

Discussion document

# Proposed changes to the Police Vetting Service

June 2026



NEW ZEALAND  
**POLICE**  
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa

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## Introduction

Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa / New Zealand Police seeks your views on proposed changes to the charging of fees for the Police Vetting Service (PVS). The objective of these changes is to ensure Police can sustainably meet the rising demand for Police vets, while keeping up with new technology and maintaining high service quality and equitable access. Police intends making changes in 2027.

### We would like to hear from you

Police welcomes feedback from anyone who uses, or is interested in, Police vetting. We are inviting submissions on the options outlined in this discussion document, including how much organisations pay for vetting, who should be charged, and whether optional faster processing should be made available for a higher fee. Your feedback will help Police understand the impacts of these options and make informed decisions about how the vetting service could be sustainably funded in the future.

### Scope of consultation

This consultation is focused specifically on the basis and approach to charging vetting fees and how these fees are set to recover the costs of running PVS. It does not cover the purpose of Police vetting or the service level agreements that apply.

Similarly, this consultation does not include other services provided by PVS that are not subject to cost recovery (for example, vetting for roles in the Government's national security system).

### Submissions

Submissions can be made by completing the online questionnaire:

<https://consultation.police.govt.nz/police-vetting/proposed-changes-to-the-police-vetting-service/>

**Please note:** Because this is a public consultation, Police may publish responses on its website. However, any personal information that could identify you (e.g. name, contact details, etc.) will be removed before publication.

**The closing date for submissions is 25 August 2026**

### What happens to my submission?

Police will carefully consider all feedback before seeking Ministerial and Cabinet decisions on proposed options. If a decision is made to change the fees, service user agencies will be informed, and a public notice published in the New Zealand Gazette. This is not likely to occur until sometime during the 2027 calendar year.

## What is Police vetting?

In New Zealand, Police vetting is a background check that provides an individual's criminal conviction history (if any) and other information held by Police that is relevant to the purpose of the vet. This additional non-conviction information may include pending charges, charges without conviction, youth court charges, infringement offences, demerit points, arrest warrants, family violence reports, overseas convictions, Police investigations without charges and other interactions with Police (e.g. as a complainant or as a victim). Such information will only be provided if Police is satisfied it is accurate and not misleading.

A vetting request can be made to PVS by an authorised agency<sup>1</sup> for a particular purpose that meets the objectives of the Police Vetting Service.

The purpose of a Police vet is to assist an authorised agency –

- a) to assess the suitability of a person to be employed or engaged (including as a volunteer) in a particular role in relation to any of the following:
  - the care and safety of children, young persons, or other vulnerable persons
  - the education of children and young persons
  - law enforcement (e.g. for Corrections Officers and Customs Officers<sup>2</sup>)
  - national security (e.g. for New Zealand Defence Force personnel and aviation security card holders); or
- b) to assess the suitability of a vetting subject to be granted, or permitted to sponsor, a New Zealand visa or be granted New Zealand citizenship.<sup>3</sup>

**Individuals cannot request a Police vet for themselves:** it must be requested by an authorised agency with the individual's written consent.

PVS provides over 600,000 vets each year to over 14,000 agencies and organisations. Police endeavours to process 90% of Police vets within 20 working days (standard service level). A small proportion of requests may take longer depending on the information Police holds about the individual concerned.

### How is PVS funded?

The Policing Act 2008 allows Police to charge fees to recover the costs of providing certain services that are requested by, and provide a direct benefit to, individuals or organisations. These services are known as *demand services*. Police vetting is as an example of such a

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<sup>1</sup> An authorised agency is an organisation approved by PVS to request criminal history checks on potential employees or volunteers for roles requiring high trust or legal compliance. These agencies generally work with vulnerable populations (children, elderly, disabled), law enforcement, or national security. They often include schools, healthcare providers, childcare centres, and community organisations.

<sup>2</sup> A New Zealand Customs Officer is a frontline law enforcement agent, responsible for protecting the country's border by managing security risks, inspecting goods and people, and collecting revenue. They prevent illegal items like drugs or weapons from entering New Zealand, process travellers at airports and ports, investigate prohibited imports, and facilitate legitimate trade and travel.

