



# Mana Kāwanatanga ā Rohe

Local Government Commission

## Guidelines for local authorities making decisions on Māori wards and Māori constituencies



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## Introduction

1. The Local Government (Electoral Legislation and Māori Wards and Māori Constituencies) Amendment Act 2024 (the Amendment Act) reintroduces:
  - the ability for binding polls to be held on proposals to establish or continue Māori wards and constituencies; and
  - for polls to be held as a result of petitions of electors.
2. The Amendment Act also includes in Schedule 1 of the Local Electoral Act 2001 transitional provisions for local authorities that have established, or resolved to establish, Māori wards/constituencies without a binding poll since 2020. Schedule 1 requires those local authorities to:
  - affirm the decision to establish Māori wards/constituencies and hold a binding poll at the 2025 elections; or alternatively
  - reverse their Māori wards/constituencies decisions this year with no requirement for a poll at the 2025 elections.
3. Schedule 1 applies to two groups of local authorities that have established Māori wards/constituencies with each group being subject to a different set of requirements. The two groups are:
  - Group 1 local authorities: Local authorities that established Māori wards/constituencies ahead of the 2022 elections
  - Group 2 local authorities: Local authorities that resolved to establish Māori wards/constituencies for the 2025 elections.
4. Group 1 and Group 2 local authorities are listed in [Appendix 1](#).
5. Tauranga City Council is considered a 'special case' under the Schedule 1, due to the timing of its July 2024 election. Tauranga City Council is a Group 1 local authority, however the requirements relating to it occur on a bespoke timeline.
6. The transitional provisions of Schedule 1 apply only to local authorities with Māori wards or constituencies that are listed in Group 1 or Group 2. This means that the transitional provisions do not apply to:
  - Bay of Plenty Regional Council
  - Ōpōtiki District Council
  - Waikato Regional Council
  - Wairoa District Council

## These guidelines

7. Schedule 1 states:<sup>1</sup>

*The Commission must issue guidelines identifying factors and considerations for group 1 and group 2 local authorities to take into account in passing resolutions and making determinations referred to in the provisions of this Part.*

8. These guidelines are designed to assist Group 1 and Group 2 local authorities with the decisions they are required to make under Schedule 1, noting that some resolutions are required by **6 September 2024**.

9. The guidelines identify:

- actions local authorities must take before they can make specific decisions under Schedule 1; and
- further decisions or actions that are required if local authorities make specific decisions under Schedule 1.

10. For ease of use, these guidelines consider in turn the requirements of Schedule 1 for:

- Group 1 local authorities
- Group 2 local authorities
- Tauranga City Council.

11. The following sections then consider matters that may relate either to Group 1 or Group 2 local authorities, depending on decisions they make:

- Shortened representation reviews
- How long do local authority decisions or poll results take effect for?
- When will the next representation reviews be required?

