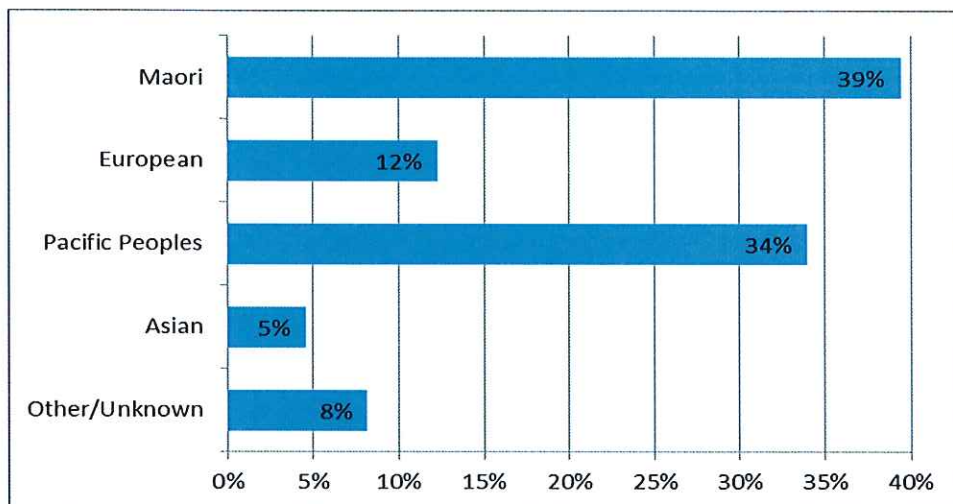


Emerging Priorities

Addressing gang activity

Gang activity is a major problem in New Zealand. Offenders with gang affiliations are disproportionately young and male. The fact that Māori are highly over-represented among gang-affiliated prisoners is of particular concern, as illustrated below:

Figure 15: Snapshot of sentenced prisoners by gang status and ethnicity



The proportion of prisoners identifying with gangs has increased from 15 percent to 28 percent over the past eight years and there has been marked rise in violence committed by youth gangs. Eighty percent of gang offenders have a RoC*RoI score of 0.5 and over. This means that they have a 50 percent or higher probability of re-offending. Forty six percent of youth under 19 years of age in prison have gang affiliations.

Gang involvement is also linked with more serious offending and higher rates of prison violence. The intimidation and recruitment of offenders has an impact on the Department's ability to provide an environment which focuses on rehabilitation and pro-social integration.

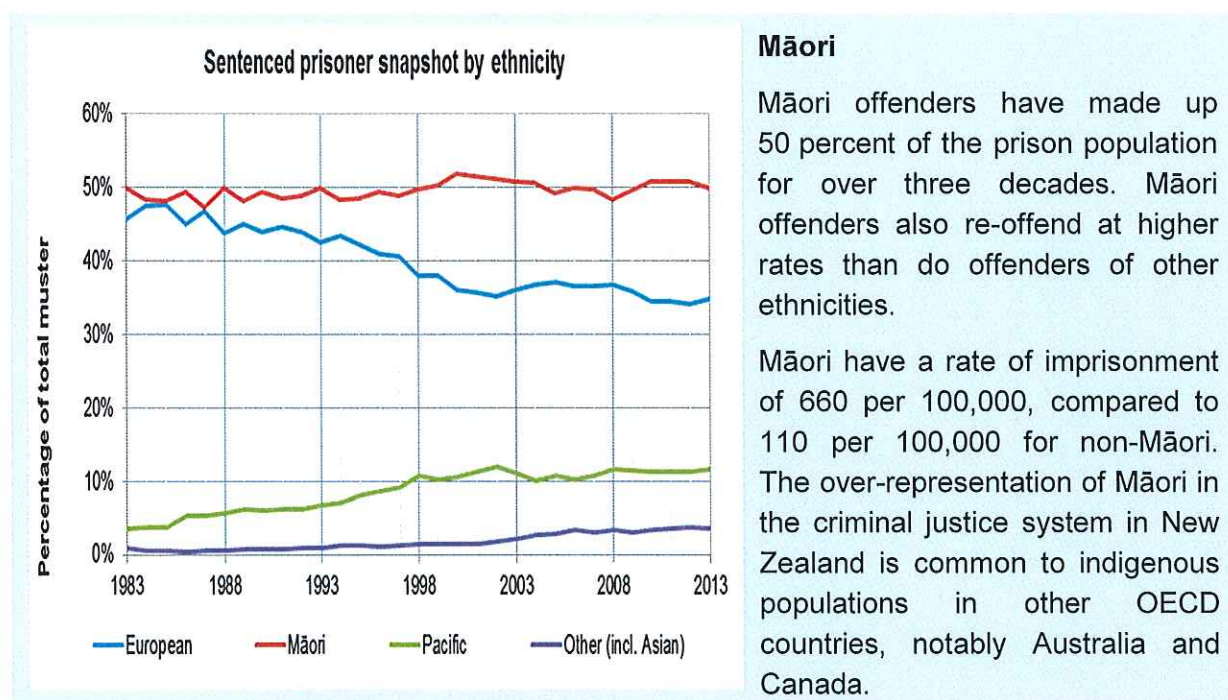
While gang members in prison participate frequently in rehabilitation programmes (at levels not dissimilar to their proportion of the overall prison population), and show some benefit from having done so (relative to gang-affiliated non-participants), rates of re-offending amongst gang-involved participants are still higher than offenders not involved in gangs.