<sup>3</sup> For more examples of individuals and roles subject to Police vetting, please refer to the Police website: [Register for New Zealand Police Vetting | New Zealand Police](#)

service, and its users are charged a fee that is intended to reasonably recover the costs of running the service. Principles of effective cost recovery are:

- a) Justifiability – the fee or charge recovers no more than the actual and reasonable costs (including both direct and indirect costs) of the service to which the fee or charge relates;
- b) Equity – the fee or charge for the service or class of services to which the fee or charge relates is generally obtained from the users or beneficiaries of the service or class of services at a level commensurate, as far as practicable, with their use of the service;
- c) Efficiency – the costs of the service to which the fee or charge relates are efficiently incurred; that is, the service delivers the maximum benefit at the minimum cost; and
- d) Transparency – the relationship between the costs of the service to which the fee or charge relates and the nature and duration of the service is clear.

### Current vetting fee, waivers and exemptions

The current fee for a Police vet was set in 2017 at \$8.50 (excluding GST) and has not been reviewed since then. Currently, there are the following waivers and exemptions from this vetting fee:

- **Low volume exemption** - agencies submitting 20 or fewer vets each financial year (i.e. from 1 July until 30 June the following year)<sup>4</sup>
- **Charities waiver** - agencies which are registered charities<sup>5</sup>
- **Hardship and exceptional circumstances waiver** - agencies facing extreme financial hardship or significant adversity due to exceptional circumstances.

Under the low volume exemption, the first 20 requested vets are only free on the condition that the agency concerned makes *no further* requests in a given financial year: an agency is otherwise charged for these 20 vets alongside the *twenty-first* requested vet.

The fee waivers and exemptions are covered by vetting fees paid by all other organisations (i.e. vetting agencies that are not eligible for waivers and exemptions and request more than 20 vets a year). This reappportioning of costs, or 'cross-subsidisation', is intended to provide for fair and equitable access to PVS – that is, the cost to an organisation of requesting a vet should be commensurate with its ability to cover this cost.

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<sup>4</sup> "Low volume" is considered to be twenty or fewer Police vetting requests made by an agency within a given financial year.

<sup>5</sup> In New Zealand, charity is a non-profit organisation registered with Charities Services that exists exclusively for public benefit, such as relieving poverty, advancing education or religion, or other purposes beneficial to the community (e.g. arts, sports and recreation). They may not operate for the private profit of individuals, are regulated under the Charities Act 2005, and often receive tax exemptions. New Zealand charities can have widely varying operating budgets, spanning from small community groups with under \$140,000 in annual expenses to large entities exceeding \$33 million. There are over 27,000 registered charitable entities managing a combined \$17 billion in expenditure. Key financial reporting thresholds include \$140,000 (small), \$550,000 (medium), and \$1.1 million+ (large/audited). Refer to the Charities Services website for more detail about these reporting thresholds: <https://www.charities.govt.nz/reporting-standards/which-tier-will-i-use>

Over a third of Police vets are not charged, primarily as a result of the low volume exemption (i.e., first twenty vetting requests) and the charities waiver (refer to Table One below).

**Table One: PVS fee waivers and exemptions in 2024/2025 and 2019/20**

Waiver or exemption	Rationale	Uncharged vets	Agencies covered
<b>Low volume exemption</b> for agencies requesting twenty or fewer vets each year	This is intended to minimise costs for low volume agencies, improving their access to PVS.	52,000 (8%) of vets in 2024/25	7,000 (69%) of agencies in 2024/25
		45,000 (9%) of vets in 2019/20	8,000 (76%) of agencies in 2019/20
<b>Charities waiver</b> (for registered charities)	This is intended to enable charities to maximise the use of their resources for charitable purposes.	178,000. (29%) of vets in 2024/25	3,000 (30%) of agencies in 2024/25
		133,000 (26%) of vets in 2019/20	2,700 (25%) of agencies in 2019/20

### International and domestic comparisons

The current standard vetting fee of \$8.50 (plus GST) is relatively inexpensive by comparison with standard vetting charges in other countries:

- Australian National Police Checks cost between AU\$56 and AU\$70 (NZ\$65 to NZ\$81)
- In the United Kingdom, the fee for a standard Police vet is GBP21 (NZ\$48)
- In Germany, the fee for a standard Police vet is EUR14 (NZ\$28)

In New Zealand, the Ministry of Justice charges NZ\$13 to provide an individual's criminal conviction history (if any). As explained above, a Police vet covers criminal convictions and, in addition, any other relevant, substantiated non-conviction information (e.g. Police contact, suspect records etc.).

