

**I give notice that
an Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on:**

Date:	Friday, 31 October 2025
Time:	12.30pm
Location:	Council Chamber Level 1, 67 Horomātangi Street Taupō

AGENDA

MEMBERSHIP

Chairperson Mayor John Funnell

Deputy Chairperson

Members

- Cr Duncan Campbell
- Cr Nicola de Lautour
- Cr Ngāhuia Foreman
- Cr Sandra Greenslade
- Cr Kylie Leonard
- Cr Steve Manunui
- Cr Wahine Murch
- Cr Christine Rankin
- Cr Rachel Shepherd
- Cr Kevin Taylor
- Cr Yvonne Westerman
- Cr Hope Woodward

Quorum 7

**Julie Gardyne
Chief Executive**

Order Of Business

- 1 Karakia**
- 2 Whakapāha | Apologies**
- 3 Ngā Whakapānga Tukituki | Conflicts of Interest**
- 4 Whakamanatanga O Ngā Meneti | Confirmation of Minutes**
Nil
- 5 Ngā Kaupapa Here Me Ngā Whakataunga | Policy and Decision Making**
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- 6 Ngā Kōrero Tūmataiti | Confidential Business**
Nil

5.1 DECLARATION BY MAYOR

Author: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

Authorised by: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To enable His Worship the Mayor to make an oral declaration as required by the Local Government Act 2002.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Clause 14(1)(a) of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002 states that “a person may not act as a member of a local authority until that person has, at a meeting of the local authority following the election of that person, made an oral declaration”. The declaration is attached and consists of the required elements as set out in clause 14(3) of Schedule 7 to the LGA.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

His Worship the Mayor will be invited to make his oral declaration and will then assume the Chair for the remainder of the meeting.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Declaration by Mayor

5.2 DECLARATIONS BY COUNCILLORS

Author: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

Authorised by: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To enable Taupō District councillors to make their oral declarations as required by the Local Government Act 2002.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Clause 14(1)(a) of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002 states that “a person may not act as a member of a local authority until that person has, at a meeting of the local authority following the election of that person, made an oral declaration”. The declarations for each elected councillor are attached and consist of the required elements as set out in clause 14(3) of Schedule 7 to the LGA.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

Councillors will be invited to make their oral declarations.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

1. Declarations by Councillors

5.3 APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY MAYOR

Author: John Funnell, Mayor

Authorised by: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To note the appointment of Taupō District Council's Deputy Mayor.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Under the Local Government Act 2002 ("the Act"), the Mayor has the power to appoint the Deputy Mayor [s41A(3)(a)].

It is possible for the Council to overturn the Mayor's appointment of the Deputy Mayor however the process set out under clauses 17 and 18 of Schedule 7 to the Act must be followed.

I have chosen to appoint Councillor _____ as the Deputy Mayor.

I would like to congratulate Councillor _____ and wish him/her all the best in his/her role as Deputy Mayor.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council notes the appointment by the Mayor of Councillor _____ as Deputy Mayor.

NGĀ TĀPIRIHANGA | ATTACHMENTS

Nil

5.4 LEGISLATIVE ADVICE FOR THE INCOMING COUNCIL

Author: Nigel McAdie, Legal and Governance Manager

Authoriser: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

WHAKARĀPOPOTOTANGA MATUA | EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Clause 21(5) of Schedule 7 to the Local Government Act 2002 requires that the business that must be conducted at the first meeting following a triennial general election of members include a general explanation of the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 and other laws affecting elected members, including:

- The appropriate provisions of the Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968; and
- sections 99, 105, and 105A of the Crimes Act 1961; and
- the Secret Commissions Act 1910; and
- the Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013.

Along with the above laws, a brief explanation of the key provisions of the Local Government Act 2022, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Public Records Act 2005 has been included in this paper.

This information will be supplemented by the comprehensive induction programme we have arranged for you over the next few months.

I intend to take this paper as read at the meeting, and following the highlighting of a few key points, would invite you to ask any questions which I will endeavour to answer at the meeting (or an answer will be circulated to all members following the meeting).

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council receives the report entitled "Legislative Advice for the Incoming Council".

LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT 2002

The Local Government Act 2002 (LGA) spells out local government's purpose, its general powers, specific bylaw making powers and the principles and processes that councils must abide by when making decisions. There are currently two purposes of local government in section 10 of the LGA:

- (a) to enable democratic local decision-making and action by, and on behalf of, communities; and
- (b) to promote the social, economic, environmental, and cultural well-being of communities in the present and for the future.

The Local Government (System Improvements) Amendment Bill introduced to Parliament in July 2025 proposes to remove all references to the four aspects of community wellbeing and broadly reinstates the version of section 10 that was in force immediately before the enactment of the 2019 Amendment Act, with one adjustment. The adjustment is to include a new purpose to support local economic growth and development.

The primary policy objective of the Bill is to refocus the purpose of local government on the cost-effective provision of good-quality local infrastructure and public services; and reinstate the specific core services a local authority must have particular regard to in performing its role. The Bill is expected to pass into law by the end of the year.

The role of a local authority is to:

- (a) give effect, in relation to its district or region, to the purpose of local government; and

- (b) perform the duties, and exercise the rights, conferred on it by or under this Act and any other enactment.

As elected members, you are responsible for making key policy decisions that guide the Council's activities and provide the direction for the district's future. In performing its role, a council must act in accordance with the key principles set out in [s 14 of the LGA](#) (refer Attachment 1).

The LGA is based on the principle of general competence. This principle enables a council to do whatever is necessary to fulfil its role and achieve its purpose. Within this framework, there is a considerable degree of flexibility in deciding what activities are undertaken and how they are carried out.

However, in exchange for this flexibility, the Council is required to abide by a set of consultation principles and processes that are intended to provide opportunities for the public to be involved in Council decision-making, particularly in relation to significant decisions.

Part 6 of the LGA sets out the obligations of local authorities when making decisions. The reports you receive from Council officers will cover-off how these obligations have been complied with. Compliance is subject to judgements to be made by the Council in its discretion, including in proportion to the significance of the matter affected by the relevant decision, as determined in accordance with the Council's Significance and Engagement Policy (which will be identified in the officer report).

Section 77 requires that a local authority must, in the course of its decision-making process, seek to identify all reasonably practicable options for the achievement of the objective, and assess those options in terms of their advantages and disadvantages.

Section 78 requires the Council to also give consideration to the views and preferences of persons likely to be affected by, or have an interest in the matter. This does not, in and of itself, require the Council to consult; for example, the Council may already be aware of those views and preferences through other forms of engagement – surveys, public meetings, informal feedback and so on. The officer report will therefore set out the extent to which the views and preferences of interested and affected persons have been considered.

Personal Liability of Elected Members

Section 43 of the LGA provides an indemnity (by the Council) for elected members in relation to:

- civil liability (both for costs and damages) if the member is acting in good faith and in pursuance of the responsibilities or powers of the Council;
- costs arising from any successfully defended criminal action relating to acts or omissions in his or her capacity as an elected member.

The LGA provides for a theoretical personal exposure for elected members in certain circumstances if the Council has incurred loss due to actions of the members. The loss must arise out of one of the following situations:

1. the Council unlawfully spends money;
2. the Council unlawfully sells or disposes of an asset;
3. the Council unlawfully incurs a liability; or
4. the Council intentionally or negligently fails to enforce the collection of money it is lawfully entitled to receive.

The loss is recoverable as a debt due to the Crown and must be paid back to the Council from each elected member jointly and severally.

However, as a member of the Council, you have a defence if you can prove that the act or failure which led to the loss occurred:

1. without your knowledge; or
2. with your knowledge but against your protest made at or before the time when the loss occurred; or
3. contrary to the manner in which you voted on the issue at a meeting of the Council; or
4. in circumstances where you acted in good faith and relied on information, or professional or expert advice given by a Council officer or professional advisor on matters which you reasonably believed were within that person's competency.

Register of Members' Pecuniary Interests

The LGA requires the Council to keep a register of the pecuniary interests of elected members to promote transparency and to strengthen public trust and confidence in local government processes and decision-making. Members must file an annual return, typically by the end of February, disclosing financial holdings, directorships, and other relevant pecuniary interests, ensuring public awareness of potential conflicts of interest. The Council is required to make a summary of the information in the register publicly available.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL INFORMATION AND MEETINGS ACT 1987

The Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987 (LGOIMA) provides for local government activities to take place in an open and transparent environment. It also specifies that, generally, information held by a local authority in any form should be available to the public.