We are responding to the issues associated with gang affiliation by:

- better identifying gang-affiliated prisoners

- providing greater support for gang-affiliated prisoners and offenders to adopt positive lifestyles on release and in the community
- equipping our staff with the skills and knowledge to manage and address the needs of the gang-related prisoners and offenders
- working with Police on Justice Sector strategy to reduce the harm caused by gangs.

Māori involvement in gang activity is compounding the wider problem of Māori over-representation at each stage of the criminal justice process. Despite targeted efforts over the last two decades by Corrections and the wider justice sector, this acute disproportionality has not shifted significantly.



There is no simple solution to the issue of Māori over-representation in the criminal justice system. From a Corrections perspective, evidence shows that core rehabilitation programmes are as effective for Māori as non-Māori, but overall re-offending rates remain higher for Māori than other ethnicities.

We are focused on providing rehabilitative interventions that are meaningful and effective for Māori, including Whare Oranga Ake and Te Tirohanga, as detailed below.

Whare Oranga Ake

Whare Oranga Ake is comprised of two 16-bed reintegration units located outside the perimeter fence at Spring Hill and Hawkes Bay prisons. It helps prisoners near release to train for employment, find work, find accommodation on release, and form supportive pro-social networks with iwi, hapū and community organisations. The units are based on Māori kaupapa (Māori philosophy). Māori practices, language and values are incorporated into the day-to-day running of the units.

Te Tirohanga (Māori focus units)

Te Tirohanga consists of units for male prisoners that use tikanga Māori and te reo Māori to motivate and rehabilitate. Te Tirohanga sets out a staged and graduated approach that supports the reintegration of prisoners into the community. Prisoner learnings in tikanga and te reo Māori can be recognised through national qualifications, which can help prisoners gain further qualifications or employment on release. Staff work closely with Māori programme providers to support prisoners towards a responsible life in the community. There are five units nationwide.

Youth and intergenerational offending

Succeeding with young offenders is critical to preventing a significant amount of future harm and stopping the cycle of intergenerational offending. Young offenders are:

- more than twice as likely to re-offend as their adult counterparts
- more likely to be gang affiliated, which can further entrench criminality
- themselves often parents to young children – there are over 20,000 children in New Zealand with a parent in prison, and evidence suggests that children of prisoners are themselves much more likely to end up in prison.

We have developed a youth strategy with a focus on giving young offenders in prison and in the community greater access to programmes and interventions that will address their offending needs and help them live productive lives. The strategy focuses on supporting young offenders to participate in education and helping them find jobs.

Focus on youth: Online Learning pilot

A successful Online Learning pilot with youth prisoners at Christchurch Men's Prison has paved the way for the programme to be rolled out during Stage One at 10 prison sites over 2014/15.

Thirteen computer suites will be refurbished to provide prisoners with opportunities to complete modules provided online by up to ten education providers.

The Online Learning solution leverages existing 'free-to-air' government-led online educational platforms like the TEC Literacy and Numeracy Assessment Tool, Pathway Awarua literacy and numeracy training, national qualifications and job search training.

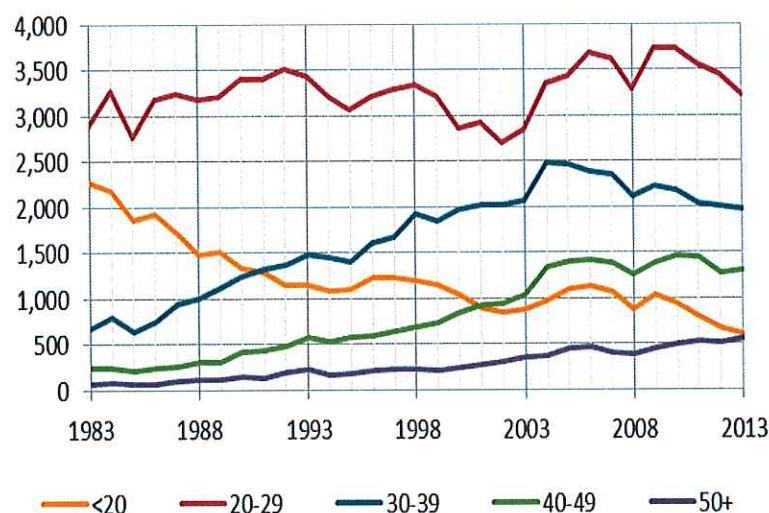
The initiative will support prisoners under 25 years of age towards greater educational achievement and increase their employability upon release.

