

Machinery of Government

1. Untitled Scene

1.1 Opening slide



1.2 Introduction



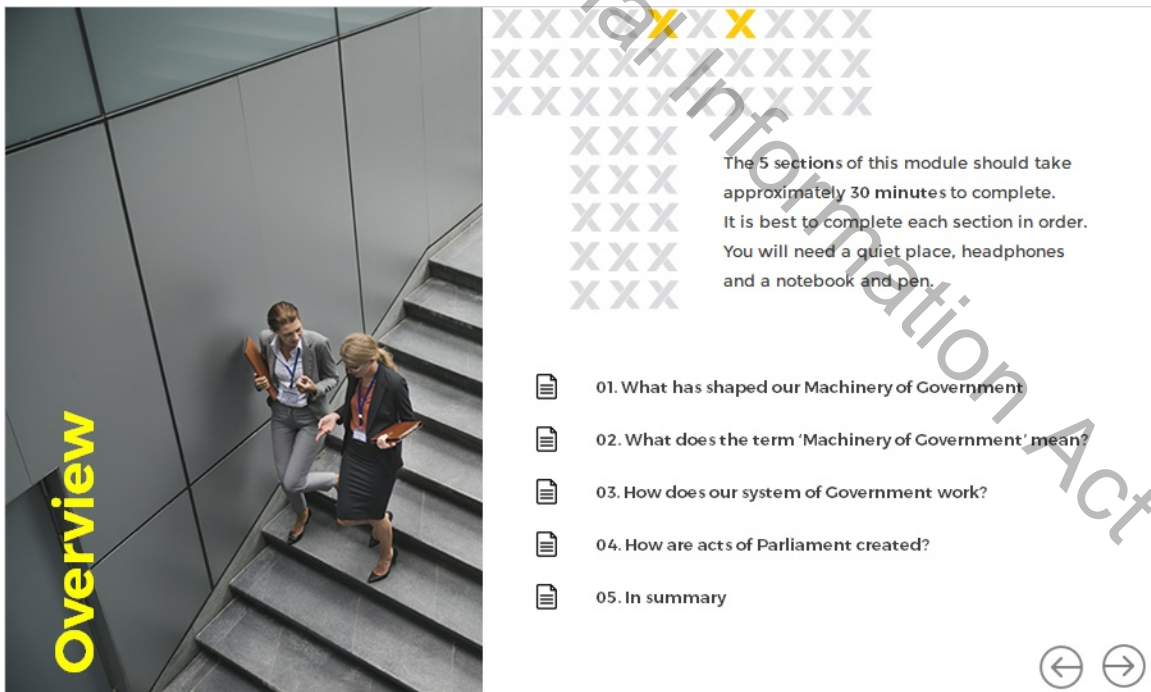
This module provides you with an overview of New Zealand's parliamentary system, an understanding of the Ministry's role in the public sector and how your role within the Ministry fits into the picture.

At the end of this module you should:

- have an understanding of the structure and processes of our government
- be aware of boundaries for public servants and their involvement (media, issues, schools)
- gain knowledge of the Acts that support your communication with Cabinet Ministers
- have an understanding of the Ministry's role in the public sector and your role within it

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1.3 Contents



Overview

The 5 sections of this module should take approximately 30 minutes to complete. It is best to complete each section in order. You will need a quiet place, headphones and a notebook and pen.

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government
02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?
03. How does our system of Government work?
04. How are acts of Parliament created?
05. In summary

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1.4 Overview



Understanding Aotearoa New Zealand's journey towards nationhood can help us understand how our government structure came to be.

That structure, in turn, has shaped our 'machinery of government' - the way we make and implement laws, the processes that underpin our public service agencies, and the roles and responsibilities they must meet.

Aotearoa New Zealand's machinery of government is unique to us. It has adapted the processes of our British colonial past, and enacted partnership through the Treaty of Waitangi, New Zealand's founding document.

The machinery of government is not static. It continues to be reviewed in order to meet the contemporary and future needs and expectations of the citizens of Aotearoa New Zealand that it serves.

← →

1.5 Before we get started



Before we get started

Please take a moment to write in your notebook 3 things you want to know about the machinery of government.

One of the goals of this course is to encourage you to discuss ideas and information with your colleagues and networks.

Write in your notebook who in your network might be a good sounding board for your learning.

← →

1.8 The History of Aotearoa NZ

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government

History of Aotearoa NZ

Our country's machinery of government reflects the unique nature of Aotearoa New Zealand as a nation.

Explore the following timeline to learn about some of the key events that have shaped us today.

Timeline



XXXXXXXXXX



1.9 Timeline slide

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government

Timeline



Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ



01. 13th Century (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



Timeline

13th Century

Settlers from eastern Polynesia, the ancestors of today's Māori, arrive in Aotearoa New Zealand in several waves of canoe voyages.

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

← →

02. 1642 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



Timeline

1642

3 December: Dutch explorer Abel Tasman sights the South Island. Initially he called it Staten Landt and changed it a year later to Nieuw Zeeland.

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

← →

03. 1769 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The slide features a central graphic of a diamond-shaped stack of papers with the year '201' visible on them. A yellow diamond marker is positioned to the right of the stack, with the year '1769' next to it. Below the stack is a horizontal timeline slider with a yellow ball at the beginning. The word 'Timeline' is written in large, bold letters, with the 'T' in yellow. Navigation arrows are in the bottom right corner.

Timeline

1769

8 October: English explorer James Cook makes his first visit to New Zealand on board the Endeavour, and sails into Poverty Bay

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

4. 1788 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The slide features a central graphic of a diamond-shaped stack of papers with the year '201' visible on them. A yellow diamond marker is positioned to the right of the stack, with the year '1788' next to it. Below the stack is a horizontal timeline slider with a yellow ball at the beginning. The word 'Timeline' is written in large, bold letters, with the 'T' in yellow. Navigation arrows are in the bottom right corner.

Timeline

1788

New South Wales is founded, which, according to Governor Phillip's Commission, includes the islands of New Zealand.

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

5. 1840 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The image shows a digital timeline interface. On the left, a grey box contains the text '01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government'. Below this is the word 'Timeline' in a large, bold font, with the 'T' in yellow. A horizontal slider is positioned below the text, with a yellow ball on the left side. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'Released Under the Official Information Act 1982' is overlaid diagonally across the entire slide. In the top right corner, there are two circular navigation arrows, one pointing left and one pointing right.