12. These guidelines should be read in conjunction with:

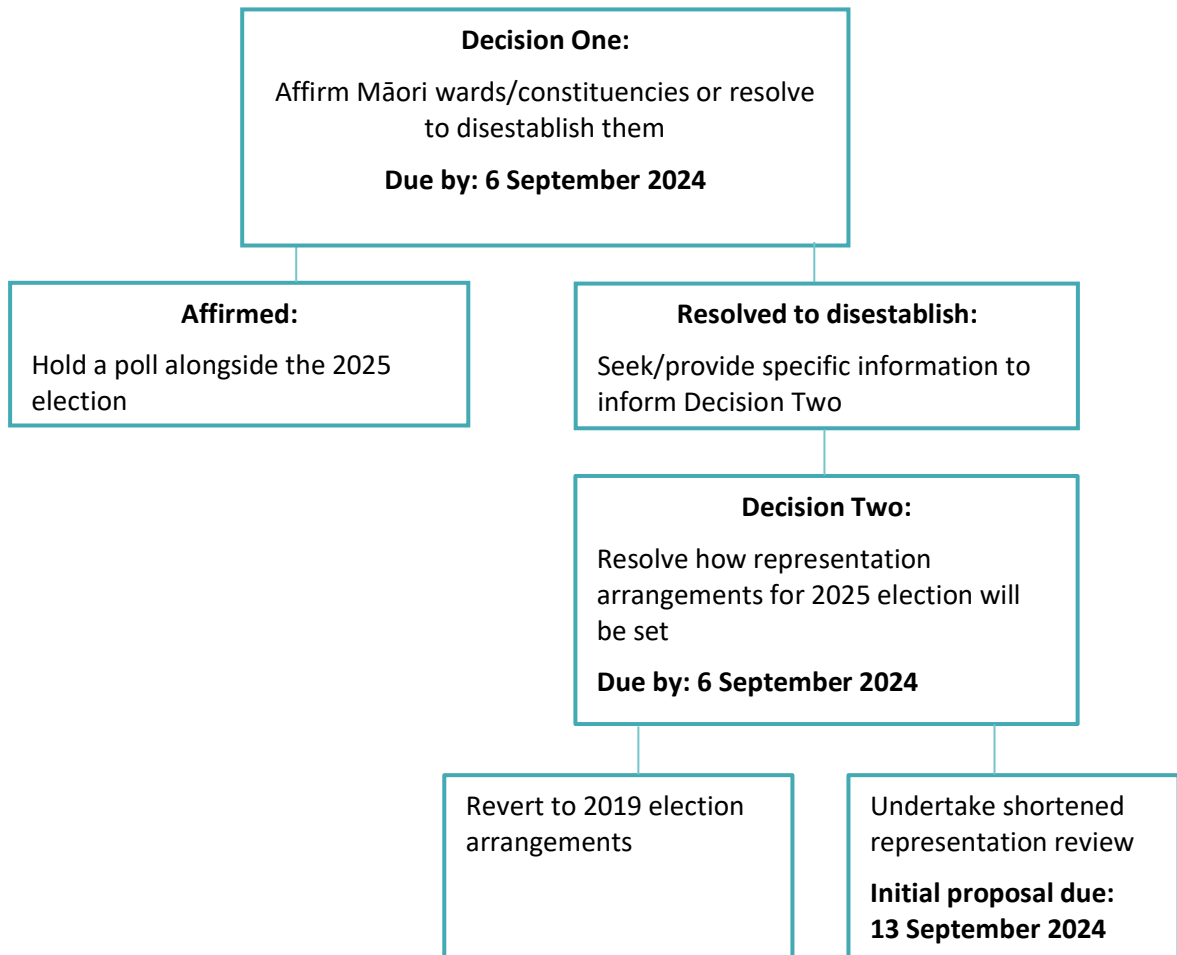
- The Local Electoral Act 2001, in particular clauses 10-54 of Schedule 1; and
- the Commission's [Guidelines for local authorities undertaking representation reviews](#) (for any local authority undertaking a shortened representation review).

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<sup>1</sup> Schedule 1, clause 55

## Group 1 local authorities

13. At a high level, the Schedule 1 transitional provisions require Group 1 local authorities to take the following steps:



14. These steps are considered in detail below.

### Decision one – affirm Māori wards/constituencies or resolve to disestablish them

15. By **6 September 2024** all Group 1 local authorities must actively resolve either to affirm their Māori wards/constituencies or to disestablish them.
16. All Group 1 local authorities are required to make this decision, even if they have previously resolved to affirm their Māori wards/constituencies prior to 31 July 2024.

## Considerations for decision-making

17. Schedule 1 does not set out any criteria for local authorities to consider when deciding whether or not to disestablish Māori wards/constituencies. Local authorities should, however, consider the principles set out in [section 4](#) of the Local Electoral Act that relate to representation.
18. The special consultative procedure does not apply to decisions to affirm Māori wards/constituencies, or to disestablish Māori wards/constituencies.<sup>2</sup>
19. Schedule 1 is otherwise silent on how local authorities should engage with their communities on this issue. Each local authority should abide by their Significance and Engagement Policy and take into account the decision-making and consultation requirements of Part 6, Local Government Act 2002.
20. [Section 81](#) of the Local Government Act 2002, dealing with contributions to decision-making processes by Māori, implies a requirement to engage with mātāwaka as well as iwi/hapū. Local authorities should consider how best to do this.

## A resolution to affirm Māori wards/constituencies

21. If a Group 1 local authority decides to affirm its resolution to establish Māori wards/constituencies, the next action required by Schedule 1 is for a poll to be held alongside the 2025 election on whether the district/region should be divided into 1 or more Māori wards/constituencies.
22. Schedule 1 does not require any further action from these Group 1 local authorities. However, any Group 1 local authorities currently undertaking a representation review should continue that process through to its conclusion.

## A resolution to disestablish Māori wards/constituencies

23. A Group 1 local authority may resolve to disestablish its Māori wards/constituencies even if it has commenced a representation review in 2024 and that review has been completed or is still underway.<sup>3</sup> If that is the case:
  - Any determination made by that local authority as part of its review has no effect; and
  - Any proceedings before the Commission relating to such a determination come to an end and the Commission is not required to take any further action in respect of it.
24. Any Group 1 local authorities that decide to disestablish their Māori wards/constituencies should proceed to decision two, as set out below.