Although we have significantly increased the availability of programmes and services to assist offenders, we know that some require more targeted assistance to stay crime free. We also know that this assistance cannot come from Corrections alone – many of the factors that drive offending are outside our direct control. As a result, we are collaborating with our justice and social sector partners – including on the Youth Crime Action Plan led by the Ministry of Justice

An aging prisoner population

Over recent decades there has been a steady increase in the number of older offenders in prison due to a rise in prosecutions for historic sex offences and an increase in the use of indeterminate sentences, as illustrated below.

Figure 16: age profile of the prison population



This trend presents a challenge to Corrections, which is having to provide a greater range of medical services in an environment designed primarily for containment rather than healthcare. This challenge is compounded by the fact that prisoners generally have more healthcare needs than the general population, owing to poor lifestyle choices and low levels of enrolment with primary health organisations.

We have responded to these challenges by improving the overall quality of our healthcare services and opening specialist facilities for elderly prisoners.

Over the past year we have completed the process of Cornerstone accreditation by the Royal New Zealand College of General Practitioners for the healthcare services we provide in all of our prison sites. Accreditation provides independent assurance that we are providing an effective service and using our resources efficiently.

On any given day there are over 400 offenders over the age of 60 being held in New Zealand prisons. In December 2012 the new High Dependency Unit opened at Rimutaka Prison. The unit accommodates prisoners with health issues, such as dementia or a physical disability that makes it difficult for them to function independently in a prison environment, but who are not eligible for release. The number of beds in the High Dependency Unit is currently being increased from 20 to 30.

Tackling family violence

New Zealand's very high rate of family violence is reflected in the profile of our prison population. Seventeen percent of all of the sentences we manage each year are family violence related, which equates to between 7,000 and 9,000 offenders. A very high proportion (66 percent) of all violence offending involves family violence, and around two thirds of all family violence offenders also commit other types of offences, with a significant number having very extensive and diverse criminal histories.

There are major changes in progress to the way that family violence interventions are delivered, both within the Department (see page 23) and other agencies, such as the Ministry of Justice and in the Family Courts. More work is needed to better align these changes, as agencies are often working with the same perpetrators and victims at different stages of their progress through the justice system. There are also opportunities to set clearer expectations for NGO providers and to build their capability so that they can improve their collective impact on preventing offending and re-offending.

Mobilising for outcomes: partnerships and community engagement

A strong focus on reintegration is necessary to ensure that the gains offenders make while undertaking rehabilitation programmes, education and employment training are sustained. Achieving our reducing re-offending goal is dependent on much stronger partnerships across government, as well as with the private sector and community groups.

Inter-agency partnerships

Many of the issues that Corrections faces, including those discussed above, cannot be addressed without collaboration across the justice and social sectors. We have strong working relationships with all of the key agencies in these sectors, making possible a range of collaborative initiatives, as summarised in the table below.

Agencies	Initiatives
New Zealand Police; Ministry of Justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corrections completed the transition of responsibility for monitoring EM Bail from Police in February 2014, and is working closely with Police to share information and strengthen management of child sex offenders, through the planned Child Protection Offender Register • The Hutt Valley Justice Sector Innovation Project involves closer collaboration between agencies to develop and deliver justice-sector initiatives for the local Hutt Valley community. • The Justice and Emergency Services Precinct in Christchurch will bring together justice sector agencies and emergency services within a single complex to enable stronger collaboration and support the Christchurch recovery.
Ministry of Education; the Tertiary Education Commission	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving the range and quality of education and training provision for offenders, and helping more people get qualifications
Department of Conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working together to protect public land while providing offenders with skill development and qualifications.
Ministry of Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving health outcomes for offenders and their families, such as through the assessment and treatment of alcohol and drug dependencies.
Work and Income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working with Work and Income New Zealand to better support offenders to find jobs on their release from prison.
Housing New Zealand	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refurbishing houses, this involves at least 150 houses over five years at Rolleston Prison in Christchurch. This helps support the Christchurch recovery and provides prisoners with skills and training that they can then apply in the real world once they are released.

In many cases, agencies are providing services and supports to the same groups of people. While progress has been made to streamline the ways these resources are delivered, opportunities remain to combine our efforts to achieve better outcomes and operate more efficiently. In policy terms, there is room to collaborate and innovate on a range of issues that can only be solved collectively. These include:

- the challenge of ensuring that prisoners are paroled as soon as they cease to pose a risk to public safety, which would address the steady increase in the proportion of sentences served by prisoners since the parole board was introduced in 2002

- the potential to use swift, certain and modest sanctions to prevent recidivism, an approach that has produced very impressive results in other jurisdictions, notably Hawaii
- addressing the factors that have combined to increase the remand population beyond forecast levels over the past twelve months
- adapting and improving the mix of community sentences and penalties available to judges to reduce recidivism
- addressing New Zealand's very high rates of domestic violence, which account for a significant proportion of prisoners convicted of violence-related offences.