20
201
20

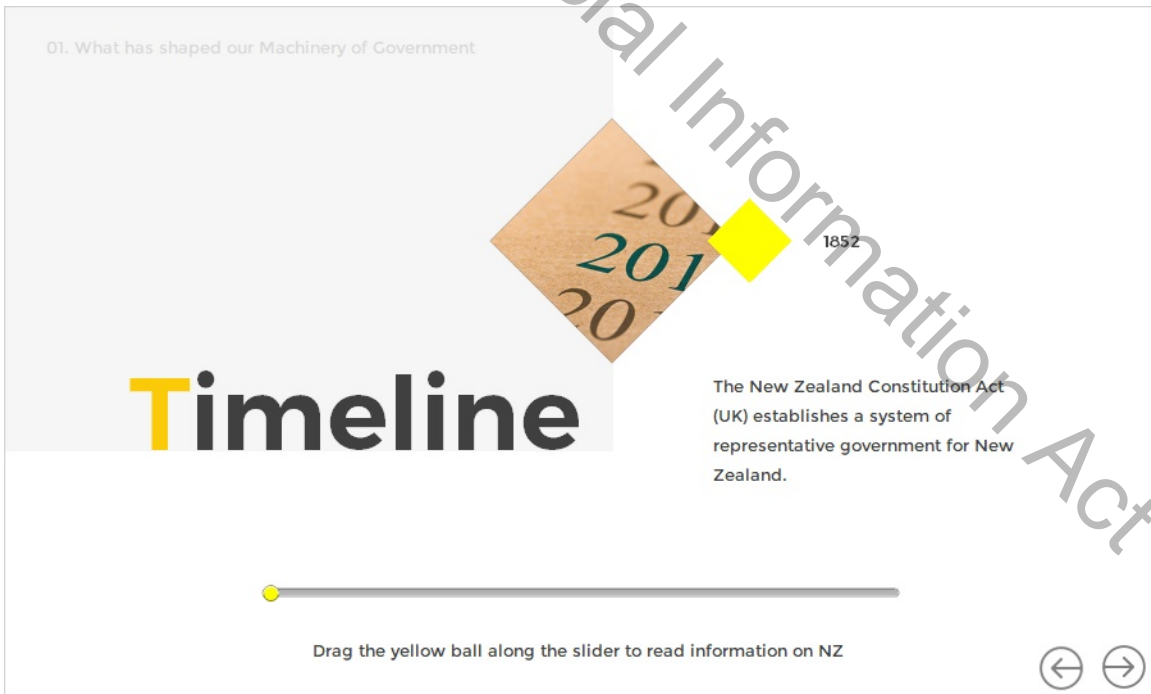
1840

The Treaty of Waitangi is signed on 6 February by about 40 chiefs. By September another 500 chiefs in different parts of the country have signed. New Zealand becomes a dependency of New South Wales, a British Crown Colony that is governed by Sir George Gipps for Queen Victoria.

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

6. 1852 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The image shows a digital timeline interface. On the left, a grey box contains the text '01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government'. Below this is the word 'Timeline' in a large, bold font, with the 'T' in yellow. A horizontal slider is positioned below the text, with a yellow ball on the left side. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'Released Under the Official Information Act 1982' is overlaid diagonally across the entire slide. In the top right corner, there are two circular navigation arrows, one pointing left and one pointing right.

20
201
20

1852

The New Zealand Constitution Act (UK) establishes a system of representative government for New Zealand.

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

7. 1854 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The image shows a digital timeline interface. At the top left, there is a grey box with the text "01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government". Below this, the word "Timeline" is written in a large, bold, black font, with the letter "T" in yellow. To the right of the word "Timeline", there is a yellow diamond marker on a horizontal timeline, with the year "1854" written next to it. Below the timeline, there is a horizontal line with a yellow ball at the beginning. Below the line, there is a small text box that says "Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ". At the bottom right, there are two circular arrows, one pointing left and one pointing right. A large, diagonal watermark "Released Under the Official Information Act 1982" is overlaid on the entire slide.

1854

The First Parliament meets in Auckland.

Timeline

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

8. 1865 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The image shows a digital timeline interface. At the top left, there is a grey box with the text "01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government". Below this, the word "Timeline" is written in a large, bold, black font, with the letter "T" in yellow. To the right of the word "Timeline", there is a yellow diamond marker on a horizontal timeline, with the year "1865" written next to it. Below the timeline, there is a horizontal line with a yellow ball at the beginning. Below the line, there is a small text box that says "Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ". At the bottom right, there are two circular arrows, one pointing left and one pointing right. A large, diagonal watermark "Released Under the Official Information Act 1982" is overlaid on the entire slide.

1865

Wellington replaces Auckland as New Zealand's capital.

Timeline

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

9. 1907 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The slide layer for 1907 features a central graphic of a diamond-shaped card with the year '2017' repeated. A yellow diamond marker is positioned on the right side of the card, corresponding to the year '1907' on the timeline. Below the card is a horizontal timeline with a yellow ball at the start. The word 'Timeline' is written in large, bold letters, with the 'T' in yellow. The text 'Released Under the Official Information Act 1982' is overlaid diagonally across the slide.

Timeline

1907

New Zealand becomes a dominion. Prime Minister Sir Joseph Ward reads a proclamation announcing that New Zealand has ceased to be colony and is now a dominion.

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

← →

10. 1931 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The slide layer for 1931 features a central graphic of a diamond-shaped card with the year '2017' repeated. A yellow diamond marker is positioned on the right side of the card, corresponding to the year '1931' on the timeline. Below the card is a horizontal timeline with a yellow ball at the start. The word 'Timeline' is written in large, bold letters, with the 'T' in yellow. The text 'Released Under the Official Information Act 1982' is overlaid diagonally across the slide.

Timeline

1931

The British Parliament passes the Statute of Westminster, which removes London's right to legislate for the dominions unless they ask it to do so. New Zealand declines to ratify the statute until 1947.

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

← →

11. 1934 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The slide layer for 1934 features a central graphic with a brown diamond containing the year '201' and a yellow diamond to its right. Below this is a horizontal timeline with a yellow ball at the start. The word 'Timeline' is written in large, bold letters, with the 'T' in yellow. Navigation arrows are in the bottom right corner.

1934

Waitangi Day is formally celebrated for the first time.

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

12. 1950 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The slide layer for 1950 features a central graphic with a brown diamond containing the year '201' and a yellow diamond to its right. Below this is a horizontal timeline with a yellow ball at the start. The word 'Timeline' is written in large, bold letters, with the 'T' in yellow. Navigation arrows are in the bottom right corner.

1950

An act is passed to abolish the Upper House of Parliament, the Legislative Council (with effect from 1 January 1951).

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

13. 1975 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government

Timeline

1975

The Treaty of Waitangi Act establishes the Waitangi Tribunal as an ongoing commission of inquiry to hear grievances against the Crown concerning breaches of the Treaty (initially, only those occurring after 1975).