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<sup>2</sup> Schedule 1, clause 12

<sup>3</sup> Schedule 1, clause 13

## Decision two – what happens if there is a resolution to disestablish Māori wards/constituencies?

25. If a Group 1 local authority resolves to disestablish its Māori wards/constituencies, it must also resolve by **6 September 2024** either to:
- Revert to the representation arrangements that applied at the 2019 election (the 2019 election arrangements), if it can meet the requirements set out in clause 15, Schedule 1; or
  - Undertake a [shortened representation review](#).
26. It may be practical for local authorities considering whether to disestablish their Māori wards/constituencies to make both decisions at the same meeting.

## Checkpoint – what is required before a local authority can revert to its 2019 election arrangements?

27. Group 1 local authorities must seek specific information before considering whether to their 2019 election arrangements. In particular, they must:
- Request from Stats NZ 2023 population estimates<sup>4</sup> for their district/region, and each of the constituencies or wards, communities and subdivisions that applied at the 2019 election;
  - Provide Stats NZ with any information it requires concerning the definition of the constituencies or wards, communities and subdivisions that applied at the 2019 election;
  - Request from the Local Government Commission a statement on the consistency of the 2019 election arrangements with section 19V(2) (the +/-10% rule) based on the 2023 population estimates.

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<sup>4</sup> The 2023 population estimates are prepared by Stats NZ, and estimate the ordinarily resident population of an area as at 30 June 2023.

28. The following information must be tabled at the meeting to consider whether to revert back to the 2019 election arrangements:<sup>5</sup>
- The 2023 population estimates referred to above;
  - An explanation of how the requirements for fair and effective representation of communities of interest in accordance with sections 19T to 19W will be met if the local authority reverts to the 2019 election arrangements; and
  - The statement from the Local Government Commission referred to above.
29. With these decisions required by **6 September 2024**, any local authority considering whether to disestablish its Māori wards/constituencies are encouraged to contact Stats NZ and the Local Government Commission as soon as possible.

### Some local authorities cannot revert to their 2019 election arrangements

30. Clause 15 of Schedule 1 limits the ability of local authorities to revert to their 2019 election arrangements to those that:
- Comply with the +/-10% rule; or
  - Do not comply with the +/-10% rule but have previously been exempted by a determination of the Local Government Commission under section 19V(3).
31. Previous exemptions given by the Commission continue to apply only to those specific constituencies, wards or subdivisions that were non-compliant at the time the Commission approved the exemption in a determination. This means that, if a constituency, ward or subdivision was compliant at the time of the Commission's last determination but becomes non-compliant when 2023 population estimates are applied to it, the local authority cannot revert to its 2019 election arrangements. If this is the case, the local authority must undertake a [shortened representation review](#).
32. 2023 population estimates for the constituencies, wards and subdivisions that existed at the 2019 election can be requested from Stats NZ by emailing [RepresentationReview@stats.govt.nz](mailto:RepresentationReview@stats.govt.nz)
33. The Commission has directly contacted all local authorities that will not meet the requirements of clause 15. Any local authorities with questions regarding whether they are affected by clause 15 should contact the Commission at [lgc@lgc.govt.nz](mailto:lgc@lgc.govt.nz) .
34. If a local authority disestablishes its Māori wards/constituencies and it cannot, or chooses not to, revert to its 2019 election arrangements, then it must carry out the [shortened representation review process](#).

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<sup>5</sup> This information could also be included in the relevant report on the local authority's meeting agenda.



## Checkpoint – have there been any changes to meshblocks since 2019?

35. Clause 17 provides that Group 1 local authorities considering reverting to their 2019 election arrangements must ensure that constituency, or ward, community and subdivision boundaries align with current Stats NZ meshblock boundaries.
36. It is possible that meshblock boundaries may have changed since 2019<sup>6</sup>, for example where the meshblock pattern has been modified to align to road or river centrelines, or where subdivision development has occurred. The current meshblock pattern will reflect these changes.
37. Local authorities must request details of any meshblock changes affecting 2019 boundaries from Stats NZ. To request this information, contact Stat NZ by emailing [RepresentationReview@stats.govt.nz](mailto:RepresentationReview@stats.govt.nz), noting that the local authority is considering reverting to its 2019 election arrangements.
38. Where 2019 boundaries no longer align with the meshblock pattern the local authority must determine through a resolution any necessary adjustments to boundaries to ensure they coincide with the boundaries of current meshblocks. The Commission recommends that non-aligned boundaries be moved the nearest meshblock boundary.