Partnerships with the private sector

One of our primary goals is to find work for as many offenders possible so that they have a path out of a criminal lifestyle. Because of the size, diversity and location of our community and prison sentenced population this can only be achieved if we can get a good mix of private sector employers on board, from local businesses all the way through to major national companies.

We've made considerable headway in recent years: to date 15 employers have signed agreements to provide 156 jobs for prisoners on their release. We also have over 200 local businesses providing approximately 250 prisoners with daily employment under the Release to Work scheme.

Case study: Release to Work

One employer was so impressed with the Release to Work programme they wrote: "Throughout the first 6 years in operating our recycling plant we found it very difficult to recruit reliable, hard-working and punctual staff. A number of attempts through agencies and subsidy programmes resulted in the same outcome – disappointment. Then we came across the Department of Corrections' Release to Work programme, provided from Spring Hill prison located in Hampton Downs, Auckland."

The idea behind the programme is to reintegrate inmates who are due to be released from prison, and have earned themselves the privilege to work outside the prison walls. They all live in a flat-like situation and have the responsibility of paying for rent, food and petrol. They work side by side with people outside of prison, and are treated like they should be – a decent person looking for an opportunity to improve themselves and have a second chance at life.

The challenge now is to help employers recognise that helping ex-offenders is more than just an act of altruism – the skills they've gained in prison and the community are good for business. This means building on the success of events like *Prison Gate to Plate*, which is just one in a range of events

transforming the way people see Corrections and the potential for offenders to turn their lives around.

Mobilising community support

The message we want to get across to the business community applies more broadly: offenders will in most cases be returning to or serving sentences in the community and it's in everyone's interests to support their reintegration. Whether it's churches, iwi groups or volunteer bodies, or informed consumers buying products made by offenders, there is considerable scope to foster more community support for ex-offenders.

Corrections has an important role to play in funding reintegration services that link offenders to joined up services and support in the community. The case study of the Rotorua, Taupo and Tokoroa Reintegration Service illustrates the benefits of this approach.

Case study: Rotorua, Taupo and Tokoroa Reintegration Service

A high-risk offender with an alcohol addiction and a criminal history of sexual and violent offences was provided intensive support from the time he left the prison gate and has continued since from his Pukenga Awhina (support person). Following his release the Pukenga Awhina facilitated amicable relationships for the offender with local Police and Probation as well as finding long term accommodation and full time paid employment.

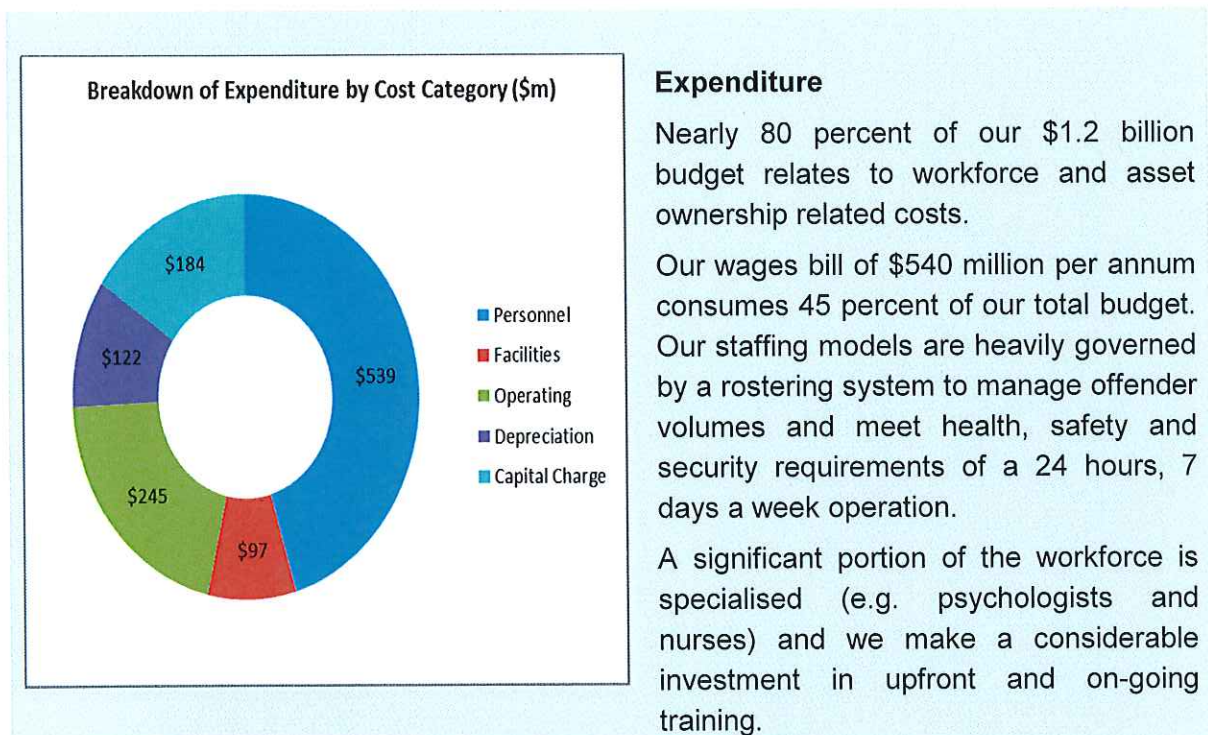
Recently, the offender has also had contact with his seven year old twin daughters whom he had never met and is currently working on developing a relationship with them. At the end of August 2014, this offender will celebrate his first time out of Corrections' mandate since 1994. The offender has said, "These guys (A3 Kaitiaki) are my whānau, I could not have changed my life around without them. My relationship with Pukenga Awhina was really important for this to happen as I had been let down many times before and did not trust anyone. I thought these guys (A3 Kaitiaki) would be the same but they weren't. This has been massive for me".