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

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14. 1990 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government

Timeline

1990

The Bill of Rights Act safeguards New Zealanders' democratic and civil rights.

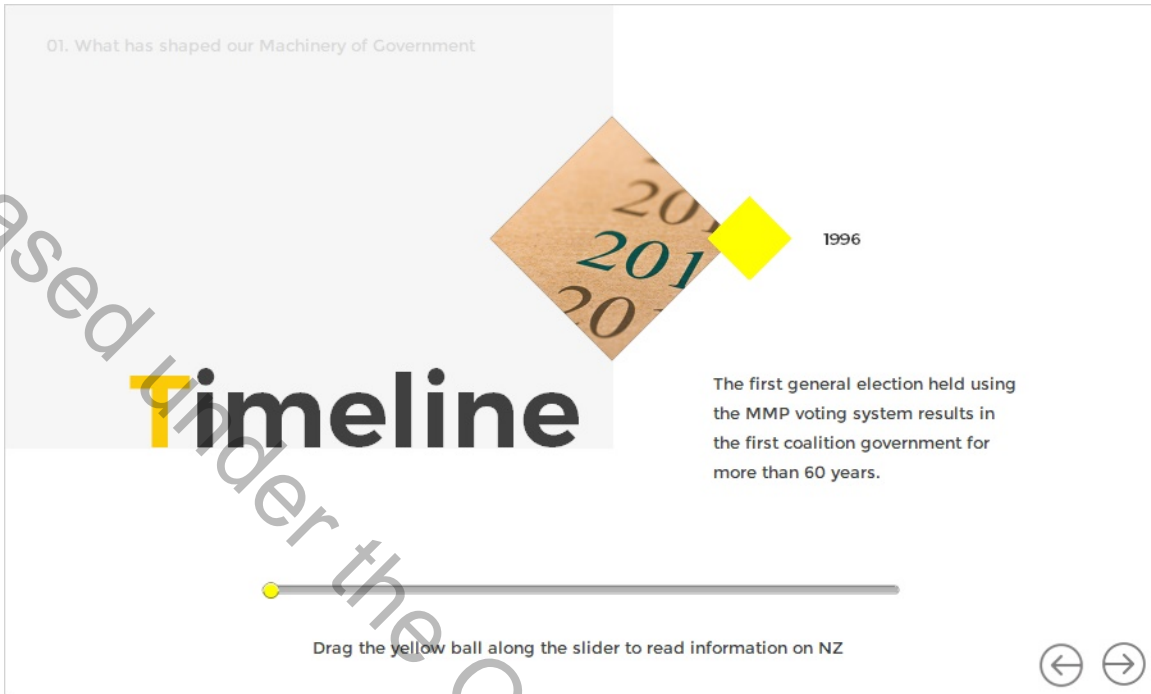
Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

← →

Released Under the Official Information Act 1982

15. 1996 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The slide features a horizontal timeline with a yellow ball positioned at the year 1996. A large, tilted cardboard box with the numbers 200, 201, and 20 is partially visible behind the timeline. The word 'Timeline' is written in a large, bold, yellow and black font. Below the timeline is a slider bar with a yellow ball and the instruction 'Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ'. Navigation arrows are located in the bottom right corner.

Timeline

1996

The first general election held using the MMP voting system results in the first coalition government for more than 60 years.

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

16. 2004 (Slide Layer)

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government



The slide features a horizontal timeline with a yellow ball positioned at the year 2004. A large, tilted cardboard box with the numbers 200, 201, and 20 is partially visible behind the timeline. The word 'Timeline' is written in a large, bold, yellow and black font. Below the timeline is a slider bar with a yellow ball and the instruction 'Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ'. Navigation arrows are located in the bottom right corner.

Timeline

2004

The Supreme Court Act 2003 comes into effect, abolishing the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London and establishing a New Zealand-based court of final appeal, the Supreme Court.


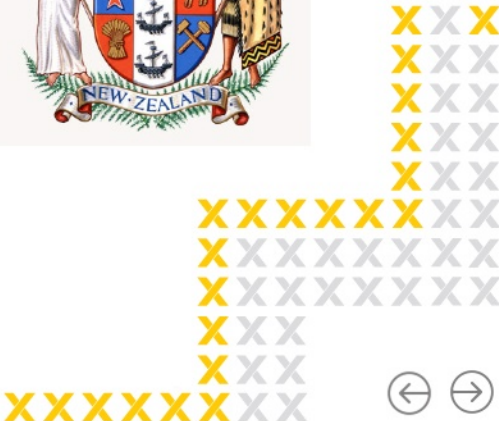

Drag the yellow ball along the slider to read information on NZ

1.10 Did you know 01

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government

Did you know?

July 2015 marked the 150th anniversary of Wellington becoming New Zealand's capital city.






1.11 Suggested Reading 01

01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government


Suggested reading

Click the image to explore this website which provides in-depth information about the origins of Aotearoa New Zealand's nationhood.



1.12 Progress 01

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The 5 sections of this module should take approximately 30 minutes to complete. It is best to complete each section in order. You will need a quiet place, headphones and a notebook and pen.

- 01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government ✓
- 02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?
- 03. How does our system of Government work?
- 04. How are acts of Parliament created?
- 05. In summary

← →

1.13 Overview 02

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

Overview

The term 'machinery of government' refers to the structures of government and how they work.

It includes the changing set of organisations within government, their functions and governance arrangements, and how they work together to deliver results for Ministers and the public.

Adapting the machinery of government is important in responding to Government's policy priorities, environmental pressures and opportunities for better performance.



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XXXXXX
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XXXXXX

02

← →

1.14 Working with the Machinery of Government

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

Working with the machinery of government



00:00 / 01:43

Watch this video interview with **s 9(2)(a)** Principal Advisor, Ministry of Education. He reflects on his experience and understanding of working within the machinery of government. As you watch, write down in your notebook the key messages or ideas that may be relevant to your work at the Ministry of Education. A transcript of the video can be downloaded [here](#).

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← →

1.15 Reflection 01

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

Reflection

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Take a moment to consider what key messages stand out for you and how you might apply these messages in your work.

These are some of the key points made in the video:

- Machinery of government is a term used to describe how the government works
- The need for a whole of government approach/working together is important
- There should be no duplication of services across different state agencies

← →

1.16 About

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

About


XXXXXXXXXX

The term 'machinery of government' refers to the structures of government and how they work.

It includes the changing set of organisations within government, their functions and governance arrangements, and how they work together to deliver results for Ministers and the public.

Reviewing the machinery of government across all areas of government is one of the State Services Commissioner's principal functions. [\(State Sector Act 1988, s.6\(a\)\)](#)

Departments dealing with policy issues that have potential implications for the machinery of government - such as the Ministry of Education - are required to consult the Commission.