## Current challenges

### Current vetting fees are not recovering the cost of the service

Although PVS operates under a cost-recovery framework, the current fee settings do not recover the service's actual costs: they fall significantly short of doing this and, as a consequence, PVS is running at a substantial loss. As at 31 January 2026, PVS had created a cumulative deficit of \$5.908 million over the seven year period since 2019. This deficit can be primarily attributed to factors such as the following:

- the fee has remained static since it was originally set at \$8.50 in July 2017 and the relationship between collected fees and the cost of running the service has not been subject to periodic review
- demand forecasting significantly underestimated the volume of vetting requests that would be made by registered charities which are all fee-exempt
- the operating costs have steadily increased to maintain essential and up-to-date Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and to ensure that staffing levels are adequate to meet the high demand for Police vetting

Police currently makes up for the shortfall from its general policing budget, which also funds frontline and community services. Over time, this has placed pressure on Police resources. Police is reviewing the service's fee levels, thresholds, and charging structures – alongside regular cost reviews – to help ensure that fees are more closely aligned with the cost of delivering the service, while continuing to support access, fairness, and sustainability. This would make it unnecessary to reprioritise Crown funding away from core policing duties to subsidise the cost of the vetting service. Core policing refers to the fundamental, frontline duties of law enforcement: prevention, response, investigation, and resolution. It emphasises high-visibility patrolling, community engagement, and essential investigative work.

### Other issues with PVS fee settings

The current PVS fee settings, including the low-volume exemption and charities waiver, can influence when organisations choose to submit their requests for Police vets. Under the low-volume exemption, exceeding the threshold of twenty vets currently results in charges applying to all previous vets requested in the same financial year. For this reason, after the twentieth vet, some organisations may choose to limit or defer further vetting requests until the following financial year to save money. This has the potential to negatively impact on staffing or safety.

As a result of the charities waiver, similar types of organisations with similar vetting needs can be treated quite differently to one another, leading to uneven impacts across sectors. For example, private schools that are registered as charities can benefit from the fee waiver, while state schools cannot.

Together, current exemptions and waivers may reduce agencies' timely access to vetting and affect perceptions of fairness and consistency, which are important for achieving the service's objectives of supporting safe participation, effective risk management, and confidence in PVS.

## Proposed changes

To reverse the current under-recovery of costs, support delivery of core policing services, and to maintain and improve the quality of PVS, Police is proposing changes to the service and its fee structure. Police also proposes offering a separate urgent service of five working days for processing.

### We propose changing how we recover the cost of PVS

To address the gap between fees collected and the cost of providing PVS, and to support and ensure the service's long-term sustainability and quality, Police is seeking feedback on some possible changes. These include –

- Updating the vetting fee so that it more closely reflects and covers the full cost of providing the service
- Introducing a consistent fee-free threshold for all authorised agencies, under which the first 20 vetting requests made in a given financial year (1 July to 30 June) would **not** be charged; and
- Removing the current charity-based fee waiver.

Without an increase to the standard fee (currently \$8.50 + GST per vet), PVS will continue to run at a deficit. New fee options are intended to improve sustainability and transparency in how PVS is funded, while continuing to support access to vetting where it is most needed. The increased fee will improve overall vetting response times through appropriate resourcing and will also contribute to efficiency gains through keeping up with latest ICT developments.

Note that the proposed changes to vetting fees outlined below relate specifically to recovering the actual operating costs of PVS. **Changes to fees will not be used to pay the existing deficit.**

In addition to reviewing the fee for standard vetting service, we are also consulting on offering an optional, user-pays urgent vetting service in the future, where agencies can choose to pay an additional fee for faster processing when required.

