the Parliament website](#).

We were able to meet with each of the entities we are responsible for examining during this Parliament. There were only four we met with once, the rest we spoke to multiple times. We recommend that the next committee consider which agencies have not been scrutinised in as much depth or as frequently this Parliament when setting its scrutiny plan.

Overall reflections on scrutiny procedures

Managing scrutiny time

As noted above, our committee has a heavy workload, with 26 entities allocated to us for annual review. We consider it important to take the time to scrutinise agencies thoroughly where possible. We conducted over 23 hours of hearings in the 2023/24 annual review round. However, this required tight scheduling to be able to fit all the hearings in. We met for almost 25 hours in the December 2024 scrutiny week, which included time for us to be briefed ahead of each hearing. We found this busy schedule put strain on the quality of scrutiny possible.

We have reflected on other approaches that could ensure entities are held to account. The next committee may wish to consider whether a more sectoral approach would be helpful. For example, grouping entities by function and reviewing them together. Overall, looking across the term and making sure there is not too much scheduled into any one period would advantage the next committee. Review briefings could be useful, as well as the allowance under the Standing Orders of not needing to do more than one review briefing per term for some of the smaller entities.

Availability of Ministers for Estimates hearings

Speakers' Ruling 140/3 says "our expectation is that both Ministers and public sector leaders will make themselves unreservedly available during scrutiny weeks". In our latest round of scrutiny, for Estimates 2026/27, some of us do not consider that all Ministers acted fully in the spirit of this ruling. Having sufficient time to hear from Ministers is vital for our understanding of the money allocated in the Budget, and our role in holding the Government to account. For instance, if the Vote we are examining would fund an independent agency, hearing from the Minister responsible for that Vote is still more relevant than the chief executive of that agency. We also note that a committee's decision on hearing times may change from year to year. We would request that Ministers be mindful of this. Our scrutiny was not greatly affected this time, but we wish to emphasise the importance of Ministers' availability for any future Government.

Estimates debate time

While not strictly a select committee matter, we wish to comment on the management of time in the Estimates debate in the House. This debate is generally divided into portfolios as determined by the Business Committee, and tends to follow select committee subject portfolios. In the consideration of the Appropriation (2026/27 Estimates) Bill, we noted that some Ministers had their time cut short due to previous Ministers' speeches running long. We felt that this meant that there was insufficient time for us to question some Ministers in the House. We would encourage the Whips and Ministers in the chair to ensure there is better time management.

Reflections on our scrutiny priorities

The term “scrutiny priorities” refers to the most important topics, issues, and aims the committee has in conducting scrutiny of the executive. Our scrutiny plan contained several scrutiny priorities, reflected below. (Their order is not a comment on their relative importance.)

- **Cross-agency collaboration in the social sector**—this includes collaborative work such as the Oranga Tamariki Action Plan and the Social Wellbeing Board’s activities.
- **Delivery of services by third parties**—how services provided by third parties to government agencies are implemented and financed.
- **Government targets**—agencies’ work to meet targets set by the Government for the public sector. This is mostly relevant to Oranga Tamariki—Ministry for Children, the Ministry of Social Development, and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development.
- **System leadership and system stewardship**—the role of chief executives in stewarding and maintaining the sector systems that they oversee.
- **Organisation-specific scrutiny priorities:**
 - **Housing sector agencies**—the progress these agencies make to develop systems in line with government objectives and match housing supply to need.
 - **Media sector agencies**—issues faced by the sector, and how media agencies may be able to work together.
 - **Ministry for Culture and Heritage**—how the ministry manages relationships, the sector’s long-term sustainability, funding systems, and performance reporting.
 - **Ministry of Social Development**—changes to service delivery through its Te Pae Tawhiti transformation programme.
 - **Oranga Tamariki—Ministry for Children**—its strategy for improving children’s wellbeing, the Oranga Tamariki Action Plan, and its shift to give its external providers more decision-making power.
 - **Sport and Recreation New Zealand**—progress against its strategic direction and outcomes framework.

We raised issues connected to these scrutiny priorities throughout our annual reviews and Estimates hearings. Our reports, which are available on the Parliament website, reflect on the discussions we had with Ministers and entities. Some of these themes also came up in other items of business, for example, the delivery of services by third parties was scrutinised in our work on the *Report of the Controller and Auditor-General, Oranga Tamariki: Inquiry into procurement and contract management* (discussed further below).