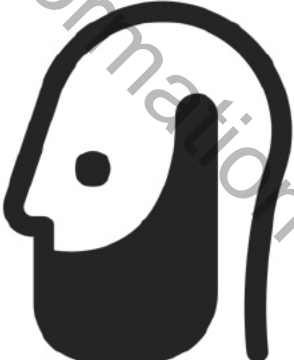
1.17 The State Services Commissioner

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

State Services Commissioner

Please select each button to read more.

-  The current office...
-  Adapting...
-  The Commission...



1 The current office (Slide Layer)

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?


State Services Commissioner

Please select each button to read more.

- The current office...
- Adapting...
- The Commission...

The office of State Services Commissioner (the Commissioner) is central to New Zealand's politically neutral, professional and permanent Public Service.

The current office of State Services Commissioner descends directly from that of the Public Service Commission. The Public Service Commission was established in 1912 to employ all public servants, so protecting the Public Service from political interference and enabling the preservation of the political neutrality of the Public Service.



2 Adapting (Slide Layer)

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?


State Services Commissioner

Please select each button to read more.

- The current office...
- Adapting...
- The Commission...

Adapting the machinery of government is important in responding to Government's policy priorities, environmental pressures and opportunities for better performance.

The State Services Commission has co-developed with agencies such as the Ministry of Education the 'better every day' approach to Continuous Improvement (CI).



3 The Comm (Slide Layer)

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

State Services Commissioner


Please select each button to read more.

- The current office...
- Adapting...
- The Commission...

The Commission's aim is to support agencies to build operating models that put their customers at the front and centre of their work.

The Commission describes its offering as having a particular value in helping agencies and sectors work across boundaries when that is what is required to deliver results.

It explains that it achieves this through a team of expert coaches and a practical method for service innovation using data and evidence.



1.18 Performance Improvement Framework

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

Performance Improvement Framework

The Commission aims to work alongside agency leaders, transferring know how. It advises that "we don't do it to them, or for them, we do it with them".

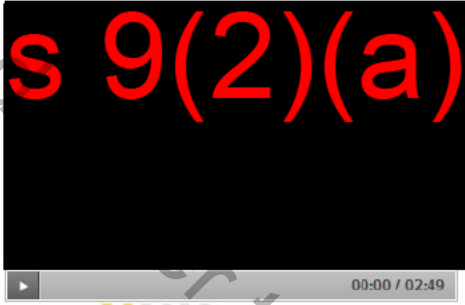
The Commission believes that continuous improvement goes hand in hand with SSC's Performance Improvement Framework to lift State sector performance.



1.19 State Services

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

State Services



Watch this video with **s 9(2)(a)** Principal Advisor, Ministry of Education. He describes the role State Services in the machinery of government, and how it connects with the Ministry of Education. The role of Treasury, the Department of the Prime Minister (DPMC) and the Cabinet Secretary within the machinery of government is also explained.

As you watch, write down in your notebook the key messages or ideas that may be relevant to your work at the Ministry of Education. A transcript of the video can be downloaded [here](#).

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1.20 Reflection 02

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

Reflection

Take a moment to consider what key messages stand out for you and how you might apply those messages in your work.

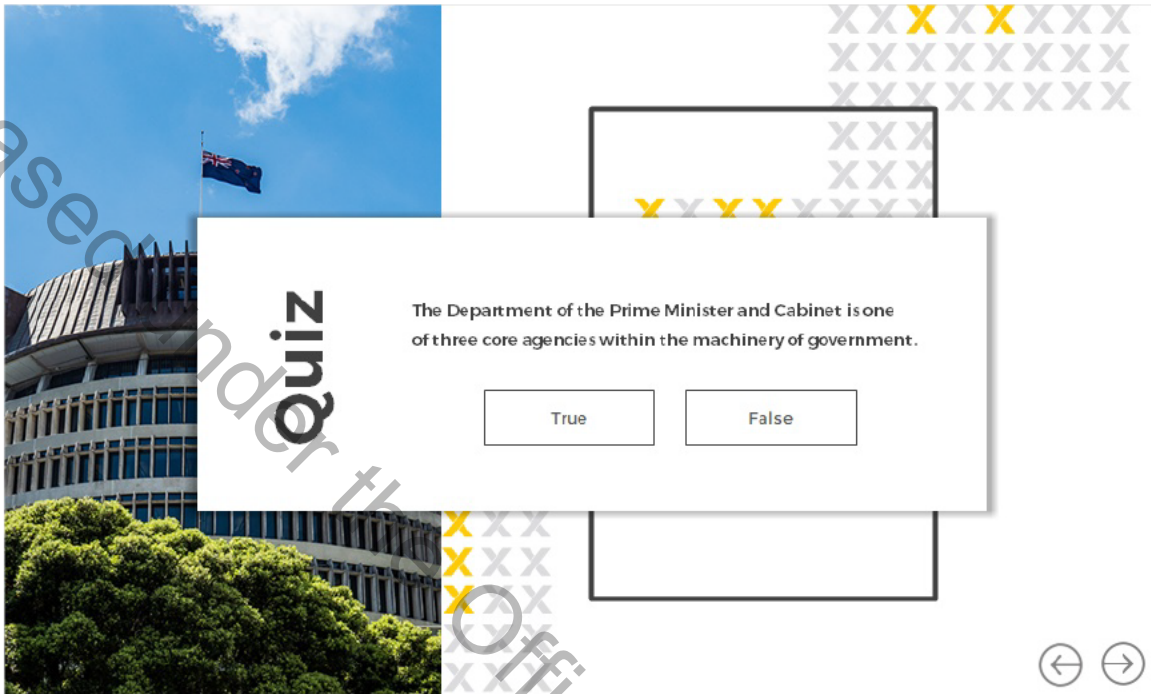
These are some of the key points made in the video:

- the machinery of government is a term used to describe how the government works
- the general manager in the machinery of government is the State Services Commissioner
- two key agencies, the department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet and Treasury work together with the State Services Commission to oversee how the whole of Government works
- the role of Treasury is not just budgeting but oversight of some government policy as well, researching whether policy is working and identifying overlaps in spending

XXXXXX

1.21 True or False 01

(Pick One, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



The image shows a quiz interface. On the left is a photograph of the Australian Parliament House building with the Australian flag flying. A large, semi-transparent watermark 'Released under the Official Information Act 1982' is overlaid diagonally across the entire page. The quiz question is displayed in a white box with the word 'Quiz' in large, bold letters on the left. The question text reads: 'The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet is one of three core agencies within the machinery of government.' Below the question are two buttons: 'True' and 'False'. The 'True' button is selected, indicated by a small 'x' mark. At the bottom right of the quiz area are two circular navigation arrows, one pointing left and one pointing right.