Our Capacity to Deliver

Corrections employs over 8,000 staff across 17 prisons and more than 140 Community Corrections sites around the country.² We have an operating expenditure of \$1.2 billion per year and our portfolio of assets, including farms and forests on prison estates, is worth over \$2.5 billion.

Managing our finances

We have committed to operating within financial baselines until 2020. To meet this financial commitment while delivering on operational priorities, the Department continues to explore areas for efficiencies and savings.



In 2011, the Department undertook an Expenditure Review, which identified savings of between \$670-\$770 million by 2020. This included savings of \$87 million returned to the Justice Sector Fund, reinvestment of \$145 million into interventions to reduce re-offending, absorbing superannuation increases of \$91 million and returning a one percent baseline dividend to the Crown of \$65 million. The 2011 expenditure review included major structural changes to the Department, and closure of some older prison facilities that had reached the end of their economic life.

Earlier this year, we commenced a second expenditure review to help lift productivity and address new cost pressures. Initiatives include a review of national office staffing that led to a new structure taking effect in May 2014, a review of corporate

² Including the contract-managed Mt Eden Corrections Facility.

costs relating to training, travel, fleet, and IT, and a comprehensive review of commercial contracts to achieve savings through improved purchasing.

Core facilities

The quality and condition of our prisons and probation facilities directly affect our ability to manage offenders safely and securely, and reduce re-offending.

Corrections is part way through a substantial prison modernisation programme to ensure our facilities are fit for purpose. This programme is allowing us to align our facilities with forecast demand and support our strategic priorities. Work is on-going at four prisons, with further plans to redevelop the maximum security unit of Auckland Prison through a Public Private Partnership (PPP) in process.

In recent years the Christchurch earthquakes and riot at Spring Hill Corrections Facility (in June 2013) have highlighted the need to have both the systems and prison infrastructure in place to respond to unforeseen emergencies. In both cases, not only were our staff able to respond to the immediate crises, but the effective long-term management of our prison estate and prison population allowed us to temporarily transfer prisoners to other prisons around New Zealand. Following the events in Christchurch we have assessed our buildings around the country to ensure they meet appropriate seismic standards, and strengthened buildings where required.

The modernisation of our prison facilities means we are also in a good position to respond to emerging trends, including an ageing prison population and a significant increase in the number of offenders convicted for violence-related offences. The programme has also involved the closure of older prisons and prison units that lacked basic facilities needed for staff and prisoners and were unable to provide for sufficient rehabilitative options.

Upgrading our facilities

The maintenance, replacement and development of Corrections' prisons and Community Corrections sites is vital to ensuring the Department can manage offenders appropriately, and to provide them with the opportunities to learn new skills and participate in rehabilitation programmes. The Department has a ten-year capital plan that focuses investment on the following six priorities.

Upgrade of Community Corrections sites

Community Corrections sites are where the Department's staff manage community-based offenders and their sentences. Seventy percent of the sites will be upgraded between now and 2018, in a work programme totalling around \$70 million that will improve safety, security and the design of the sites.

The improvements will ensure Corrections continues to deliver a safe and effective service to support offenders in the community.

Prison Development Programme

In the next two years Corrections will complete the development of facilities at Waikeria, Tongariro/Rangipō, Whanganui and Invercargill Prisons through an investment of around \$79 million. This includes safety and security enhancements and improvements to rehabilitation programme facilities and work training facilities.

Major works programme

This programme incorporates the completion of the new Auckland South Corrections Facility, scheduled for the middle of 2015, and the completion of the replacement to the Auckland Prison East Maximum Security Wing, scheduled for the middle of 2017. Both projects are developed and delivered as PPPs. The private investment up to 2018 totals \$520 million.