## Descriptions of boundaries

39. A Group 1 local authority that has resolved to revert to its 2019 election arrangements must provide to the Surveyor-General:
  - A copy the existing descriptions for the wards, constituencies, communities and subdivisions being reverted to; or
  - Where changes have been made to boundaries to ensure alignment with the current meshblock pattern, new descriptions for the wards, constituencies, communities and subdivisions with changed boundaries.
40. If new descriptions are required to be prepared the information in paragraphs 11.7 to 11.14 in the Commission's [Guidelines for local authorities undertaking representation reviews](#) should be followed.

## Public notice

41. Group 1 local authorities must publicly notify a resolution to revert to the 2019 election arrangements. The public notice must include:
  - The number of elected positions the local authority will have
  - The number of appointed positions community boards will have, (if any)

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<sup>6</sup> Stats NZ refers to this as the 2020 meshblock pattern.

- the number, names, and boundaries of constituencies or wards (if any), communities (if any), and subdivisions (if any) and the number of members to be elected to each
- whether any adjustments have been made by Stats NZ to the meshblocks aligning with the constituency or ward, community, or subdivision boundaries used for the 2019 or 2016 elections and whether adjustments have been made to boundaries under clause 17.

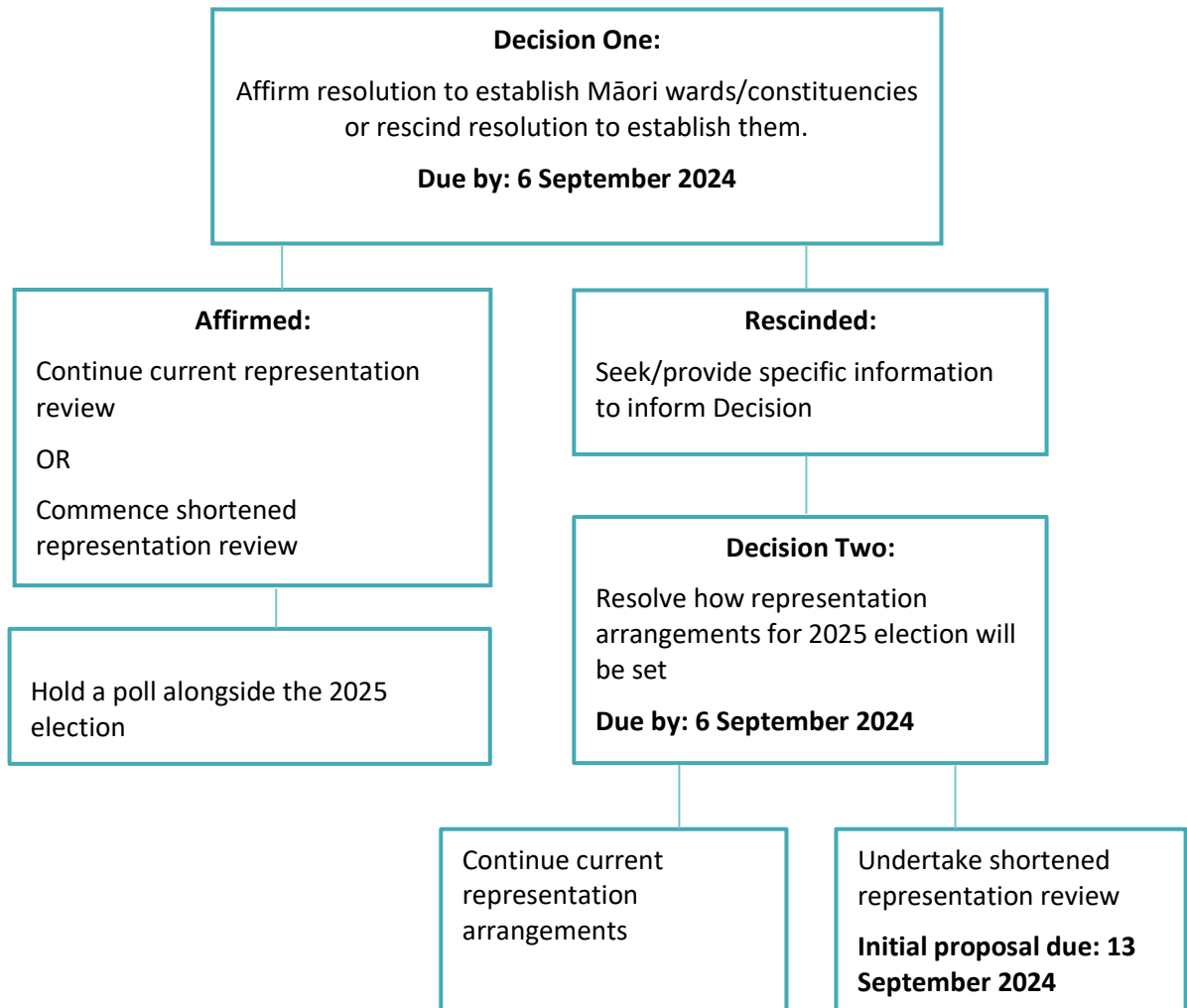
42. The public notice must be sent as soon as practicable to the following:

- Local Government Commission
- Surveyor-General
- Government Statistician
- Remuneration Authority
- if that notice was given by a territorial authority, any regional council in which the district of the territorial authority or a part of that district is situated
- if that notice was given by a regional council, every territorial authority whose district or a part of whose district is within the region

43. Addresses for delivery to the first four organisations listed above are listed in [Appendix 2](#).

## Group 2 local authorities

44. At a high level, the Schedule 1 transitional provisions require Group 2 local authorities to take the following steps:



45. These steps are considered in detail below.

### Decision one – affirm or rescind resolution to establish Māori wards/constituencies

46. By **6 September 2024** all Group 2 local authorities must actively resolve either to affirm their resolution to establish Māori wards/constituencies or rescind their resolution to do so.
47. This resolution is required even if a Group 2 local authority has previously resolved to affirm its resolution to establish Māori wards/constituencies prior to 31 July 2024 (whether as part of its current representation review or otherwise).

## Considerations for decision-making

48. Schedule 1 does not set out any criteria for Group 2 local authorities to consider when deciding whether to rescind decisions to establish Māori wards/constituencies. Local authorities should, however, consider the principles set out in [section 4](#) of the Local Electoral Act that relate to representation.
49. The special consultative procedure does not apply to decisions to affirm a resolution to establish Māori wards/constituencies, or to rescind decisions to establish Māori wards/constituencies.<sup>7</sup>
50. Schedule 1 is otherwise silent on how local authorities should engage with their communities on this issue. Each local authority should abide by their Significance and Engagement Policy and take into account the decision-making and consultation requirements of Part 6, Local Government Act 2002.
51. [Section 81](#) of the Local Government Act 2002, dealing with contributions to decision-making processes by Māori, implies a requirement to engage with *mātāwaka* as well as *iwi/hapū*. Local authorities should consider how best to do this.

## A resolution to affirm Māori wards/constituencies

52. If a Group 2 local authority decides to affirm its resolution to establish Māori wards/constituencies, it should:
  - Continue to carry out its current representation review, if this has already commenced; or
  - Commence a [shortened representation review](#), noting that the initial representation proposal must be resolved by 13 September 2024.
53. The next action required by Schedule 1 for such Group 2 local authorities is for a poll to be held alongside the 2025 election on whether the district/region should be divided into 1 or more Māori wards/constituencies.

## A resolution to rescind the decision to establish Māori wards/constituencies

54. A Group 2 local authority may resolve to rescind its decision to establish Māori wards/constituencies even if it has commenced a representation review in 2024 and that review has been completed or is still underway.<sup>8</sup> If that is the case:
  - Any determination made by that local authority as part of its review has no affect; and

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<sup>7</sup> Schedule 1, clause 30

<sup>8</sup> Schedule 1, clause 31

- Any proceedings before the Commission relating to such a determination comes to an end and the Commission is not required to take any further action in respect of it.
55. Any Group 2 local authorities that rescind their decision to establish Māori wards/constituencies should proceed to decision two, as set out below.<sup>9</sup>

### Decision two – what happens if the decision to establish Māori wards/constituencies is rescinded?

56. If a Group 2 local authority resolves to rescind its resolution to establish Māori wards/constituencies, it must also resolve by **6 September 2024** how its representation arrangements for the 2025 election will be determined.
57. There are different options for how Group 2 local authorities can do so, depending on when they last completed a representation review:
- local authorities that last completed a representation review ahead of the 2022 election can resolve to continue their existing representation arrangements, with no further requirements to be met<sup>10</sup>;
  - local authorities that last completed a representation review ahead of the 2019 election can resolve to continue their existing representation arrangements if they can meet the requirements set out in clause 35, Schedule 1.<sup>11</sup> If they do not meet the requirements of clause 35, Schedule 1 then they must undertake a [shortened representation review](#);
  - Any Group 2 local authorities may also choose to undertake a shortened representation review, irrespective of the above options.
58. It may be practical for Group 2 local authorities considering whether to rescind their decision to establish Māori wards/constituencies to make the second decision at the same meeting.