Correct	Choice
X	True
	False

Correct (Slide Layer)

Ka pai

That's right! The other core agencies in the machinery of government are the State Services Commission, and Treasury.

← →

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

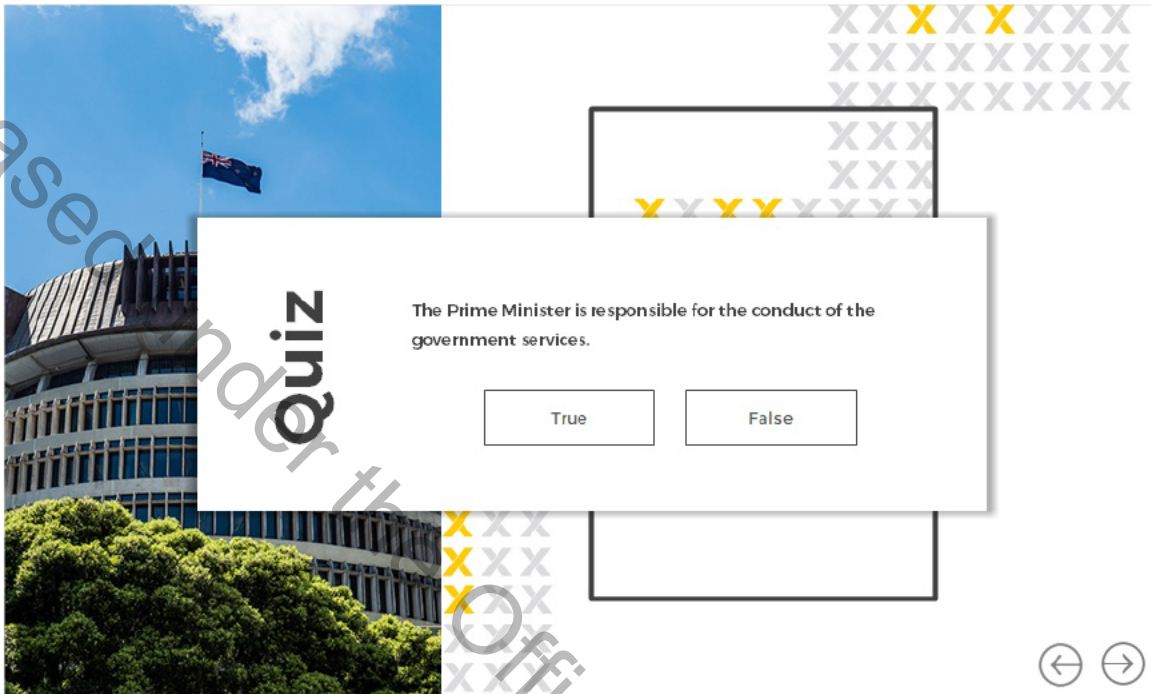
Kaore

That's not quite right! The other core agencies in the machinery of government are the State Services Commission, and Treasury.

← →

1.22 True or False 02

(Pick One, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)



The image shows a quiz interface. On the left is a photograph of the Australian Parliament building with the Australian flag flying. The main area contains a question: "The Prime Minister is responsible for the conduct of the government services." Below the question are two buttons: "True" and "False". The "True" button is selected. The interface also features a "Quiz" label, a grid of 'X' marks, and navigation arrows at the bottom right.

Correct	Choice
	True
X	False

Correct (Slide Layer)

Ka pai

That's right! It is the State Services Commission that is responsible for the conduct of government services.

Navigation arrows: left and right.

This slide features a background image of a building and a New Zealand flag. A white text box contains the title 'Ka pai' and a paragraph of text. The text is correct. The slide includes navigation arrows in the bottom right corner.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Kaore

That's not quite right! It is the State Services Commission that is responsible for the conduct of government services.

Navigation arrows: left and right.

This slide features the same background image as the first slide. A white text box contains the title 'Kaore' and a paragraph of text. The text is incorrect. The slide includes navigation arrows in the bottom right corner.

1.23 True or False 03

(Pick One, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

quiz

The term 'machinery of government' refers to:
the structures of government and how they work. It includes
the changing set of organisations within government, their
functions and governance arrangements, and how they work
together to deliver results for Ministers and the public.

← →

Correct	Choice
	True
X	False

Correct (Slide Layer)

Ka pai

That's right! The term 'machinery of government' refers to: the structures of government and how they work. It includes the changing set of organisations within government, their functions and governance arrangements, and how they work together to deliver results for Ministers and the public.

Official Information Act 1982

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

Kaore

That's not quite right! The term 'machinery of government' refers to: the structures of government and how they work. It includes the changing set of organisations within government, their functions and governance arrangements, and how they work together to deliver results for Ministers and the public.

Official Information Act 1982

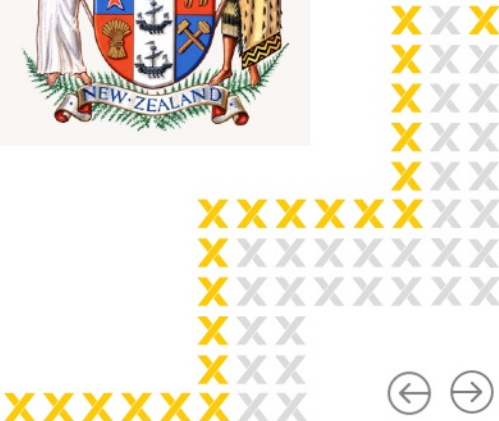

1.24 Did you know 02

02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean?

Did you know?


The current office of State Services Commissioner descends directly from that of the Public Service Commission.

The Public Service Commission was established in 1912 to employ all public servants, so protecting the Public Service from political interference and enabling the preservation of the political neutrality of the Public Service.



← →


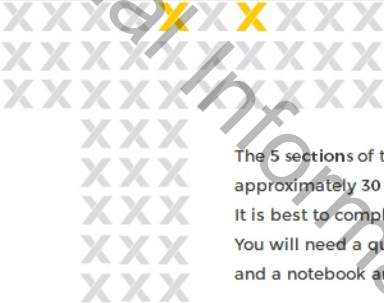
1.25 Progress 02



Progress

The 5 sections of this module should take approximately 30 minutes to complete. It is best to complete each section in order. You will need a quiet place, headphones and a notebook and pen.

- 01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government? ✓
- 02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean? ✓
- 03. How does our system of Government work?
- 04. How are acts of Parliament created?
- 05. In summary



← →

1.26 Overview 03

03. How does our system of Government work?

Overview

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary system of government.

This means that our head of state is a sovereign (currently Queen Elizabeth II). The Queen is represented in New Zealand by the Governor-General.