Property projects

This work includes the completion of seismic remediation to all identified earthquake-prone buildings and key earthquake risk buildings. It also involves investment in facilities to support working prisons and the development of spaces to deliver rehabilitation programmes. The investment amounts to around \$170 million up to 2018.

Electronic security

This includes security upgrades, perimeter systems, key management, contraband detection equipment, mobile radios and general improvements for staff safety. The investment is around \$128 million up to 2018.

Planned Asset Replacement

This work programme renews and maintains critical infrastructure across the prison network and is an investment of nearly \$40 million up to 2018.

Working with the private sector

Partnerships across different sectors are a means of driving innovation. We are making greater use of the private sector to deliver not only interventions, but also to manage prisons according to strict performance expectations.

Most of the prison network is managed by the Department, with one prison – Mt Eden Corrections Facility – currently managed under contract by SERCO, a private provider of prison and other public services globally.

A second prison – Auckland South Corrections Facility – is being designed, financed, built, operated and maintained by the SecureFuture consortium through a PPP. Designed with a focus on rehabilitation and innovation, the new prison is due to open in the first half of 2015, providing more prison capacity in Auckland where it is needed. Our private partner will operate the prison for the next 25 years.

These contracts have a clear focus on results and we expect to see improved performance across the prison system from a cycle of continuous learning and benchmarking to achieve better outcomes. A regime of financial incentives and penalties is tied to performance outcomes, not just outputs, to facilitate innovations in service delivery.

The Department is also procuring the building of a new maximum security facility at Auckland Prison through a non-custodial PPP. The existing maximum security facility was built in 1968 and is outdated. Our private sector partner will be responsible for designing, building, financing and maintaining the new facility. The PPP excludes custodial operations, which will be retained by the Department.

Corrections recently released the Request for Proposal (RFP) to Next Step Partners, the short-listed consortium, with a response expected in late December 2014. In the meantime, a contract has been let for the commencement of groundworks, which are likely to commence in full in October 2014. The groundworks must be completed in the summer months to ensure that building works can progress across the rest of the calendar year.

Prison performance league tables

Corrections has developed a Prison Performance Table (PPT) to enable us to track the performance level of each prison and enable comparisons between New Zealand's prisons, both public and privately operated. The PPT also provides accurate monitoring and evaluation of service performance that contributes, without being limited, to the:

- relative performance of each prison
- benchmarking between prisons
- provision of management information for measuring and monitoring prison performance
- development of improvement regimes.

The PPT, which is published quarterly, assesses prison performance against the criteria of core security (unnatural death, breakout escape and escape from escort), internal procedures, and rehabilitation performance.

The model allows for the introduction of new measures to monitor performance against any other Department initiative, for example performance against objectives

in the “Creating Lasting Change” strategic plan. It has been designed to positively reward consistent performance improvement over time rather than simply penalise a site for statistically random events. The most recent performance table is included below.

Figure 17: Prison performance league table

Prison Performance Table							
Performance grade for 12 months to June 2014							
Prison	Score Movement	Performance breakdown			Previous performance grades		
		Core Security [^]	Internal Procedures [*]	Rehabilitation Score	Jan-Mar 2014	Oct-Dec 2013	Jul-Sep 2013
Exceptional							
Mount Eden Corrections Facility	—	-	✓	Exceptional	Exceptional	Exceeding	Exceeding
Exceeding							
Tongariro / Rangipo Prison	—	-	✓	Exceeding	Exceeding	Exceeding	Exceeding
Auckland Region Women's Corrections Facility	▲	-	✓	Exceeding	Effective	Effective	Effective
Effective							
Hawke's Bay Prison	—	-	✓	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective
Whanganui Prison	—	-	✓	Effective	Effective	Exceeding	Exceeding
Arohata Prison	▼	-	✓	Effective	Exceeding	Effective	Effective
Christchurch Women's Prison	—	-	✓	Effective	Effective	Needs Improvement	Needs Improvement
Rimutaka Prison	—	-	✓	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective
Waikeria Prison	▼	-	✓	Effective	Needs Improvement	Exceeding	Exceeding
Invercargill Prison	▲	-	✓	Effective	Needs Improvement	Effective	Effective
Manawatu Prison	▼	-	✓	Effective	Effective	Effective	Exceeding
Christchurch Men's Prison	—	-	✓	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective
Rolleston Prison	▼	-	✓	Effective	Effective	Exceeding	Exceeding
Auckland Prison	▼	-	✓	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective
Northland Region Corrections Facility	—	-	✓	Effective	Effective	Effective	Effective
Needs Improvement							
Spring Hill Corrections Facility	▼	-	✓	Needs Improvement	Effective	Effective	Effective
Otago Corrections Facility	▼	1	✘	Needs Improvement	Effective	Effective	Effective