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<sup>9</sup> Schedule 1, clause 31

<sup>10</sup> This option is available to Kapiti Coast District Council, Kawerau District Council and Thames-Coromandel District Council.

<sup>11</sup> This option is available to Central Hawke's Bay District Council, Hauraki District Council, Hutt City Council, Napier City Council, South Wairarapa District Council, Tasman District Council, Upper Hutt City Council, Wellington Regional Council, Western Bay of Plenty District Council and Whanganui District Council.

## Checkpoint – what is required before a local authority can resolve to continue their existing representation arrangements?

59. Group 2 local authorities must seek specific information before considering whether or not to resolve to continue their existing representation arrangements. In particular, they must:
- Request from Stats NZ 2023 population estimates for their district/region, and each of the constituencies or wards, communities and subdivisions that make up their current representation arrangements;
  - Provide Stats NZ with any information it requires concerning the definition of the constituencies or wards, communities and subdivisions that make up their current representation arrangements;
  - Request from the Local Government Commission a statement on the consistency of the pre-2020 arrangements with section 19V(2) (the +/-10% rule) based on the 2023 population estimates.
60. At the meeting to consider whether the local authority will resolve to continue their existing representation arrangements the following must be tabled:
- The 2023 population estimates referred to above;
  - An explanation of how the requirements for fair and effective representation of communities of interest in accordance with sections 19T to 19W will be met if the local authority continues its current representation arrangements; and
  - The statement from the Commission referred to above.
61. With these decisions required by **6 September 2024**, any local authority considering whether to rescind its resolution to establish Māori wards/constituencies are encouraged to contact Stats NZ and the Local Government Commission as soon as possible.

## Some local authorities cannot continue their current representation arrangements

62. Clause 35 of Schedule 1 limits the ability of local authorities to continue their current representation arrangements to those that:
- Comply with the +/-10% rule; or
  - Do not comply with the +/-10% rule but have previously been exempted by a determination of the Local Government Commission under section 19V(3).

63. Previous exemptions given by the Commission continue to apply only to those specific wards, constituencies or subdivisions that were non-compliant at the time the Commission approved the exemption in a determination. This means that, if a wards, constituency or subdivision was compliant at the time of the Commission's last determination but becomes non-compliant when 2023 population estimates are applied to it, the local authority cannot revert to its current representation arrangements. In such a case, the local authority must undertake a [shortened representation review](#).
64. The Commission has directly contacted all local authorities that will not meet the requirements of clause 35, Schedule 1. Any local authorities with questions regarding whether they are affected by clause 35 should contact the Commission at [lgc@lgc.govt.nz](mailto:lgc@lgc.govt.nz).

## Public notice

65. Group 2 local authorities must publicly notify a resolution to continue their current representation arrangements. The public notice must include the following:
- The number of elected positions the local authority will have
  - The number of appointed positions community boards will have (if any)
  - the number, names, and boundaries of constituencies or wards (if any), communities (if any), and subdivisions (if any) and the number of members to be elected to each
66. The public notice must be sent as soon as practicable to the following:
- Local Government Commission
  - Surveyor-General
  - Government Statistician
  - Remuneration Authority
  - if that notice was given by a territorial authority, any regional council in which the district of the territorial authority or a part of that district is situated
  - if that notice was given by a regional council, every territorial authority whose district or a part of whose district is within the region
67. Addresses for delivery to the first four organisations listed above are listed in [Appendix 2](#).

## Descriptions of boundaries

68. If a Group 2 local authority resolves to continue its existing representation arrangements it is not required to provide to the Surveyor-General a description of its wards, constituencies, communities or subdivisions, as the existing descriptions for those areas remain valid.
69. Exceptions to this apply to two councils. New descriptions where appropriate will be required for:
  - Central Hawke’s Bay District Council, as the existing description of one ward does not meet the requirements of the Surveyor-General as set out in [Standard for plans of local authority electoral areas - LINZS50000](#)
  - Western Bay of Plenty District Council, as several descriptions need updating to reflect boundary alterations between Western Bay of Plenty District and Tauranga City.
70. Where new descriptions are required to be prepared the advice in paragraphs 11.7 to 11.14 in the Commission’s [Guidelines for local authorities undertaking representation reviews](#) should be followed.