### Proposed fee changes

Under the Policing (Cost Recovery) Regulations 2017, Police seeks to recover the costs for providing Police vets, including the cost of offering waivers and exemptions. To reverse the current under-recovery of these costs, we are seeking your views on how to achieve a reasonable balance between the level of Government subsidy, the fee for the service's end users, and appropriate waivers and exemptions. Applying the principles for effective cost recovery (see page 5 above), the options we present seek to achieve a balance of the following:

- Justifiability – Costs should be collected only to meet the reasonable costs (including indirect costs) for the provision of Police vets.
- Equity – The fee charged for Police vets should generally, and to the extent practicable, be sourced from the users of the service at a level that is not a barrier to them obtaining Police vets.

- Efficiency – the costs of the service to which the fee or charge relates are efficiently incurred to ensure maximum benefits are delivered at minimum cost.
- Transparency – vetting fees have been calculated to recover the actual and reasonable costs (including direct and indirect costs) associated with a vetting request. Recoverable costs have been calculated over a five-year period covering from the 2026/27 financial year to the 2030/31 financial year. Recoverable costs can be differentiated into personnel, ICT system, and overhead costs. These have been calculated through a combination of data analysis, and a series of assumptions derived in discussion with subject matter experts.

Alongside achieving full cost recovery solely through an increase to the end user fee (100% cost recovery without any Government subsidisation), we have explored options for retaining some level of Government subsidisation (25% and 50%) while at the same time offering fee exemptions for up to 20 vetting requests from *any type* of agency (i.e. charities *and* non-charities).

These first 20 free vets would no longer be charged at the twenty-first request either: they would be provided free of any charge irrespective of the number of vetting requests that an agency makes during any given financial year.

We have also considered the impact to the flat fee for non-charitable agencies if the blanket fee waiver for charities were to be retained. Conversely, the proposed options also include removing the current charity-based fee waiver altogether, noting that most registered charities submit fewer than 20 vetting requests each year, and would continue to benefit from the fee-free threshold.

The tables below illustrate these options. **Please note that the proposed options for increased fees are based on estimates and are indicative only which could see the standard fee for a Police vet to rise to an amount between \$9 and \$25** (depending on the type of agency concerned). All indicative fees are exclusive of GST. Further information summarising the likely impacts that these options would have on vetting costs incurred by registered charities and other (non-charitable) organisations is provided at **Appendix Three** of this paper.

### **Option A**

Option A is a variation of the status quo. We propose retaining the charity waiver and the low volume exemption. This would mean that only authorised agencies *which are not* registered charities would be charged after their twentieth vet. To achieve full cost recovery under this option the flat fee per paid vet would be higher, as shown in Table Two below.

**Table Two – Option A – charging only non-charitable agencies after their twentieth requested vet.**

Agency type	OPTION A All charities receive all their requested vets for free, while non-charitable agencies receive only their first 20 vets a year for free	
		Cost per vet
<b>Charity</b>		
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>		No charge
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>		No charge
<b>Non-charity</b>		Cost per vet
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>		<b>\$25</b>
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>		No charge

**Option B**

Under Option B we propose providing all agencies (charities and non-charities) their *first twenty* requested Police vets a year free of charge. From the twenty-first requested vet onwards, we propose charging *all* agencies – charities and non-charities – the same flat fee for each requested vet. This fee would be determined by the level Government choses to subsidise the cost of processing a Police vet, as shown in Table Three below. Under this option there is no blanket fee waiver for registered charities beyond their twentieth vet.

**Table Three – Option B – all agencies receive their first 20 vets a year for free and are charged the same fee for each subsequent vet**

Agency type	OPTION B All agencies receive their first 20 Police vets a year for free and pay the same flat fee for each further vet. The flat fee is determined by the level of Government subsidy.		
	<i>0% Govt. subsidy</i>	<i>25% Govt. subsidy</i>	<i>50% Govt. subsidy</i>
<b>Charity</b>	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>	\$19	\$14	\$9
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>	No charge	No charge	No charge
<b>Non-charity</b>	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>	\$19	\$14	\$9
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>	No charge	No charge	No charge

### Option C

Under Option C we propose removing *all* waivers and exemptions: the same flat fee would be charged for each vet, irrespective of organisation type, as shown in Table Four below.