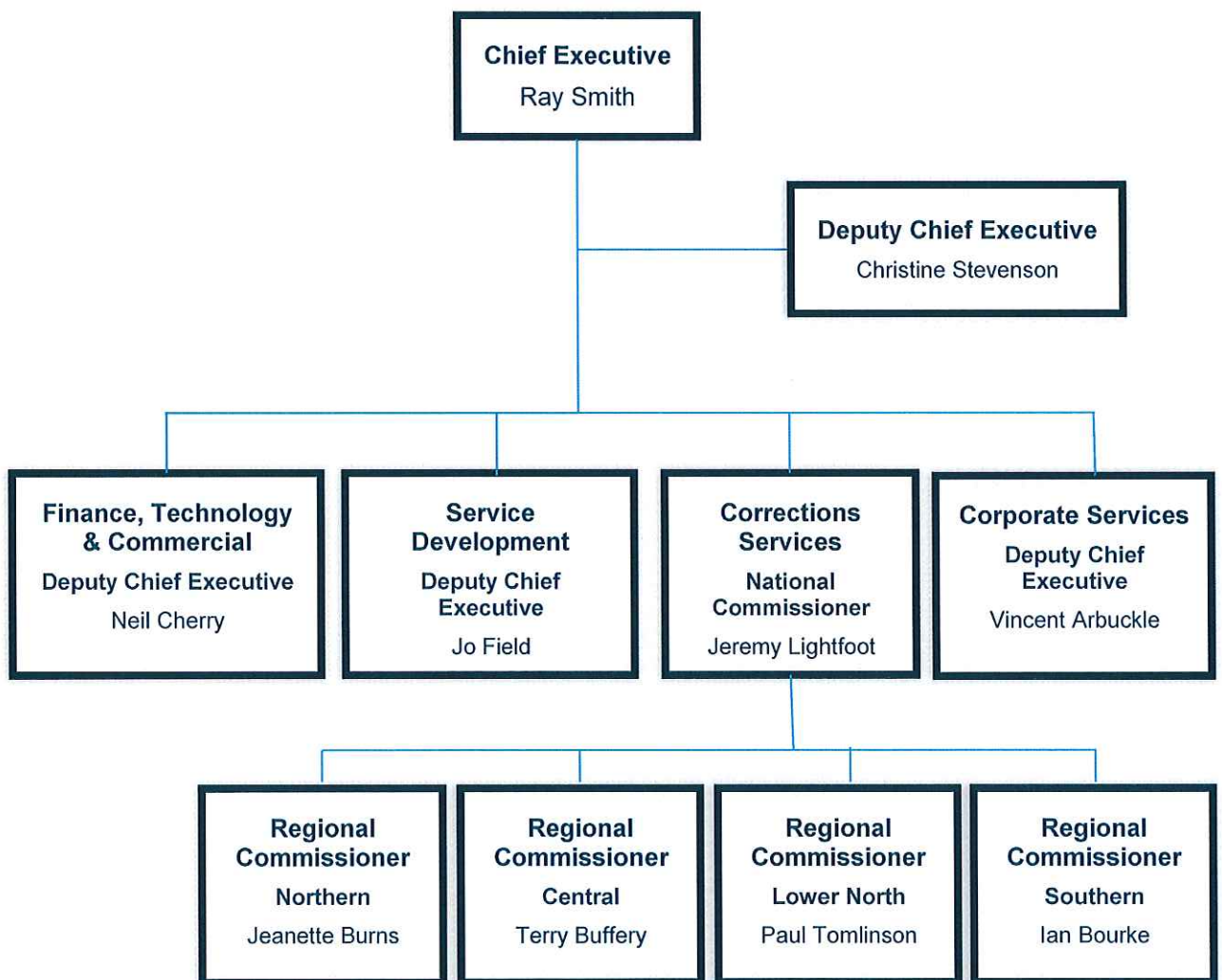
Notes:
 Previous quarter scores and table positions may be amended since last publication due to receipt of late data, changes in incident and justified complaint outcomes and changes in methodology.
[^] Core Security - includes number of unnatural deaths, breakout escapes, and significant disorder events
^{*} Internal procedures - includes performance against assaults on staff and prisoners, justified complaints, and % of positive general random drug tests

Our Organisation

Over the past three years the Department has undergone a major organisational change programme, transforming the way Corrections is structured and operates.

Corrections' structure

The Department has a single regionally-structured service delivery group, with three other groups providing support to this operational arm of the Department. The structure was established in 2012, giving greater autonomy to the regions and empowering frontline staff to work together as one team focused on the offender.



The Executive Leadership Team

The Executive Leadership Team meets on a weekly basis and is the primary governance and decision-making body within the Department. The Executive Leadership Team comprises the Chief Executive, Deputy Chief Executives and National Commissioner. Once a month the Executive Leadership Team holds a Governance Board meeting, which also involves the four Regional Commissioners.

