**Education Report: Analysis of submissions on Compulsory Student Services Fees Gazette Notice 2019**

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<th>Hon Chris Hipkins, Minister of Education</th>
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**Purpose of Report**

This paper summarises submissions received on a proposed update to the ministerial direction for compulsory student services fees (CSSFs) and seeks your agreement to minor changes to the direction to respond to feedback from consultation.

**Summary**

- An updated ministerial direction for CSSFs was published for consultation on 9 May 2019 in the *New Zealand Gazette*. This included requirements for tertiary providers charging a CSSF to publish certain information about CSSFs on their websites. We received six submissions in response. Five submissions from student associations generally supported the proposed update. A joint submission from Wellington Institute of Technology (Weltec) and Whitireia Community Polytechnic (Whitireia) did not comment on the change but proposed adding transport as a CSSF category.

- In response to feedback from student groups, we propose the ministerial direction clarify the requirements for publication of CSSF information on tertiary providers' websites and in annual reporting. Student groups also raised concerns that providers do not have adequate arrangements for consultation or joint decision-making with students on CSSF arrangements. We propose that the Ministry work with the Tertiary Education Commission to improve the guidance on CSSF requirements, setting clearer expectations for providers.

- Submissions from student associations recommended significant wider changes to the ministerial direction that would require legislative changes. We do not recommend progressing work on proposals that would be inconsistent with voluntary student membership. We intend to address wider concerns that student associations have raised around the independence and resourcing of student voice through ongoing work on enhancing student voice and the Reform of Vocational Education.

- Two student associations and the joint submission from Weltec and Whitireia have proposed adding transport as a category of student services under the ministerial direction. We do not recommend considering further work on this proposal at this time.
Recommended Actions

The Ministry of Education recommends you:

a. **note** the six submissions received on the proposed ministerial direction for compulsory student services fees, including five from student association groups and a joint submission from Wellington Institute of Technology and Whitireia Community Polytechnic

b. **agree** that the updated ministerial direction on compulsory student services fees (attached as Appendix 1) comes into effect from 1 August 2019

   Agree / Disagree


c. **sign** the attached ministerial direction on compulsory student services fees (attached as Appendix 1)

d. **note** that the Ministry of Education will work with the Tertiary Education Commission to update current guidance for providers on complying with the ministerial direction for compulsory student services fees, and will work with the Tertiary Education Commission and student associations to produce new guidance targeted at students

e. **proactively release** this Education Report after the Tertiary Education Commission has published the updated ministerial direction on its website.

   Release / Not release

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Andy Jackson  
Group Manager  
Tertiary Education  
11/07/2019

Hon Chris Hipkins  
Minister of Education  
31/7/19
Background

1. On 3 May 2019, you agreed to consult via the New Zealand Gazette on an update to the ministerial direction for compulsory student services fees (CSSFs) [METIS 1158063 refers]. This notice was published on 9 May and submissions closed on 31 May.

2. The Education Act 1989 (the Act) allows the Minister to issue a ministerial direction that sets requirements on providers charging a CSSF. This includes:
   - specifying the categories of student services that providers can make available
   - requiring providers to establish adequate arrangements for decisions to be made jointly or in consultation with the students, or their representatives, on CSSFs
   - requiring providers to account for CSSFs in a specified manner, and
   - requiring providers to publish CSSF information in annual reporting and on their websites.

3. The updated ministerial direction included requirements for tertiary providers charging a CSSF to publish certain information on their websites about these fees. This includes publishing the amount/s charged, the arrangements established to decide jointly or in consultation with students on CSSF-related matters and information on how students can participate in this process in future.

4. Initially these requirements were implemented on 1 January 2017 as conditions on funding under section 159L the Act. Legislative changes that came into effect in 2018 mean that these requirements can now be included in the ministerial direction issued under sections 227A and 235D of the Act.

Submissions

5. Six submissions were received in response to the Gazette notice, five of which were from student associations. Copies of all submissions are provided in Appendix 2 attached. Submissions were received from:
   - Albany Students’ Association (ASA) (for Massey University’s Auckland campus)
   - Lincoln University Students’ Association (LUSA)
   - New Zealand Union of Students’ Associations (NZUSA)
   - Otago University Students’ Association (OUSA)
   - Wellington Institute of Technology and Whitireia Community Polytechnic (Welttech and Whitireia), and
   - Yonited, the student association for Eastern Institute of Technology (EIT).

6. This consultation was also an opportunity to get feedback from providers and students on the existing regulations and to inform future policy work.

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1 Under sections 227A(4) and 235D(4) of the Act, if a provider does not comply with the ministerial direction, the Minister may give a written direction to that provider specifying the types of student services it may make available or the maximum amount that students may be charged. To date this power has not been exercised by the Minister.
Submissions on the proposed update

7. The five submissions from student associations generally supported the purpose of the proposed update. They indicated the importance of providers publishing CSSF information on their websites as this helps to ensure transparency and accountability for CSSFs. The submission from Weltec and Whitianga did not comment on the proposed update, but suggested adding ‘transport’ as a specified category of service that can be funded through CSSFs.