Reflecting on our scrutiny priorities, the number of entities allocated for scrutiny and events that occurred during the term meant that scrutiny covered a wider range of topics than just our intended priorities. One of the challenges of this committee’s subject matter is that it is very broad and there is a desire to ensure everything is covered. The emerging themes below came out of the priorities we initially set, which in some cases morphed in a slightly different direction or with a different focus as our scrutiny work progressed.

While our scrutiny focus did move beyond these priorities, we recommend that the next committee choose three or four topics to apply to particular entities, and keep them front of mind.

Potential future scrutiny priorities

Several topics emerged as recurring themes throughout our scrutiny activities this Parliament, which in some ways stemmed from our initial priorities. We chose to explore some of these further through self-initiated work, as explained further in the following section. We suggest that the Social Services and Community Committee of the next Parliament consider adopting some of these themes as its scrutiny priorities.

Child wellbeing

Much of the scrutiny work allocated to our committee required us to understand the broader child wellbeing system. This includes the entities designated as Children's Agencies under the Children's Act 2014, in particular Oranga Tamariki and the Ministry of Social Development, as well as the other children-related entities like Mana Mokopuna | the Children's Commissioner and the Independent Children's Monitor. We felt the roles and responsibilities in the different agencies were not always easy to distinguish, particularly in relation to the prevention of harm and hardship for children. We opened a briefing on this broader theme in September 2025, but an increased legislative scrutiny workload over 2026 meant we did not make much progress on it. We encourage the next Social Services and Community Committee to work to understand the roles and responsibilities across the child wellbeing system early in the next parliamentary term, so that scrutiny of these entities can be clear, with both entities and Ministers held to account.

We also discussed the 2022 report of Dame Karen Poutasi several times in our scrutiny hearings. The report reviewed the cross-agency response to child harm, and found that there were critical gaps in the system. In Budget 2026 a new appropriation was added, *Dame Karen Poutasi response – Strengthening the Safety Nets to Identify and Respond to Children at Risk of Harm*. This appropriation is for \$77.1 million across Vote Education, Vote Health, Vote Oranga Tamariki, and Vote Social Development. In our 2026/27 Estimates hearing with the Minister for Social Development and Employment, she told us that she was the Minister responsible for the appropriation, but that no single agency was responsible. Given that multi-agency working was part of the problem described in the report, we consider it important that ownership is taken to ensure that improvements are made. Tracking the outcomes of this funding over the next few years will be vital.

Measurement of performance—outcomes versus outputs

One of our key concerns is that there tends to be a focus on measuring and reporting activities (outputs), rather than outcomes. Our consideration of agencies with responsibility for matters of child wellbeing provides a clear example of this. As outlined in our 2026/27 Estimates for Vote Oranga Tamariki, we have concerns that Oranga Tamariki reports primarily on measurements of activities or outputs, rather than outcomes for children.³ For instance, measuring how many social worker visits have occurred or whether a plan has been established does not indicate whether a child's overall wellbeing has improved.

³ All our reports for the 2026/27 Estimates round are available on [the Parliament website](#).

This is a trend we have noticed in many of the agencies we scrutinise. We encourage the next committee to continue to monitor reporting on outcomes, and push entities to improve how they measure the effectiveness of their work.

Social investment

Continuing the theme of seeking outcomes over outputs, we were particularly interested in the work of the Social Investment Agency (SIA), and how they are involved in achieving good outcomes across the social sector. Our scrutiny activities involved conversations with the agency, and the Minister for Social Investment. In our 2026/27 Estimates hearing, the Minister said that the vision behind the social investment approach is to “move away from a fragmented, output-focused social services system to one that invests earlier, uses evidence better, and backs communities to deliver results”.

We support the Minister’s vision, and acknowledged the quantum of work required to achieve this kind of investment. It will require deep collaboration from multiple agencies and sectors, and a cultural change and the development of new tools to encourage this level of information sharing. To support a better level of decision making and investment, we suggest a result-based framework could be used, and benchmarking data would be invaluable to track progress.

We are hopeful the work underway will result in clear, measured outcomes for children and families. We encourage the next committee to continue to ask questions of the Minister and relevant agencies to track the progress of this important work.