The Parole Board

The New Zealand Parole Board is an independent statutory body that considers offenders, serving a sentence of more than two years in prison, for release on parole. The Board also considers cases where an application has been made to have an offender recalled to prison, and sets special conditions for offenders subject to extended supervision orders.

The Department provides administrative support for the Board, which includes running the Victim Notification Register.

Staff safety

Corrections staff are fundamental to achieving our key priorities of improving public safety and reducing re-offending. Staff are highly engaged with their work, and the Department is investing in their training and development to make sure they have the knowledge and skills to change offenders' behaviour.

But Corrections staff also operate in challenging environments, dealing on a daily basis with offenders who have the potential for serious and seemingly unpredictable violence. This violence can have significant personal implications for staff, and undermines the ability of our staff to engage effectively with offenders towards reducing re-offending.

Staff safety has been a major focus for the Department and we're seeing reductions in violence as a result. In 2013/14, the first year of the Staff Safety Plan, there were five serious assaults on staff (down from 13 the year before), no serious assaults on community-based staff, and a reduction in serious prisoner on prisoner assaults from 55 to 42.

These reductions follow significant investment in safety equipment and staff training, including improved stab-proof vests and slash-proof gloves, and enhanced tactical options by training custodial and community staff in tactical communication and exit to manage confrontational situations

The Department shares its findings on safety initiatives and innovations, such as the On-Body Camera trial conducted at Auckland and Rimutaka prisons, with our private provider, SERCO.

Expert Advisory Panel

Corrections has established an Expert Advisory Panel for Staff Safety to research, assess, and provide advice on the issue of safety at Corrections, both in the community and in New Zealand's prisons. Following extensive consultation the Panel has developed a Staff Safety Plan – *Keeping Each Other Safe* – which sets out 39 new initiatives, across five priorities, to enhance and strengthen the culture of staff safety within Corrections. Activities undertaken in year one have contributed to the recent reduction in prison assaults.

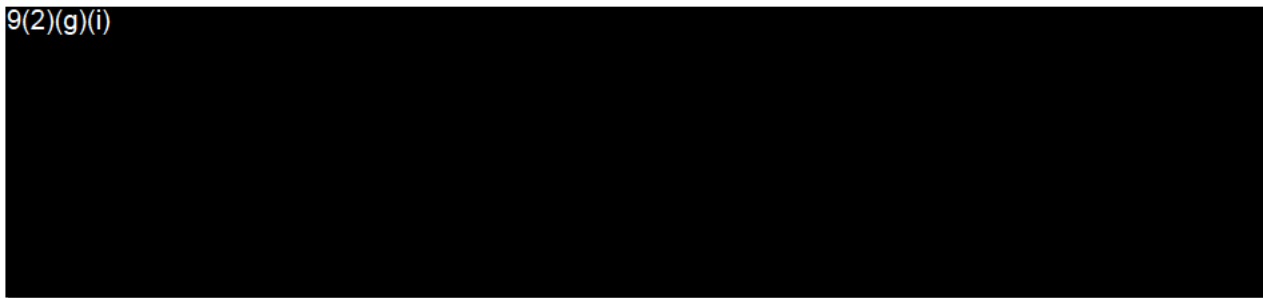
Upcoming Issues and Decisions for the Minister

Legislation

Extended Supervision Orders

In early 2015, the first high-risk child sex offenders being managed in the community on extended supervision orders will begin to reach the ten-year end of their orders. Legislative change is needed to enable Corrections to make applications to the court (if appropriate) to continue managing these offenders beyond their current expiry.

9(2)(g)(i)



Public Protection Orders

The Public Safety (Public Protection Orders) Bill, led by the Minister of Justice, is awaiting its second reading. Responsibilities under the Bill fall almost exclusively on Corrections, including risk assessments, applications and administering orders.

There are interdependencies between public protection orders and extended supervision orders that may influence its priority. Specifically, offenders subject to the most intensive forms of extended supervision orders – which will be limited to a one year period – are eligible for public protection orders.

Alcohol and drug testing of community based offenders

The Drug and Alcohol Testing of Community-based Offenders and Bailees Legislation Bill was introduced to the House on 31 July 2014. The Bill would enable Corrections and Police to require community-based offenders and bailees who are subject to conditions prohibiting the use of alcohol and drugs to undergo testing.

Parole Amendment Bill

The Parole Amendment Bill will significantly reduce the number of parole hearings where the offender has little prospect of release. The Bill is being led by the Minister of Justice, and is awaiting its second reading.

Expansion of electronic monitoring

Legislation is being drafted to allow sentencing courts to impose electronic (i.e. GPS) monitoring as a condition of release from prison sentences of two years or less and of intensive supervision.

Child Protection Offender Register (with Police)

Legislation is also being drafted for a Child Protection Offender Register that would require eligible child sex offenders to report and update a range of personal information to be held on a central, non-public, register.

Ministerial Decisions

9(2)(g)(i)