The purpose of LGOIMA is to enable the public to have access to information held by local authorities. However, official information and Council deliberations are to be protected to the extent consistent with public interest and personal privacy.

There are two aspects to LGOIMA:

- Access to information held by a local authority; and
- Local authority meetings.

A brief overview of these provisions is provided below.

Access to Local Authority Information

Generally, information held by a local authority in any form should be available to the public. This is not limited to written documents (reports, emails, letters, notes etc) but extends to non-written material (such as on computers and recordings) held by an officer or elected member in their official capacity.

This last point is important; information held by elected members in their official capacity is deemed to be held by the Council itself. This will include emails, Teams messages and texts, regardless of the device on which this information is held, provided the member is acting in their official capacity.

However, LGOIMA does provide certain reasons to withhold information, such as the protection of privacy, commercial advantage, protection of negotiations and legal professional privilege (these are set out in the Council's Standing Orders). The withholding reasons are relatively narrow and are subject to an overriding public interest test – whether the reason(s) for withholding the information is outweighed by other considerations which render it desirable, in the public interest, to make that information available.

Under LGOIMA, the Chief Executive is authorised to decide whether information should be released. This authority has been sub-delegated to members of the Enterprise Leadership Team.

Members are not automatically entitled to access all information held by the Council. Members are entitled to information that is reasonably necessary to enable them to perform their duties as elected members. Access to any information over and above this will be governed by LGOIMA.

Generally, any information contained in the open section of any agenda is already in the public domain. However, any information marked "Public Excluded" or "Confidential" should not be released to the public or discussed outside the meeting concerned.

Elected members must keep to the law. A member cannot choose when to obey rules regarding confidentiality, and when to breach them. The constant and consistent observance of the rules regarding confidentiality is critical to the delivery of good governance to the community.

Your Code of Conduct recognises that it is a grave betrayal of trust to disclose information while it is confidential or to use such confidential information for private gain, or improper purpose. Breaching confidentiality can have significant effect on the reputation of both the member and the Council as a whole. It can also expose the Council to loss e.g. disclosing sensitive employment information that results in an employment claim.

If, as an elected member, you are asked to provide confidential information to a third party, you should refer the request to the Chief Executive and/or the Legal and Governance team in the first instance for advice on how to proceed.

Local Authority Meetings and Confidentiality

LGOIMA provides that all meetings of Council (which includes meetings of its committees) shall be open to the public unless certain specified reasons can be satisfied for excluding them.

These reasons are basically the same as for withholding information and are set out within section 48 of LGOIMA. It is necessary for the meeting to be satisfied that any one or more of these reasons exist before the public is excluded. Staff will provide guidance where it might be appropriate for the Council or for one of its committees to meet with the public excluded.

When the public is excluded by resolution of the Council, and when the Council holds information confidentially, then it is critical that the rules of confidentiality are strictly observed and maintained by the members of the Council.

The current Standing Orders include a provision to the effect that no member or officer may disclose to any person, other than another member, officer or person authorised by the Chief Executive, any information that has been, or will be, presented to any meeting from which the public is excluded, or proposed to be excluded.

Breaching confidentiality is an extremely serious matter because the obligation for open government and of confidence must be observed with equal assurance. Actions which involve “going public” are akin to public self-promotion and are dishonourable (and potentially illegal). If good governance and good decision-making is to be delivered, then members must maintain a high standard of personal integrity.

Workshops

You will be invited to a number of workshops that are not subject to the formal meeting requirements in LGOIMA. As such, decisions and resolutions cannot be lawfully made at a workshop.

Staff are acutely aware that holding workshops can create a perception that an issue has been predetermined when it is subsequently brought to an open meeting for deliberation and a decision. Accordingly, workshops are most commonly used to provide members with detailed and complex information that would be impractical to run through at a formal meeting.