Use of data by government agencies

Our interest in the social investment approach also relates to our interest in how data is collected and used across the social sector. We heard from different agencies about how they have used, or are looking to better use, the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI). We had a briefing from Stats NZ | Tataurangi Aotearoa in late 2025. We wanted to understand:

- how the IDI system works
- the relevance of the data in the social sector (including with reference to child wellbeing and an aging population)
- how agencies work together to provide data on vulnerable populations.

We heard that collecting good data remains a challenge in different sectors, especially health. We understand that there are challenges in data sharing and ensuring all requirements for handling personal data are met, but as above, we consider that more collaboration is needed.

We found the briefing from Stats NZ useful and would recommend the new committee familiarise itself with the IDI early in the term. We would encourage the next committee to continue to ask questions about how agencies are working together to form a coherent, useful data set. We encourage the next committee to continue to encourage the health sector to share data in a more fulsome way.

Scrutiny of large digital projects

We heard from a number of entities throughout scrutiny hearings that they were spending money on large digital projects. We recommend that updates be requested from entities about large digital projects, and any significant spend on technology improvements. Updates could include reports or briefings on progress made, significant changes or developments to the project scope, and how these relate to wider Digitising Government goals.

We have also been interested in the emerging use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) by different agencies. The next committee may like to continue these discussions, to scrutinise both the opportunities available and risks that may need to be managed. We considered inviting the Minister for the Public Service and Digitising Government to a hearing, which the next committee might like to do.

Foreign interference

A recurring theme in our hearings with the Minister and the Ministry for Ethnic Communities was the increasing threat of foreign interference. We were interested to hear how agencies that work in the social sector were involved in the “first line of defence” against this. We heard how ethnic communities can be targeted, harassed, and monitored. Foreign states may try to prevent their overseas communities from developing or expressing certain views. We are particularly concerned about foreign militaries using professional networking sites and online job platforms to gain sensitive information from New Zealanders. It would be useful to continue to track government work to educate communities and encourage reporting of instances of foreign interference.

Reflections on self-initiated and other work

As part of our scrutiny of the executive, we have also been referred legislation, opened briefings and inquiries, and considered the reports of the Controller and Auditor-General and the Ombudsman.

Legislative workload

In our first scrutiny activities report we mentioned that the committee had a high legislative workload. From the start of the Parliament in December 2023 to May 2025 we were referred 7 bills, several of which were of high public interest. Since May 2025, we have been referred 12 bills.

Some of the bills we received to scrutinise had shortened timeframes; less than six months. This put pressure on our ability to seek as much evidence or advice as we would have liked. For example, while additional meetings were held over a few weeks to consider the Disability Support Services Bill, we were not quite able to hear from all submitters who requested to make an oral submission. Similarly, the very short turn around on the Social Security (Accident Compensation and Calculation of Weekly Income) Amendment Bill meant submitters only had one day to provide submissions, and we did not have sufficient time to seek further advice on matters that required more detailed analysis. We also have not been able to make as much progress on some Members’ bills as we would have liked.

Private bills for the amendment of charitable trusts

Private bills are a specific type of primary legislation, different to Government bills or Members' bills. Private bills are promoted by a person or body of persons for the particular interest of that person or body. They are relatively unusual, for example in the 52nd Parliament there was only one private bill. We considered four private bills this Parliament, each amending charitable trusts.

We note the Charitable Trusts Act 1957 enables a trust to apply to the High Court to vary its charitable purposes or administrative practices. In these cases, however, the private Acts related to these trusts meant the court was not able to make the changes, and the amendments required an Act of Parliament.

We do not consider subject select committees to always be the most appropriate place to scrutinise legislation related to charitable trusts, particularly given the overall scrutiny workload. While we were able to provide useful amendments to the bills we considered, it did not seem an efficient approach to managing trust variations. We encourage alternative approaches within Parliament for the handling of the scrutiny of charitable trusts' private bills, especially where there is clear consensus in the community the bill relates to.

Further, thought could be given to broader legislation providing the High Court with jurisdiction to approve changes to trusts under Part 3 of the Charitable Trusts Act 1957. We would want to make sure smaller charitable organisations would not be disadvantaged by a different approach. Costs to time and resources to the different parties would need to be assessed.