## Tauranga City Council

71. Tauranga City Council is included in the Group 1 local authorities but is subject to a different set of requirements due to its new council being elected on 22 July 2024 and the following election of the council to be held in October 2028.
72. Tauranga City Council is required to resolve by 30 November 2026 whether to:
  - Disestablish its Māori ward (with affect for the 2028 election); or
  - Hold a binding poll on whether Tauranga City should be divided in to 1 or more Māori wards.
73. If the council resolves to hold a poll, the poll must be held by 28 March 2027.
74. The outcome of the poll must be included in the Council’s 2027 representation review. The council is required to undertake a representation review in 2027, regardless of the outcome of a poll. The review will be conducted under the normal process for a representation review.



## Shortened representation reviews

- 75. Shortened representation reviews (shortened reviews) apply to any local authority that disestablishes its Māori wards/constituencies or rescinds its decision to establish Māori wards/constituencies and cannot revert to its 2019 or current election arrangements. Any local authority that meets the criteria for reverting to their 2019 or current election arrangements may also choose to instead carry out a shortened review.
- 76. A shortened review must follow the same steps as a normal representation review but using the timetable set out in clauses 21 to 28 of Schedule 1. The timetable for a shortened review is set out in the table below.
- 77. All other requirements for a shortened review are the same as for a normal review. The advice contained in the Commission’s [Guidelines for local authorities undertaking representation reviews](#) apply to shortened reviews except for the timeline.

Procedure	Deadline	Relevant section
Local authority resolves proposed representation arrangements	Initial proposals must be made by 13 September 2024	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 19H (territorial authorities)</li> <li>• 19I (regional councils)</li> <li>• 19J (community boards)</li> <li>• Schedule 1A for Māori wards or constituencies</li> </ul>
Local authority gives public notice of “initial” proposal and invites submissions	Within 7 days of resolution, and not later than 20 September 2024	19M(1)
Submissions close	Not less than 3 weeks after public notice	19M(2)(d)
If no submissions then proposal becomes final <sup>12</sup>	Public notice to be given when there are no submissions but no date fixed for doing this	19Y(1)
Local authority considers submissions and may make resolution to amend proposal	Within 6 weeks of closing date for submissions	19N(1)(a)

<sup>12</sup> Under section 19V(4) proposals that do not comply with the +/-10% fair representation requirement are subject to confirmation by the Commission even if no submissions, appeal or objections have been lodged.

Procedure	Deadline	Relevant section
Local authority gives public notice of its "final" proposal	Within 6 weeks of closing date for submissions	<i>19N(1)(b)</i>
Appeals and objections close	Must be lodged: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• not less than 3 weeks after the date of the public notice issued under section 19N(1)(b)</li> <li>• not later than 13 December 2024</li> </ul>	<i>19O</i> <i>19P</i>
If no appeals or objections, then proposal automatically becomes final	Public notice to be given when there are no appeals/objections, but no date fixed for doing this	<i>19Y(1)</i>
Local authority forwards appeals, objections, and other relevant information to the Commission <sup>13</sup>	As soon as practicable, but not later than 23 December 2024	<i>19Q</i> <i>19V(4)</i>
Commission considers resolutions, submissions, appeals and objections and makes determination	Before 11 April 2025	<i>19R</i>
Determination subject to appeal to High Court on a point of law <sup>14</sup>	Appeals to be lodged within 1 month of determination	<i>Clause 2,</i> <i>Schedule 5,</i> <i>Local Government Act 2002</i>

78. Local authorities undertaking a shortened review must use Stats NZ's 2023 population estimates (based on the 2018 census). Population statistics from the 2023 census will not be available in time for this representation review cycle in sufficient geographic detail.

<sup>13</sup> Includes any proposal that does not comply with the +/-10% fair representation requirement.

<sup>14</sup> Commission determinations may also be subject to judicial review.

## Deadline for initial representation review proposal extended in some cases

79. A Group 1 or Group 2 local authority may extend the deadline for resolving its initial representation review proposal from 31 July 2024 to 13 September 2024 if the local authority is undertaking a representation review in 2024 but has not resolved its initial proposal by 31 July 2024. A local authority that decides to extend the deadline must carry out a shortened representation review in line with the timeframes listed in the table above.
80. The extension of the deadline for resolution of an initial proposal to 13 September 2024 is not dependent on a local authority affirming its Māori wards/constituencies, resolving to disestablish its Māori wards/constituencies, or rescinding its decision to establish them.