**Table Four – Option C – there are no waivers or exemptions.**

Agency type	OPTION C No free vets - all agencies pay the same vetting fee
<b>Charity</b>	Cost per vet
21 or more vets per year	\$17.00
20 or fewer vets per year	\$17.00
<b>Non-charity</b>	Cost per vet
21 or more vets per year	\$17.00
20 or fewer vets per year	\$17.00

These Options A, B and C are shown together in **Table Five** below:

**Table Five: Options for achieving PVS cost recovery through changes to fees, waivers and exemptions**

Agency type	<b>OPTION A:</b> All charities receive all their vets for free, while non-charitable agencies receive only the first 20 vets a year for free.	<b>OPTION B: All agencies receive first 20 vets a year for free. There is no blanket fee waiver for registered charities.</b>			<b>OPTION C:</b> No free vets - all agencies pay the same vetting fee.
		<i>No Govt. subsidy (100% cost recovery)</i>	<i>25% Govt. subsidy</i>	<i>50% Govt. subsidy</i>	
<b>Charity</b>	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet
21 or more vets per year	No charge	\$19	\$14	\$9	\$17
20 or fewer vets per year	No charge	No charge	No charge	No charge	\$17
<b>Non-charity</b>	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet
21 or more vets per year	\$25	\$19	\$14	\$9	\$17
20 or fewer vets per year	No charge	No charge	No charge	No charge	\$17

**What do you think?**

Q1 Acknowledging that Police aims to recover the costs for PVS, please rank the options below in order of preference, and provide comment.

**Ranking of options**

Cost per vet	Option A	Option B			Option C
	Fee charged only for non-charities for 21st vet and above <b>\$25</b>	All agencies receive first 20 vets for free 0% Govt. subsidy <b>\$19</b>	25% Govt. subsidy <b>\$14</b>	50% Govt. subsidy <b>\$9</b>	No free vets <b>\$17</b>
Please rank in order of preference from 1 (most preferred) to 5 (least preferred)					

*Why do you say this? Please explain why you prefer one option over the others?*

Q2 How will these options impact on your organisation's operations?

Q3 Are there any other cost-recovery options we haven't thought of?

## *Urgent five-day service*

### Current Service Levels

PVS receives some 600,000 vetting requests per year with significant peaks and troughs. The service aims to respond to 90% of these requests within twenty working days. In the 2024/25 financial year, 99.4% of Police vets were completed in 20 or fewer working days and approximately 18% of vets were released within 24 hours. On average, the time from the receipt of a request to the release of a vet was 9.3 working days.

The time it takes to complete a vetting request can vary. This depends on the type and the amount of information Police holds about an individual, how complex that information is to assess, and the overall level of demand on PVS at the time the request is made.

Some vetting requests can be completed within 24 hours partly due to automated processing. Approximately 13% of all Police vets are automated. This occurs where the vetting system cannot locate an identity for the vetting subject within Police's National Intelligence Application, or where an identity is located but no information relevant to the purpose of the vet is held on that identity.

While Police believes that the volume of automated requests could be increased with technology improvements over time, it will never be possible to fully automate all Police vets. A proportion of requested vets contain non-conviction information that will always require human consideration to assess the relevance of that information and its accuracy and to determine what information (if any) can be disclosed.

### High-priority vet processing

For many organisations, the time it takes to receive a Police vet is an important consideration. The standard service level of 20 working days for processing a vetting request can sometimes be too long. Consequently, organisations may have to delay the recruitment of new staff or the engagement of new volunteers, which may affect their ability to operate effectively.

There is currently no standard option for agencies to request faster, higher-priority processing in exchange for a specified charge. However, some high-volume agencies have separate contractual arrangements with Police, that enable faster processing within five working days, based on an estimate of the costs required to deliver that service.