Briefings

We did not have much time to conduct self-initiated work in the first half of the Parliament, given the legislative and scrutiny work we were referred. Since our last scrutiny activities report in May 2025, we opened seven briefings. A subsequent uptick in the legislative work, our financial scrutiny workload, and truncated meeting time due to extended House hours mean we have not been able to conduct as much work on some of these as we would have liked. We encourage the next committee to take up some of this work. Our currently open self-initiated briefings are:

- **Briefing on FinCap 2026**—FinCap (National Building Financial Capability Charitable Trust) asked to brief us further on its work. We spoke to the charity about its work in May 2026, having previously heard from FinCap in May 2024. We are writing to the Minister about matters raised, including concerns around the use of attachment orders. The Minister is unlikely to have time to respond this Parliament and we expect the next committee to consider the Minister's response. We strongly encourage the committee of the 55th Parliament to continue looking into problems posed by attachment orders.
- **Briefing on the child wellbeing system**—we opened this briefing to examine the responsibilities and overlapping tasks of agencies who support child wellbeing (see above). We encourage the next committee to continue this work, as it will assist in scrutiny of the relevant agencies. We also recently received a request from Barnardos Aotearoa to present its work to the committee, along with its proposals for children and families most in need. While we have not had the opportunity to take up this offer, that may also be something the next committee would like to do.

- **Briefing on the Integrated Data Infrastructure**—the IDI is a data research product that contains information about people and households, used by government for service planning and delivery (see above). We encourage the next committee to build an understanding of the IDI early in the term.
- **Briefing on New Zealand's ageing population**—we opened this briefing in October 2025 to understand the effects an ageing population would have on social security. We heard from submitters including the Retirement Commissioner and the Helen Clark Foundation. Stats NZ provided evidence on its long-term population projections. This item of business focussed on building our understanding of the issues. The next committee may like to continue with this work, and move to examine solutions or responses to some of the systemic issues stemming from an aging population.
- **Briefing on the treatment of de facto relationships under New Zealand's social security legislation**—we opened this briefing in April 2026 to look into the Ministry of Social Development's approach to redirecting or splitting disability-related payments when a couple is not financially independent. With other work pressures we were unable to do much work on this briefing as we would have liked. We have recently requested further information from the Minister on this matter. We suggest that the next committee may like to follow up on this issue, and make any recommendations as appropriate.

Reports of Officers of Parliament

Reports by Officers of Parliament may be referred to subject committees depending on their content. This Parliament we were referred six reports by the Controller and Auditor-General and the Ombudsman. One related to our scrutiny priorities.

Report of the Controller and Auditor-General, Oranga Tamariki: Inquiry into procurement and contract management

The Auditor-General published its report on Oranga Tamariki's management of its procurement and contracts in May 2025.⁴ The report found that contracting issues had "significantly harmed trust and confidence". We held hearings with the Office of the Auditor-General, Oranga Tamariki, the Independent Children's Monitor | Aroturuki Tamariki, and the Children's Commissioner | Mana Mokopuna. We discussed Oranga Tamariki's plans for improvement, and followed up on this progress in our 2024/25 annual review hearing.

2025/26 Annual reviews

The Standing Orders Committee wrote to all subject select committees on 20 May 2026. The letter encouraged committees to make recommendations to the incoming committees of the next Parliament about which entities should be prioritised for hearings in the 2025/26 round of annual reviews. The letter noted that the timing of the 2026 General Election will mean that the 2025/26 round of annual reviews will be compressed, and committees will not be able to hear from every entity. The letter also said it would benefit incoming committees to be able to draw on the experience of past committees.

⁴ [Report of the Controller and Auditor-General, Oranga Tamariki: Inquiry into procurement and contract management.](#)

Accordingly, we suggest that the Social Services and Community Committee of the 55th Parliament hear from:

- the Ministry of Social Development—due to the significance of the ministry’s work and the amount of funding it is allocated
- Oranga Tamariki—to continue to scrutinise whether child wellbeing and reporting outcomes improve
- Creative New Zealand—to track the progress and effect of the new regional funding model.

We do not yet know if the Ministry for Cities, Environment, Regions and Transport will be reviewed by the Social Services and Community Committee. However, if the housing function is allocated to this committee, its annual review scrutiny could be combined with that of Kāinga Ora.