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03

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1.27 Being a Public Servant

03. How does our system of Government work?

Being a public servant

Watch this video interview with **s 9(2)(a)** Principal Advisor, Ministry of Education.

He describes the various components of our government system, the roles and the relationships.

As you watch, write down here or in your notebook the key messages or ideas that may be relevant to your work at the Ministry of Education. A transcript of the video can be downloaded [here](#).



XXXXXX

s 9(2)(a)

00:00 / 01:01

← →

1.28 Reflection 03

03. How does our system of Government work?

Reflection

Take a moment to consider what key messages stand out for you and how you might apply these messages in your work.

These are some of the key points made in the video:

- public servants serve the public by working for the government of the day
- there are two codes of conduct; Public Service and Ministry of Education. You need to know about both, as they tell you what you can and can't do



1.29 About 03

03. How does our system of Government work?




About

Our Government is formed from a democratically elected House of Representatives (Parliament). The Government advises the Sovereign, our Head of State.

The Sovereign is the source of all executive legal authority in New Zealand. By constitutional convention, they act on the advice of the Government in all but the most exceptional circumstances. This system is known as a Constitutional Monarchy.

Our system is based on the principle that power is distributed across three branches of Government:

- **Legislative (Parliament):** Makes the law
- **Executive (Ministers of the Crown):** Administers the law
- **Judiciary (Courts):** Interprets the law




1.30 Drag and Drop


(Drag and Drop, 10 points, 2 attempts permitted)

03. How does our system of Government work?


Drag n' Drop



Parliament



The Executive



The Judiciary

Try this match the answer activity to check your understanding.

interprets the law

makes the law

administers the law

Submit

⏪ ⏩

Drag Item	Drop Target
interprets the law	Rectangle 5
makes the law	Rectangle 3
administers the law	Rectangle 4

Drag and drop properties
Return item to start point if dropped outside the correct drop target
Snap dropped items to drop target (Snap to center)
Allow only one item in each drop target

Delay item drop states until interaction is submitted

Correct (Slide Layer)

How does our system of Government work?

Drag n' Drop

Ka pai! That's right! You selected the correct response.

interprets the law makes the law administers the law

Submit

← →

The screenshot shows a digital learning interface. At the top, a question asks 'How does our system of Government work?'. Below this is a 'Drag n' Drop' activity. A white feedback box with the text 'Ka pai! That's right! You selected the correct response.' is overlaid on the interface. Below the feedback box are three dark grey buttons: 'interprets the law', 'makes the law', and 'administers the law'. A hand cursor icon is positioned over the 'interprets the law' button. A yellow 'Submit' button is located below the buttons. In the bottom right corner, there are two circular navigation arrows, one pointing left and one pointing right.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)

03. How does our system of Government work?

Drag n' Drop

Kaore

That's not quite right! You selected the incorrect response.

interprets the law makes the law administers the law

Submit

Try Again (Slide Layer)

03. How does our system of Government work?

Drag n' Drop

Kaore

That's not quite right! You selected the incorrect response.

interprets the law makes the law administers the law

Try again

1.31 Did you Know 03


03. How does our system of Government work?

Did you know?

At the beginning of each Parliament, members elect their Speaker from the floor of the House.

He/she acts as the presiding chair over the proceedings and deliberations of the House, keeps order in the chamber and determines matters of procedure.

The Speaker also has charge of Parliament buildings and grounds.






1.32 Suggested Reading 03


03. How does our system of Government work?

Suggested reading

Click the image to explore this site and find out more about the structure of the public sector in New Zealand, and how the Ministry of Education fits into the picture.



1.33 Progress 03



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The 5 sections of this module should take approximately 30 minutes to complete. It is best to complete each section in order. You will need a quiet place, headphones and a notebook and pen.

- 01. What has shaped our Machinery of Government ✓
- 02. What does the term 'Machinery of Government' mean? ✓
- 03. How does our system of Government work? ✓
- 04. How are acts of Parliament created?
- 05. In summary

← →

1.34 An Act of Law is Passed by Parliament

04. How are acts of Parliament created?

An Act of Law is passed by Parliament

Before an Act is passed by Parliament it is called a Bill.

There are five types of Acts:

- public
- private
- local
- provincial
- imperial



04


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1.35 How are Acts of Parliament created

04. How are acts of Parliament created?

How are Acts of Parliament created?



Watch this video interview with **s 9(2)(a)** Principal Advisor, Ministry of Education. He describes the background to the stages a Bill might pass through when presented to Parliament.

As you watch, write down here or in your notebook the key messages or ideas that may be relevant to your work at the Ministry of Education. A transcript of the video can be downloaded [here](#).

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1.36 Reflection 04

04. How are acts of Parliament created?

Reflection

Take a moment to consider what key messages stand out for you and how you might apply these messages in your work.

These are some of the key topics covered in the video:

- the indicative time-frame from introducing a Bill to it becoming an Act of Parliament is 2-3 years
- the place and potential membership of a Select Committee
- when public submissions might occur
- education is often quite high-priority in the legislative programme
- there is a difference between Bills and Acts

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1.37 About how Acts of Parliament are made

04. How are acts of Parliament created?

About how Acts of Parliament are made

Follow the path that a bill might take between being introduced into Parliament and being passed into law:

1. MPs propose a bill and introduce it to the House of Representatives. It has its first reading and is voted on.
2. If successful, it is sent to a Select Committee. Members of the public might be invited to contribute their views. Changes may be recommended.
3. The Bill then has its second reading and is voted on. If successful, MPs consider the bill in detail. Changes may be made.
4. It then has its third reading. If passed, it becomes an Act.