8. The submissions from student associations also all suggested several changes to the proposed update to make the requirements more explicit and require providers charging a CSSF to publish additional information on their websites. They have made three key proposals that we have given due consideration to and responded to accordingly.

Proposal 1: publishing CSSF information clearly and in an accessible location

9. Submissions from student associations have indicated that information of CSSFs is often not easy to find on a provider’s website. As such, they have recommended that the ministerial direction require information related to CSSFs is published on a provider’s website clearly and in an accessible location. It is implicit that the information must be readily available on a provider’s website, but we have updated the wording to reflect the expectation that the information should be accessible.

Proposal 2: publishing CSSF information for different categories of students

10. The submissions from OUSA and ASA suggest that providers should be required to supply campus-specific CSSF information where applicable, indicating that this information is not readily available. Providers with more than one campus are able to charge students different CSSFs to reflect the costs of different services available on each campus. The same may apply for different categories of students, such as those studying part-time or by distance.

11. We propose that the ministerial direction clearly stipulate that CSSF requirements also apply to different CSSFs charged. This includes requirements for providers to make decisions on CSSFs jointly or in consultation with students, supply information through annual reporting and to publish information on their websites. We have updated wording in the relevant sections in the ministerial direction to make these requirements clear.

Proposal 3: publishing more detailed information

12. Submissions from student associations suggested that providers charging a CSSF should be required to publish more detailed information for students on their website. This includes publishing a comprehensive breakdown of CSSF expenditure, information about procurement for each student service, and more detailed information on how providers made decisions on CSSFs jointly or in consultation with students.

13. Directing providers to publish this more detailed information on CSSF-funded services and expenditure on their websites falls outside the scope of the ministerial direction. This may also contravene the managerial and operational autonomy of tertiary education institutions (TEIs) as set out in section 160 of the Act. Some providers, such as Massey University and Lincoln University, supply on their website a breakdown of CSSF expenditure by category. This is an example of good practice, as providers are not explicitly required to publish this on their websites.
Requesting more detailed CSSF information in annual reporting

14. Under the current ministerial direction, providers charging a CSSF are required to supply a description of the services funded out of the CSSF and the fee income and expenditure for each type of student service in their annual reporting. TEIs charging a CSSF are required to provide this in their annual report, while private training establishments (PTEs) charging a CSSF are required to publish this information in a written report to students each year. Some providers are currently only reporting CSSF expenditure by CSSF category in their annual reporting, not by each type of student service within the categories.

15. We propose updating the wording in the ministerial direction so information on each type of service is explicitly required in annual reporting. This will help to address the concerns raised by student associations. NZUSA and ASA have suggested that students do not have enough detailed information about how CSSFs are spent to provide constructive feedback to providers. It will also encourage providers to supply more detailed information on how CSSFs are spent, providing TEC with an opportunity to improve monitoring and encourage greater compliance with the ministerial direction.

Wider feedback on current CSSF arrangements

16. We indicated that this consultation was also an opportunity to gain insight on how fit-for-purpose the current CSSF framework is and to help us understand how well the framework is working in practice. In particular, we sought feedback on student involvement in CSSF decision-making, the specified categories of services and the quality of student services. The ministerial direction was last amended in 2014 and the last review was in 2015, so considering some of the wider issues related to CSSFs now is well timed.

Feedback on student involvement in CSSF decision-making

17. All submissions from student associations raised concerns that providers do not have adequate arrangements for consultation or joint decision-making with students on CSSF-related matters, and so are not complying with the ministerial direction. Furthermore, students’ associations note that providers are not taking reasonable steps to involve students or their representatives in making decisions around CSSFs. Students raise concerns that this has contributed to a collective disempowerment of students and loss of student voice that followed the introduction of voluntary student membership (VSM) in 2012.

Examples of student involvement

18. NZUSA’s submission indicates that a majority of providers opt for a student-wide survey or student forums to consult with their students on how CSSFs are spent. Both NZUSA and ASA suggest that providers rely heavily on student associations to promote these forums to students. They raise concerns that student associations do not have sufficient capacity or resources to adequately promote these engagements on behalf of providers.

19. ASA’s submission provides the example of Massey University’s annual student forums, suggesting that the University does not do enough to effectively promote these engagements. Massey University’s website states that in 2018 students were emailed and texted about the forums held in each of its three campuses. Distance students were also given the opportunity to provide feedback on how their CSSF was spent for the first time.
20. Younited's submission says that consultation on CSSFs at EIT is carried out effectively, although did not provide detail on these arrangements. EIT's website indicates that students can give ongoing feedback on CSSF arrangements through several channels. These include formal evaluations of services (such as student experience surveys), student representatives, social media such as Facebook, and direct feedback to Younited and EIT staff.

Proposal for decisions to be 'made jointly'

21. In response to these concerns, student associations have proposed changes to the ministerial direction so that providers are required to make decisions jointly, through a process comprised of at least 50 percent representation from students. Their submissions indicate this would ensure students and their representatives have a more meaningful influence over how CSSF funding is spent.