## How long do local authority decisions or poll results have effect for?

81. A decision by a local authority under Schedule 1:
  - to disestablish its Māori wards/constituencies takes effect for the 2025 and 2028 elections;
  - to rescind its decision to establish Māori wards/constituencies takes effect for the 2025 election.
82. This means that the next time such local authorities can reconsider establishing Māori wards/constituencies is ahead of the 2028 (for local authorities that rescind their decision) or 2031 election (for local authorities that disestablish their Māori wards or constituencies).
83. Where a poll is held alongside the 2025 election to determine whether a local authority should be divided into one or more Māori wards/constituencies, that poll result is binding for the following two electoral terms:
  - A 'yes' result means that Māori wards/constituencies must remain part of the local authority's representation arrangements for the 2028 and 2031 elections
  - A 'no' result means that Māori wards/constituencies must not form part of the local authority's representation arrangements for the 2028 and 2031 elections.
84. For local authorities that have held a poll alongside the 2025 election, the next opportunity to consider the establishment or disestablishment of Māori wards/constituencies is ahead of the 2034 elections.
85. Such change could happen in the following ways:

- The local authority could make a decision to establish or disestablish their Māori wards/constituencies. That decision could then be subject to a further poll if a petition of at least 5% of electors is received within the requisite timeframes; or
- The local authority could resolve itself to hold a further poll on whether the local authority should be divided into one or more Māori wards/constituencies; or
- A petition of at least 5% of electors could be received requesting that the local authority either establish or disestablish its Māori wards/constituencies. If this occurs the local authority will be required to hold a further poll on this matter.

86. If no changes are made ahead of the 2034 election, then the 2025 election poll result continues to have effect for future elections beyond 2034, unless or until one of the actions in paragraph 85 above takes place.

87. These arrangements are summarised in the following table.

Category of local authority	Decision/poll has affect for
Group 1 local authority disestablishing	2025 and 2028 elections
Group 2 local authority rescinding	2025 election
Local authority holding poll in 2025	2028 and 2031 elections
Tauranga City Council holding poll by 30 November 2026	2028 and 2031 elections

## When will the next representation review be required?

88. The timing of a local authority's next representation review will depend on which action it has chosen to take under the Schedule 1 transitional provisions, and on the outcome of any poll held on whether Māori wards will be retained or disestablished.

89. Where a poll held in conjunction with the 2025 elections results in the retention of Māori wards/constituencies the requirement for the next representation review follows the local authority's regular review schedule.

90. Where a poll held in conjunction with the 2025 elections results in the disestablishment of Māori wards/constituencies the local authority must undertake a representation review in 2027.

91. The potential range of outcomes is summarised in the following table:

Group	Action under Schedule 1 transitional provisions	Next review required by ...
Group 1	Shortened review	2030
Group 1	Reverting to 2019 election arrangements	2027
Group 1	Tauranga City Council	2027
Group 2	Shortened review	2030
Group 2	Continuing existing arrangements (and last review was in 2019)	2027
Group 2	Continuing existing arrangements (and last review was in 2022)	2030

*Note: Where the next review is required to be undertaken in 2030, the local authority may choose to undertake a review in 2027.*

## Appendix 1

### Group 1 and Group 2 local authorities

#### Group 1 local authorities

Far North District Council	Palmerston North City Council
Gisborne District Council	Porirua City Council
Hamilton City Council	Rangitikei District Council
Hastings District Council	Rotorua District Council
Hawke's Bay Regional Council	Ruapehu District Council
Horowhenua District Council	South Taranaki District Council
Kaipara District Council	Stratford District Council
Manawatu District Council	Taranaki District Council
Manawatū-Whanganui Regional Council	Tararua District Council
Marlborough District Council	Taupo District Council
Masterton District Council	Tauranga City Council
Matamata-Piako District Council	Waikato District Council
Nelson city Council	Waipa District Council
New Plymouth District Council	Wellington City Council
Northland Regional Council	Whakatane District Council
Ōtorohanga District Council	Whangarei District Council

#### Group 2 local authorities

Central Hawke's Bay District Council	Tasman District Council
Hauraki District Council	Thames-Coromandel District Council
Hutt City Council	Upper Hutt City Council
Kapiti Coast District Council	Wellington Regional Council
Kawerau District Council	Western Bay of Plenty District Council
Napier City Council	Whanganui District Council
South Wairarapa District Council	

## Appendix 2

### Delivery addresses for organisations

Local Government Commission – [lgc@lgc.govt.nz](mailto:lgc@lgc.govt.nz)

Surveyor-General – [electoral@linz.govt.nz](mailto:electoral@linz.govt.nz)

Government Statistician – [RepresentationReview@stats.govt.nz](mailto:RepresentationReview@stats.govt.nz)

Remuneration Authority – [info@remauthority.govt.nz](mailto:info@remauthority.govt.nz)