Police is seeking feedback on the possible introduction of a separate urgent vetting service which would offer all authorised agencies a processing time of five working days for a higher fee. However, this proposed urgent vetting service is dependent on factors such as future investment in system replacement, an ICT upgrade, and the passing of the Policing (Police Vetting) Amendment Bill (the Bill). This Bill is currently before the House awaiting second reading. If it were agreed that an urgent vetting service be offered for a higher fee, this would likely be available to a few agencies in the 2028-2029 financial year (noting the dependencies above). **Note that existing contractual arrangements with high-volume agencies would be continued up until any new urgent vetting service is introduced.**

While the proposed urgent service would aim to process all urgent vetting requests within five working days, there are occasional vetting requests that require escalation and for which

Police need to obtain further information. In these instances, more than five working days may be needed to complete processing (in the event of such a delay, the requesting agency would still need to pay the full urgent vetting fee). However, based on previous estimates, Police would endeavour to process 90% of urgent requests within the proposed five working day timeframe.

Under this option, *all* urgent requests for Police vets will incur a higher fee. Existing contractual arrangements with high-volume agencies for faster processing would then be discontinued, and the urgent service would be available on the same terms and at the same price to all agencies: agencies that are eligible for a waiver or exemption for standard vetting would still be required to pay the full urgency fee if they choose to use the urgent service.

The cost of both standard and urgent vetting services reflects the direct, average cost required to offer each service. The difference in estimated cost between the standard and urgent vetting service is primarily attributed to an increased resourcing requirement to deliver an urgent service with an assumption that 40% of all requested Police vets will be urgent.

The introduction of an urgent service, and the associated additional resourcing requirements has the effect of lowering the fee for the standard service. This is because the increased resourcing required to deliver the urgent service partially offsets resourcing required to deliver the standard service.

The indicative fee for an urgent vet has been estimated at \$24 (assuming that 40% of all Police vets will be requested as urgent). If urgent service is introduced, the cost for processing standard service can be reduced to \$17, as shown in Table Six below:

**Table Six: Fee for urgent processing of vetting requests within five working days**

Agency type	Twenty working day service (standard service)	Five working day service (urgent service)
<b>Charity</b>		
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>	\$17	\$24
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>	No charge	\$24
<b>Non-charity</b>		
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>	\$17	\$24
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>	No charge	\$24

**What do you think?**

Q4 To what extent would your organisation make use of this proposed urgent service?

Q5 To what extent do you consider the indicative estimated fee of \$24 for an urgent vet to be reasonable or unreasonable?

Q6 How many urgently processed Police vets do you think you would request each year?

Q7 Roughly what proportion of all your organisation's requested vets would be urgent vets (i.e. 10%, 20% etc.)?

## Appendix One – All fee options at a glance

Agency type	<b>OPTION A</b> All charities receive all their vets for free, while non-charitable agencies receive only their first 20 vets a year for free.	<b>OPTION B</b> All agencies receive their first 20 Police vets a year for free and pay the same flat fee for each further vet. The flat fee is determined by the level of Government subsidy.			<b>C: No free vets - all agencies pay the same vetting fee</b>	<b>Twenty working day service</b>  (if option B charitable waivers applies)	<b>Five working day service</b>  (this is the urgent service)
		0% subsidy	Fee if 25% subsidised	Fee if 50% subsidised			
<b>Charity</b>							
21 or more vets per year	No charge	\$19	\$14	\$9	\$17	\$17	\$24
20 or fewer vets per year	No charge	No charge	No charge	No charge	\$17	No charge	\$24
<b>Non-charity</b>							
21 or more vets per year	\$25	\$19	\$14	\$9	\$17	\$17	\$24
20 or fewer vets per year	No charge	No charge	No charge	No charge	\$17	No charge	\$24

## Appendix Two – Confidentiality statement

About you
<p>Confidentiality statement:</p> <p>We will treat any personal information you provide as confidential and will not publish any information that could identify you.</p> <p>Q8 Are you completing this questionnaire as an individual or on behalf of an organisation?</p> <p>Question logic: Individual / Organisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Dropdown list of agency types (below)</li><li>• If you are completing this survey on behalf of an organisation, please name the organisation.</li><li>• (If an individual) What is your interest in VPS? Comment box</li></ul> <p>Q9 Are you submitting on behalf of a registered charity? Yes/No</p> <p>Q10 What is the size of your organisation (e.g. no. of FTEs; annual budget)?</p> <p>Q11 For what reason does your organisation request Police vets?</p> <p>Q12 How many requests for Police vets does your organisation submit each year?</p> <p>Multiple choice</p> <p><b>a) ≤ 20 b) 21-50 c) 51-100 d) 101-500 e) 501-1000 f) ≥1001</b></p>