While the default position is to have these workshops open to the public, there may be occasions where the subject matter is of a sensitive nature. In this case, the withholding grounds in LGOIMA are used as a guide when assessing whether a workshop should be closed to the public.

LOCAL AUTHORITY (MEMBERS' INTERESTS) ACT 1968

The Local Authorities (Members' Interests) Act 1968 (LAMIA) helps protect the integrity of local government by ensuring that local authority members cannot take advantage of their official position for personal financial gain. Members need to understand LAMIA because breaching its rules can lead to a criminal conviction and automatic disqualification from office.

Note that LAMIA covers only the *financial* interests of members. Your induction programme includes guidance about non-financial interests and predetermination that might affect a member's ability to participate in decision-making.

LAMIA has two main rules:

1. The first rule (known as **the contracting rule**) is that members cannot benefit from contracts with the Council they are “concerned or interested in” if payments made under those contracts are more than \$25,000 (exclusive of GST) in any financial year (1 July – 30 June).

A member is “concerned or interested” in a contract if:

- they are a party to the contract;
- the contact is between the Council and another person or organisation, and:

- (a) the member benefits financially from the contract; or
- (b) LAMIA deems the member to be concerned or interested in the contract.

LAMIA deems a member to have an interest if:

- (a) The member's spouse or partner is concerned or interested in a contract (unless the member and their spouse or partner are living apart, or the member did not know, or have a reasonable opportunity of knowing, that they were concerned or interested in the relevant contract); or
- (b) If the Council enters into a contract with a company in which the member, or their spouse or partner have some interest or involvement, if the member or their spouse or partner:
 - (i) singly or together, own 10% or more of the shares in the company or another company that controls it;
 - (ii) is a shareholder of the company, or another company that controls it, and one of them is the managing director or general manager of the company or the controlling company; or
 - (iii) is the managing director or general manager of the company and one of them is a shareholder of another company that controls it.

Members are responsible for letting their council know about any interests they have that might result in them benefitting from contracts, either directly or indirectly (for example, through their spouse or partner, or through a business they are involved in).

We also have a Register of Members' Interests to support compliance with LAMIA (note this is separate to the Register of Pecuniary Interests required to be maintained under the LGA). Members should ensure that any business interests that they or their spouse or partner have that might result in contracts with the local authority are recorded in the Register. This helps ensure that members have been transparent about their interests, and that staff who need to know can monitor contracts or contracting processes in which members might have an interest.

2. The second rule (known as **the non-participation rule**) is that members cannot participate (discuss or vote) in matters before the Council in which they have a financial interest, other than an interest in common with the public.

LAMIA doesn't define a "financial interest". The Office of the Auditor-General says that a financial interest is "a reasonable expectation of financial loss or gain" from the particular decision.

A financial interest may be direct or indirect e.g.

- be a quantifiable dollar amount;
- involve cash changing hands;
- relate to an increase or decrease in the value of something (for example, property or shares); or
- be an effect on the turnover of a business.

While a direct financial interest is relatively easy to identify (being a direct financial gain or loss to a member) an indirect financial interest can be harder to identify. However, LAMIA does identify two common scenarios that are a deemed financial interest:

- (a) **Deemed interest through your spouse or partner** e.g. if your spouse or partner has a financial interest in a matter before the Council, you are deemed, for the purposes of LAMIA, to have the same interest unless the two of you are living apart at the time of the discussion or vote;
- (b) **Deemed interest through company** e.g. if you or your spouse or partner is involved in a company that has a financial interest in a matter before the local authority, you are deemed, for the purposes of the Act, to have the same interest if you, or your spouse or partner:
 - (i) singly or together, own 10% or more of the shares in the company or another company that controls it;
 - (ii) is a shareholder of the company, or another company that controls it, and one of you is the managing director or general manager of the company or the controlling company; or
 - (iii) is the managing director or general manager of the company, and one of you is a shareholder of another company that controls it.

Note that there are other ways you can have an indirect financial interest; for example, if you are a beneficiary of a family trust that has a financial interest in a matter before the Council.

LAMIA provides some exceptions and exemptions to these rules e.g. the Council can apply to the Auditor-General for *prior* approval of a contract (and retrospective approval in limited circumstances) and members can apply to the Auditor-General for approval to participate in decision-making that might otherwise be prohibited by the Act.