1.38 True or False 04

(Pick One, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Quiz

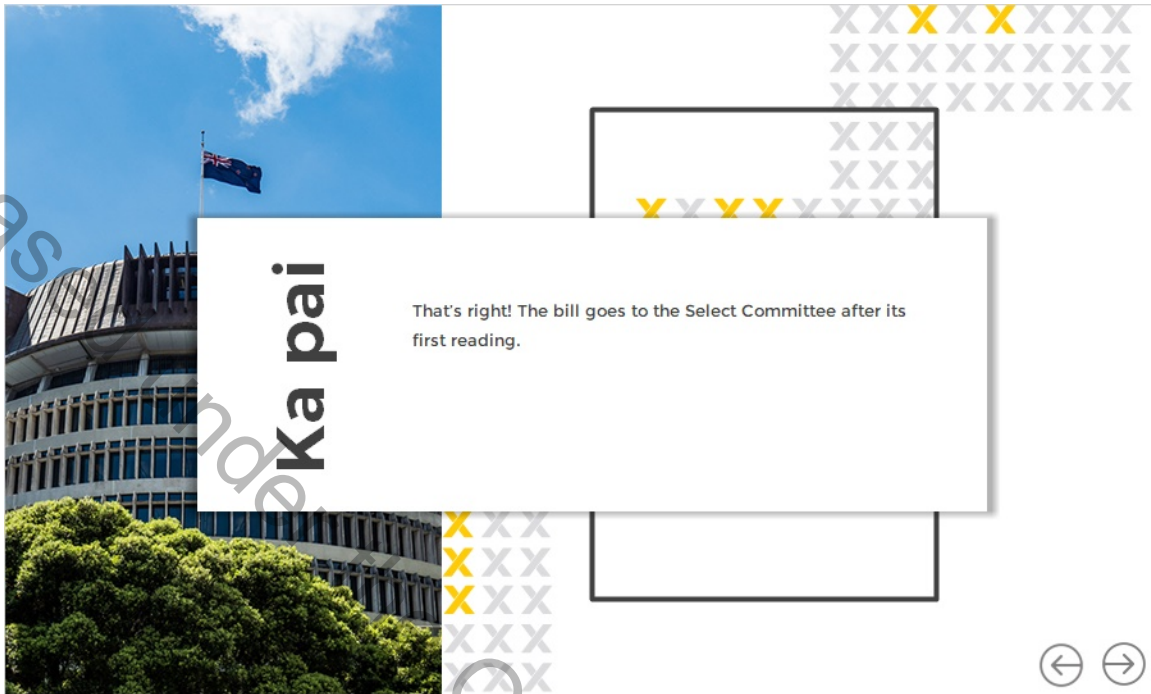
The work of the Select Committee occurs after a Bill's second reading.

True

False

Correct	Choice
	True
X	False

Correct (Slide Layer)

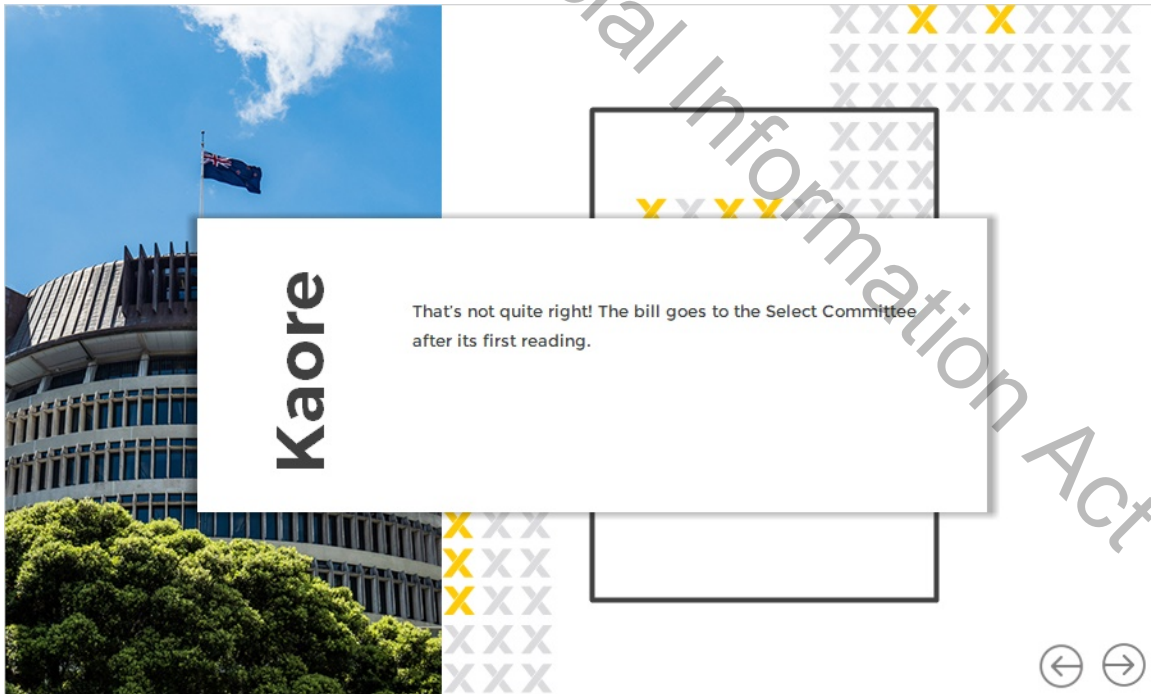


A slide layout for a presentation. On the left is a photograph of a modern building with a New Zealand flag flying. The slide features a white text box with the heading "Ka pai" and the text "That's right! The bill goes to the Select Committee after its first reading." The background has a pattern of grey 'X's with some yellow 'X's. Navigation arrows are in the bottom right.

Ka pai

That's right! The bill goes to the Select Committee after its first reading.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)



A slide layout for a presentation, similar to the one above but with errors. The heading is "Kaore" and the text is "That's not quite right! The bill goes to the Select Committee after its first reading." The background has a pattern of grey 'X's with some yellow 'X's. Navigation arrows are in the bottom right.

Kaore

That's not quite right! The bill goes to the Select Committee after its first reading.

1.39 True or False 05

(Pick One, 10 points, 1 attempt permitted)

Quiz

The role of a Select Committee is to:
carry out public scrutiny of the Government's spending plans
and of the performance and operations of Government
departments, Crown entities, and State enterprises. Select
committees operate under the authority of the House and
are required to report to the House.

Correct	Choice
X	True
	False

Correct (Slide Layer)

Ka pai

That's right! The role of a Select Committee is to: carry out public scrutiny of the Government's spending plans and of the performance and operations of Government departments, Crown entities, and State enterprises. Select committees operate under the authority of the House and are required to report to the House.

Navigation arrows: left and right.

Incorrect (Slide Layer)


Kaore

That's not quite right! The role of a Select Committee is to: carry out public scrutiny of the Government's spending plans and of the performance and operations of Government departments, Crown entities, and State enterprises. Select committees operate under the authority of the House and are required to report to the House.

Navigation arrows: left and right.

1.40 Activity



04. How are acts of Parliament created?



Activity


Think about visiting Parliament to sit in the public gallery and observe the proceedings.

You can also visit the Parliamentary Services website, which provides live broadcasts of parliament when the House is sitting.





1.41 Did you know 04

04. How are acts of Parliament created?



Did you know?

On an Act or piece of legislation, if the New Zealand Coat of Arms is not displayed, the version is not official.




1.42 Suggested Reading 04

04. How are acts of Parliament created?

Suggested reading

Explore this site to find out more about the structure of the public sector in New Zealand, and how the Ministry of Education fits into the picture.




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1.43 Progress 04

Progress



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The 5 sections of this module should take approximately 30 minutes to complete. It is best to complete each section in order. You will need a quiet place, headphones and a notebook and pen.