Caregivers
Church
Community Services
Education
Education->Early Childhood Education
Education->School
Education->Tertiary Education
Family Violence Specialists
Government
Health - DHB
Health - General
Health - Retirement
Homestay
Sport and Recreation
Visa Overseas

## Appendix Three – Scenarios for authorised agencies

The tables below show each of the proposed options for changing vetting fees and the impacts they would each have on vetting costs incurred by registered charities and by other (non-charitable) organisations.

**Option A – charging only non-charitable agencies after the twentieth requested vet. This is close to current state.**

Agency type	OPTION A All charities receive all their vets for free, while non-charitable agencies receive only their first 20 vets a year for free.
<b>Charity</b>	Cost per vet
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>	No charge
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>	No charge
<b>Non-charity</b>	Cost per vet
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>	<b>\$25</b>
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>	No charge

What does this mean for you?	
If you are a registered charity ...	... you would pay
<i>... and you request up to 20 vets per year...</i>	\$0
<i>... and you request 21 or more vets per year ...</i>	\$0
<i>... and you request 50 vets per year ...</i>	\$0
<i>... and you request 100 vets per year ...</i>	\$0
If you are <i>not</i> a registered charity	... you would pay
<i>... and you request up to 20 vets per year ...</i>	\$0
<i>... and you request 21 vets per year ...</i>	\$25
<i>... and you request 50 vets per year</i>	\$750
<i>... and you request 100 vets per year ...</i>	\$2,000

**Option B** – all agencies receive their first 20 vets a year for free and are all charged the same flat fee for each subsequent vet. This is removing charities waiver.

Agency type	<b>OPTION B</b> All agencies receive their first 20 Police vets a year for free and pay the same flat fee for each further vet. The flat fee is determined by the level of Government subsidy.		
	0% Govt. subsidy	25% Govt. subsidy	50% Govt. subsidy
<b>Charity</b>	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet
21 or more vets per year	\$19	\$14	\$9
20 or fewer vets per year	No charge	No charge	No charge
<b>Non-charity</b>	Cost per vet	Cost per vet	Cost per vet
21 or more vets per year	\$19	\$14	\$9
20 or fewer vets per year	No charge	No charge	No charge

What does this mean for you?			
If you are a registered charity ...	... you would pay		
	0% Govt. subsidy	25% Govt. subsidy	50% Govt. subsidy
... and you request up to 20 vets per year...	\$0	\$0	\$0
... and you request 21 vets per year ...	\$19	\$14	\$9
... and you request 50 vets per year	\$570	\$420	\$270
... and you request 100 vets per year ...	\$1,520	\$1,120	\$720
If you are <i>not</i> a registered charity	... you would pay		
... and you request up to 20 vets per year ...	\$0	\$0	\$0
... and you request 21 vets per year ...	\$19	\$14	\$9
... and you request 50 vets per year ...	\$570	\$420	\$270
... and you request 100 vets per year ...	\$1,520	\$1,120	\$720

**Option C – there are no waivers or exemptions whatsoever.**

Agency type	OPTION C No free vets - all agencies pay the same vetting fee
<b>Charity</b>	Cost per vet
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>	\$17.00
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>	\$17.00
<b>Non-charity</b>	Cost per vet
<i>21 or more vets per year</i>	\$17.00
<i>20 or fewer vets per year</i>	\$17.00

What does this mean for you?	
If you are a registered charity ...	... you would pay
<i>... and you request 20 vets per year...</i>	\$340
<i>... and you request 21 vets per year ...</i>	\$357
<i>... and you request 50 vets per year ...</i>	\$850
<i>... and you request 100 vets per year ...</i>	\$1,700
If you are <i>not</i> a registered charity	... you would pay
<i>... and you request 20 vets per year...</i>	\$340
<i>... and you request 21 vets per year ...</i>	\$357
<i>... and you request 50 vets per year ...</i>	\$850
<i>... and you request 100 vets per year ...</i>	\$1,700