If in doubt, members should refer to the wording in LAMIA, seek advice from Council staff, or seek legal advice, either through the Council's legal team or through their own lawyer.

CRIMES ACT 1961: SECTIONS 99, 105 & 105A

Under the Crimes Act, it is unlawful for an elected member to:

1. Accept or solicit for themselves (or anyone else) any gift or reward for acting or not acting in relation to the business of the Council; or
2. Use information gained in the course of their duties for their, or another person's advantage or monetary gain.

Section 105 and 105A of the Act state:

105. Corruption and bribery of official—

- (1) Every official is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who, whether within New Zealand or elsewhere, corruptly accepts or obtains, or agrees or offers to accept or attempts to obtain, any bribe for himself or any other person in respect of any act done or omitted, or to be done or omitted, by him in his official capacity.*
- (2) Everyone is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding [7 years] who corruptly gives or offers or agrees to give any bribe to any person with intent to influence any official in respect of any act or omission by him in his official capacity.*

105A. Corrupt use of official information—

Every official is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who, whether within New Zealand or elsewhere, corruptly uses [or discloses] any information, acquired by him in his official capacity, to obtain, directly or indirectly, an advantage or a pecuniary gain for himself or any other person.

Each elected member of the Council is considered to be an "official" of the Council. A "bribe" includes "any money, valuable consideration, office, or employment, or any benefit, whether direct or indirect" which means the provision has the potential for quite wide application.

A conviction would result in the loss of office - refer clause 1 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002 which disqualifies a member who is convicted of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment of two years or more.

SECRET COMMISSIONS ACT 1910

This Act establishes offences relating to:

1. the giving, receiving, or soliciting of gifts or other consideration as an inducement or reward for doing or forbearing to do something in relation to the affairs of the Council; or
2. showing or having shown favour or disfavour to any person in relation to the Council's affairs or business.

It applies to elected members and covers any gifts given, received, or solicited by "any parent, husband, wife, or child of any agent, or to his partner, clerk, or servant, or (at the agent's request or suggestion) to any other person".

By section 16(1)(b) of the Act, an elected member is deemed to be an "agent" of the Council. As such, the Act makes it an offence for any elected member (agent) to accept gifts without the consent of the Council

(the principal), not to disclose a pecuniary interest in any contract which the agent makes on behalf of the principal, or who knowingly delivers to their principal a false receipt, invoice, account, or other document in relation to the principal's business.

It is an offence to divert, obstruct, or interfere with the proper course of the affairs or business of the Council, or to fail to use due diligence in the prosecution of its affairs or business, with intent to obtain any gift or other consideration from any person interested in the affairs or business of the Council (section 4(2)).

It is also an offence for any person to advise a party to enter into a contract with a third party and to receive gifts or consideration from that third party as reward for procuring the contract unless that person is known by the party to be the agent of that third party. The act of aiding or abetting or in any way facilitating an offence against the Act is itself an offence.

A person who commits an offence against the Act is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years. Such a conviction would also have the consequences of loss of office - refer again clause 1 of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002.

FINANCIAL MARKETS CONDUCT ACT 2013

The Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (FMCA) governs how financial products are created, promoted, and sold, and the ongoing responsibilities of those who offer, deal, and trade them. It aims to facilitate capital market activity to help businesses fund growth and individuals to reach their financial goals. The main purposes of the FMCA are to:

- (a) promote the confident and informed participation of businesses, investors, and consumers in the financial markets; and
- (b) promote and facilitate the development of fair, efficient, and transparent financial markets.

However, the FMCA does not impact on Council's current business activities as the Council does not, at this time, offer securities to the public.

Under the FMCA, if the Council were to issue financial products, such as equity or debt securities under its borrowing powers, elected members will be in a similar position to company directors.

Elected members may therefore be personally liable if product disclosure statements to investors contain untrue information and may be liable for civil action or criminal prosecution if the requirements of the Act, such as keeping an audited register of financial products issued, are not met.

HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK ACT 2015

The passing of the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 (HSWA) into law heralded a significant change to New Zealand's health and safety legislation and was a response to the scrutiny placed on New Zealand's health and safety practices following the Pike River tragedy.