A note of thanks

We rely on the diligent work of advisers and our committee staff. Reflecting on our activities this Parliament has emphasised to us the amount of work that is done to support us. We thank government advisers for their timely reports and memos, and for their flexibility to attend meetings. We thank our committee staff for their work juggling the demands of our workload and their efforts to keep us, advisers, and the public appropriately informed. We wish to extend particular thanks to the writers who have supported us to manage the quantity of reports required by financial scrutiny rounds.

Appendix A—Procedure and membership

Committee procedure

We met between 5 August and 2 September 2026 to prepare this scrutiny activities report. We received advice from the Audit Office and the Office of the Clerk.

Committee members

Joseph Mooney (Chairperson)

Jamie Arbuckle

Kahurangi Carter

Dana Kirkpatrick

Laura McClure

Hon Willow-Jean Prime

Maureen Pugh

Helen White

Mariameno Kapa-Kingi also participated in our consideration.

Appendix B—Time spent on Estimates hearings

	2024/25 Estimates	2025/26 Estimates	2026/27 Estimates
Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage			
Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage	43 mins	59 mins ¹	60 mins
Minister for Media and Communications	55 mins		
Vote Housing and Urban Development & Appropriations within Vote Building and Construction			
Minister of Housing	97 mins	100 mins	101 mins
Associate Minister of Housing (Social Housing)	24 mins		
Vote Disabled People & Vote Disability Support Services ²			
Minster for Disability Issues	n/a	60 mins	60 mins
Vote Oranga Tamariki			
Minister for Children	78 mins	80 mins	82 mins
Vote Pacific Peoples			
Minister for Pacific Peoples	30 mins	20 mins	21 mins
Vote Social Development			
Minister for Social Development and Employment	90 mins	90 mins	90 mins
Associate Minister for Social Development and Employment	15 mins ³	16 mins ³	14 mins ³
Associate Minister of Housing	n/a	16 mins ³	0 mins
Minister for Disability Issues ²	58 mins	n/a	n/a
Minister for Seniors	20 mins	15 mins	0 mins
Minister for Youth	31 mins	15 mins	0 mins

	2024/25 Estimates	2025/26 Estimates	2026/27 Estimates
Vote Social Investment			
Minister for Social Investment	16 mins	43 mins	36 mins
Vote Sport and Recreation			
Minister for Sport and Recreation	28 mins	29 mins	30 mins
Vote Women			
Minister for Women	28 mins	15 mins	20 mins
Appropriations within Vote Internal Affairs that are the responsibility of the Minister for the Community and Voluntary Sector, and the Minister for Ethnic Communities			
Minister for the Community and Voluntary Sector	26 mins	30 mins	19 mins
Minister for Ethnic Communities	30 mins	19 mins	32 mins
Appropriations within Vote Education Review Office related to the Independent Children's Monitor			
Minister for Social Development and Employment	30 mins	15 mins	15 mins
Total	11 hrs 24 mins	9 hrs 50 mins	9 hrs 26 mins

¹ Hon Paul Goldsmith is the Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage and the Minister for Media and Communications, so we decided to hold a joint hearing with him for Vote Arts, Culture and Heritage.

² Vote Disabled People and Vote Disability Support Services were new votes introduced in Budget 2025.

³ We decided to invite the Associate Minister for Social Development and Employment to appear during the final 15 minutes of the hearing with the Minister for Social Development and Employment. In the 2026/27 Estimates hearing, we invited her for the first 15 minutes.