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← →

1.46 In Summary

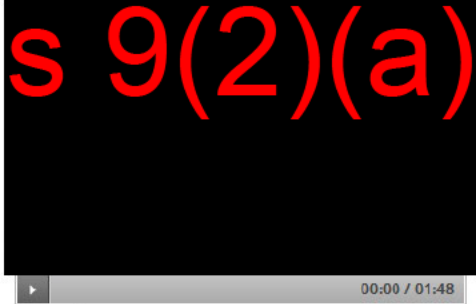
05. In summary

In summary

Watch this video interview with **s 9(2)(a)** Education Manager, Auckland regional office, Ministry of Education.

She summarises some key points to consider when providing information or writing a letter for the Minister.

As you watch, write down here or in your notebook the key messages or ideas that may be relevant to your work at the Ministry of Education. A transcript of the video can be downloaded [here](#).



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1.47 Reflection 05

05. In summary

Reflection

Take a moment to consider the notes that you made while watching the video.

- Get on to writing it quickly.
- When you are meeting with a school leader or on the phone with a parent, never never say anything negative about the policy or the Ministry.
- Try not to pick up what other people want you to say, and be able to push back in a way that doesn't upset them. Something more than just 'I hear what you say'.
- Don't take sides.
- Protect yourself by being careful about what you say and how you say it.



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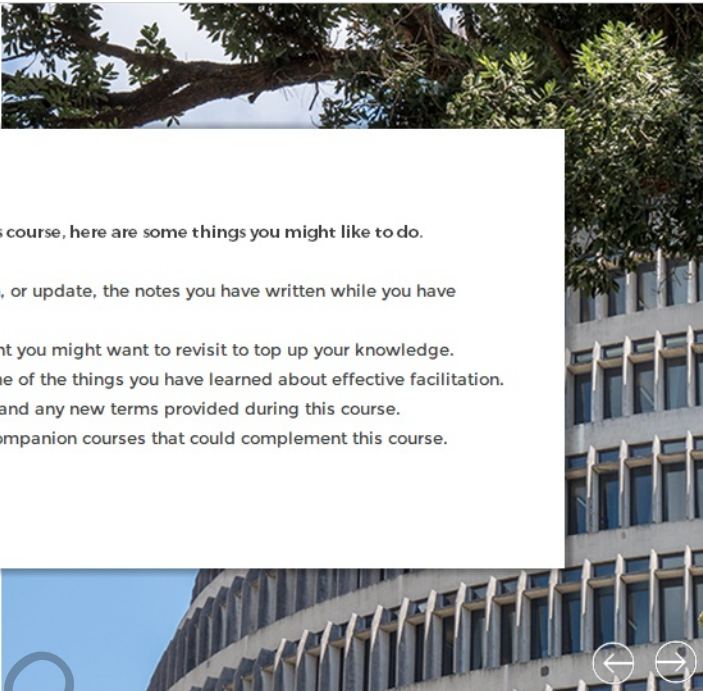
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1.48 Conclusion

05. In summary

Now you are at the end of this course, here are some things you might like to do.

- Take a moment to reflect on, or update, the notes you have written while you have explored this course.
- Consider some of the content you might want to revisit to top up your knowledge.
- Describe to a colleague some of the things you have learned about effective facilitation.
- Review the resources, links and any new terms provided during this course.
- Look through some of the companion courses that could complement this course.




1.49 Progress 05

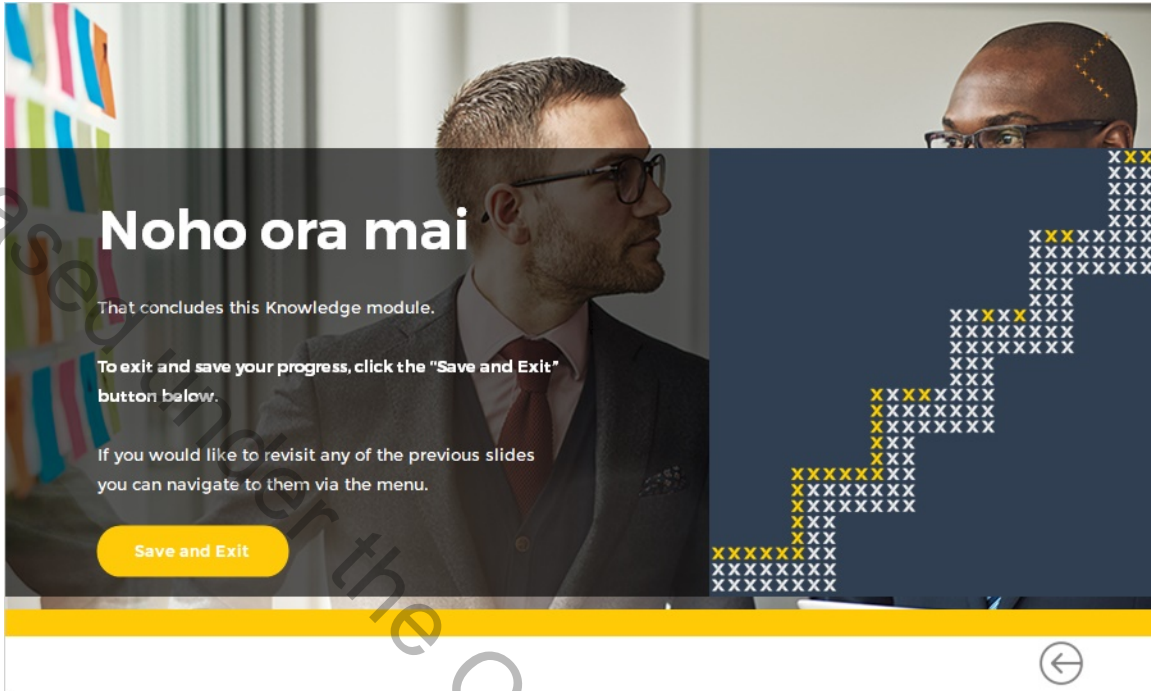
Progress

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- 05. In summary ✓



1.50 Module Complete



Noho ora mai

That concludes this Knowledge module.

To exit and save your progress, click the "Save and Exit" button below.

If you would like to revisit any of the previous slides you can navigate to them via the menu.

Save and Exit

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The slide features a background image of two men in business attire. The man on the left is wearing glasses and a suit. The man on the right is also wearing glasses and a suit. A large, semi-transparent dark blue rectangle is overlaid on the image, containing the text and a yellow button. The button is labeled "Save and Exit". In the bottom right corner of the slide, there is a white arrow icon pointing to the left. The slide is part of a presentation, as indicated by the yellow bar at the bottom.