HSWA allocates duties to:

- 1. those people who are in the best position to control risks to health and safety as appropriate to their role in the workplace; and
- 2. the person conducting a business or undertaking (PCBU) i.e. the Council.

The primary duty under HSWA is to ensure, as far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of workers and others who may be impacted by the work the business undertakes.

"Officers" are any person occupying a position in relation to the business or undertaking, that allows the person to exercise significant influence over the management of the business or undertaking. For the purposes of HSWA, elected members and the Chief Executive are by default identified as officers.

Officers have obligations of due diligence, which are:

- (a) to acquire, and keep up-to-date, knowledge of work health and safety matters; and
- (b) to gain an understanding of the nature of the operations of the business or undertaking of the PCBU, and generally of the hazards and risks associated with those operations; and

- (c) to ensure that the PCBU has available for use, and uses, appropriate resources and processes to eliminate or minimise risks to health and safety from work carried out as part of the conduct of the business or undertaking; and
- (d) to ensure that the PCBU has appropriate processes for receiving and considering information regarding incidents, hazards, and risks and for responding in a timely way to that information; and
- (e) to ensure that the PCBU has, and implements, processes for complying with any duty or obligation of the PCBU under this Act; and
- (f) to verify the provision and use of the resources and processes referred to in paragraphs (c) to (e).

The duties of the officers and of the PCBU are independent of each other. This means that if a PCBU has failed to meet its duty, but the officers exercised due diligence, then the officers will not be personally liable for the health and safety failings.

Importantly, while elected members have a due diligence duty as officers of the Council, they are expressly excluded from liability for failing to comply with this duty. However, this exclusion does not apply to elected members who are also an officer of a council-controlled organisation.

PUBLIC RECORDS ACT 2005

The purpose of the Public Records Act 2005 (PRA) is to provide a framework for keeping central and local government organisations accountable by ensuring records are full and accurate, well maintained, and accessible. It promotes accountability by providing a framework within which local authorities create and maintain their records and has a role in enhancing public confidence in the integrity of local authority records.

The definition of a record includes information, whether in its original form or otherwise, and is not limited to just written information e.g. it may include images, sound, speech or data in any medium and recorded or stored by any electronic device.

In the conduct of their affairs, elected members may receive information directly, for example from constituents. Members will need to consider whether that information meets the definition of a local authority record and if so, will need to ensure it is included in the Council's records. The Council's Knowledge Management team can help assist members in this area.

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

This report provides a summary of some of the key pieces of legislation that are of importance to elected members. Your induction programme over the next few months will build on the information in this paper to ensure that you are familiar with and understand your roles and responsibilities as an elected member.

If ever in doubt, please do not hesitate to contact a member of the Executive Team or the Legal and Governance team who are available to support you in your role.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Section 14 Local Government Act 2002 - Principles relating to Local Authorities

5.5 SCHEDULE OF COUNCIL MEETINGS FOR THE REMAINDER OF 2025

Author: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

Authoriser: Julie Gardyne, Chief Executive

TE PŪTAKE | PURPOSE

To adopt a schedule of meetings of Taupō District Council for the remainder of 2025 following this inaugural meeting.

NGĀ KŌRERORERO | DISCUSSION

Part of the business Council must conduct at this inaugural meeting is the adoption of a schedule of meetings [clause 21(d) of Schedule 7 of the Local Government Act 2002].

It is proposed that meetings for the remainder of 2025 be held in the Council Chamber, Level 1, 67 Horomātangi Street, Taupō as follows:

- 1pm, Tuesday 25 November
- 1pm, Tuesday 16 December

WHAKAKAPINGA | CONCLUSION

Council can now confirm the above meetings for the remainder of 2025 with the first meeting to be held at 1pm on Tuesday 25 November 2025.

NGĀ TŪTOHUNGA | RECOMMENDATION(S)

That Council confirms that these meetings of the Taupō District Council for the remainder of 2025 will be held in the Council Chamber, Level 1, 67 Horomātangi Street, Taupō:

- 1pm, Tuesday 25 November
- 1pm, Tuesday 16 December

ATTACHMENTS

Nil