Appendix C—Time spent on annual review hearings

	2022/23 annual reviews		2023/24 annual reviews		2024/25 annual reviews	
Organisation	Type of review	Length of hearing	Type of review	Length of hearing	Type of review	Length of hearing
Arts Council of New Zealand Toi Aotearoa	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	57 mins	Pro forma	n/a
Broadcasting Commission	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	31 mins	Pro forma	n/a
Children's Commissioner ⁵	Standard	38 mins ¹	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	32 mins
Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission ³	Pro forma	n/a	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	45 mins
Heritage New Zealand Pouhere Taonga	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	29 mins	Pro forma	n/a
Independent Children's Monitor Aroturuki Tamariki	Standard	38 mins ¹	Standard	57 mins	Standard	33 mins
Kāinga Ora—Homes and Communities	Standard	159 mins ²	Standard	114 mins	Standard	111 mins
Ministry for Culture and Heritage	Pro forma	n/a	In-depth	62 mins	Pro forma	n/a
Ministry of Disabled People	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	88 mins	Standard	66 mins
Ministry for Ethnic Communities	Standard	38 mins	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	45 mins
Ministry for Pacific Peoples	Standard	39 mins	Standard	55 mins	Standard	38 mins
Ministry for Women	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	49 mins	Standard	60 mins
Ministry of Housing and Urban Development	Standard	83 mins ²	In-depth	156 mins	Standard	62 mins
Ministry of Social Development	In-depth	170 mins	In-depth	204 mins	In-depth	153 mins
Museum of New Zealand Te Papa Tongarewa Board	Pro forma	n/a	Briefing	34 mins	Pro forma	n/a
New Zealand Artificial Limb Service	Briefing	20 mins	Pro forma	n/a	Pro forma	n/a

Organisation	2022/23 annual reviews		2023/24 annual reviews		2024/25 annual reviews	
	Type of review	Length of hearing	Type of review	Length of hearing	Type of review	Length of hearing
New Zealand Film Commission	Briefing	45 mins ⁴	Pro forma	n/a	Pro forma	n/a
New Zealand Lotteries Commission	Standard	25 mins	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	27 mins
New Zealand Symphony Orchestra	Briefing	34 mins	Pro forma	n/a	Pro forma	n/a
Oranga Tamariki—Ministry for Children	Standard	128 mins ¹	In-depth	208 mins	Standard	127 mins
Radio New Zealand Limited	Briefing	45 mins ⁴	Standard	30 mins	Pro forma	n/a
Social Investment Agency	Pro forma	n/a	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	65 mins
Social Workers Registration Board	Pro forma	n/a	Briefing	37 mins	Pro forma	n/a
Sport and Recreation New Zealand	Pro forma	n/a	Standard	28 mins	Standard	35 mins
Tāmaki Redevelopment Company Limited	Standard	83 mins ²	Pro forma	n/a	Pro forma	n/a
Television New Zealand Limited	Briefing	45 mins ⁴	Standard	31 mins	Pro forma	n/a
Total time	10 hrs 58 mins		21 hrs 10 mins		14 hrs 59 mins	

¹ The 2022/23 children's sector hearing was a combined hearing, with Oranga Tamariki appearing by itself for 90 minutes before being joined by the Children and Young People's Commission and the Independent Children's Monitor Aroturuki Tamariki for the final 38 minutes.

² The 2022/23 housing sector hearing was a combined hearing, with Kāinga Ora appearing for 76 minutes before being joined by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development and Tāmaki Redevelopment Company Limited for the final 83 minutes.

³ Under the Integrity Sport and Recreation Act 2023, the Integrity Sport and Recreation Commission began operations on 1 July 2024. Drug Free Sport New Zealand, which was previously reviewed by this committee, was disestablished on 1 July 2024 and its functions folded into the Commission.

⁴ The 2022/23 review briefing hearing for the media and broadcasting sector entities (New Zealand Film Commission, Radio New Zealand, and Television New Zealand) was a combined hearing.

⁵ The Children's Commissioner formerly operated as the Children and Young People's Commission.

Appendix D—Annual review hearings with Ministers

		2022/23 annual reviews	2023/24 annual reviews	2024/25 annual reviews
Minister (Name + portfolios)	Annual review entity	Actual length of hearing	Actual length of hearing	Actual length of hearing
Hon Karen Chhour Minister for Children	Children's sector	26 mins ¹	27 mins	31 mins
Hon Chris Bishop Minister of Housing	Housing sector	34 mins	33 mins ²	30 mins ²
Hon Louise Upston Minister for Social Development and Employment	Ministry of Social Development	19 mins ¹	25 mins	19 mins ¹
Hon Paul Goldsmith Minister for Arts, Culture and Heritage & Minister for Media and Communications	Arts and broadcasting sectors	n/a	33 mins	n/a
Hon Melissa Lee Minister for Ethnic Communities	Ministry for Ethnic Communities	19 mins ¹	n/a	n/a
Total time		1 hr 38 mins	1 hr 58 mins	1 hr 20 mins

¹ Hearings with these Ministers were held during the annual review hearings of the associated entity or entities.

² The Minister of Housing was joined by the Associate Minister for these hearings.