22. However, the current legislation does not enable you to direct providers specifically on whether decisions on CSSFs must be made either jointly or in consultation with students. It is for providers to determine the procedures or arrangements for involving students in decisions, including whether decisions on CSSF matters are made jointly or in consultation with students. As a result, any direction that sought to specify in detail the arrangements providers must make would be unlawful.

Improving CSSF guidance

23. Student feedback indicates that there are many ways that providers are trying to involve students on CSSFs-related matters. Some are clearly better received than others by students and the level of provider compliance with requirements to involve students in decisions is mixed. Most providers, especially universities, appear to engage with students annually to take stock of the existing arrangements to inform the development of future changes for CSSFs. This engagement with students is a key part of an effective consultation, however, it may not satisfy the specific requirements of the ministerial direction.

24. The ministerial direction requires providers to make decisions jointly or in consultation with students on the amount/s charged as CSSFs, the types of services made available, the procurement of those services and the method for authorising expenditure on services. It would be reasonable to expect that providers clearly inform and involve students or their representatives in any decisions that relate to changes on these matters. For example, decisions about increases to CSSFs, changes in the types of services delivered or a change in a service’s provider would need to be made jointly or in consultation with students or their representatives.

25. The legislative requirement to consult sets certain expectations on providers when making changes to the CSSF-related matters specified above. This includes ensuring:

- **the outcome is not predetermined** – the provider must keep an open mind and not have predetermined a course of action before consultation
- **proposals are clearly communicated and publicised** – the provider must supply and publicise enough information to enable students consulted to be adequately informed so that they can respond to proposals
- **there is sufficient time** – the provider must ensures that there is sufficient time for students to consider proposals and to provide feedback
- **due consideration is given to proposals** – consultation includes listening to what students have to say and giving due consideration to alternative proposals.
26. We propose that the Ministry work with TEC to improve the current guidance for providers by setting clearer expectations on what adequate arrangements for student involvement are. This updated guidance could include examples of best practice to demonstrate effective ways that some providers are involving students in decisions on CSSFs.

27. The Ministry and TEC also plan to work with student associations (including NZUSA) to produce guidance on CSSFs targeted at students for publication in late 2019. This guidance could be circulated to student associations to improve awareness of CSSF regulations. It may also encourage students to hold providers to account for meeting the requirements set out in the ministerial direction.

Proposal to make student representation a category of student services

28. Submissions from ASA, NZUSA, OUSA and Younited all suggest adding 'student representation' as a category of student services that can be funded under the CSSF. This links to wider concerns that student associations have raised around a lack of independence and resourcing for student representation. NZUSA has suggested that this category could be used to fund training for student representatives and to facilitate an independent class representative system.

29. Our legal advice indicates that adding 'student representation' as a specified category would likely lead to a potential conflict with the provisions of the Act regarding VSM. If providers were to pay a portion of the CSSF to a student association for representation services, then students are in effect being required to pay a fee to a student association for representation services provided generally to the student body (regardless of membership). As this would infringe upon section 229CA(2) of the Act, we do not recommend adding 'student representation' as a specified category.

30. In response to the paper 'Enhancing student voice in tertiary education' [METIS 1175744 refers], you indicated that you did not want to progress work on repealing VSM. You also held a meeting with NZUSA president James Ranshead on 12 June 2019 where you signalled that future work would look to move away from the notion of membership and focus on other mechanisms to enhance student voice. We recommend addressing the wider concerns that student associations have raised through the ongoing work on enhancing student voice and the Reform of Vocational Education (RoVE).

Facilitating stronger partnerships between providers and student associations

31. The provisions of the Act on VSM currently enable providers to form partnerships with and contract their student associations to deliver student services, so long as these fall under the specified categories for CSSFs. This is explicitly permitted under section 229CA(3) of the Act, although it is not a requirement.

32. In practice this most commonly occurs in universities. Two good examples of such partnerships are those at Auckland University of Technology (AUT) and the University of Canterbury (UC). AUT's annual report for 2018 indicates that the Auckland University of Technology Student Association (AUTSA) arranged the delivery of student services that contributed $1.2 million out of $12.6 million of CSSF expenses (8.5 percent). UC's 2018 annual report indicates that University of Canterbury Students' Association (UCSA) was allocated $2.3 million out of $9.6 million in of total CSSF revenue (24 percent).

33. As part of the future work on enhancing student voice, we could explore changes to the CSSF framework that could facilitate stronger partnership between student associations and providers charging a CSSF.
Proposal to make transport a category of student services

34. Submissions from NZUSA and Younited propose that ‘public transport’ is added as a specified category of service that can be funded through CSSFs. Weltec and Whitireia have submitted a similar proposal in their joint submission, except defined this more narrowly as ‘support for subsidised or free travel for students between campuses and/or delivery sites’. Weltec and Whitireia currently offer free bus services to connect students between their Wellington, Petone and Porirua campuses.

35. NZUSA and Younited state that transport is a key service for tertiary students and subsidised or free transport could reduce financial barriers some students face. Weltec and Whitireia raise similar concerns that the cost of travel is a barrier to access and choice for prospective students, particularly where delivery sites are distributed over a wide area. Their submission indicates that subsidised or free travel for students is not a core service that can be funded through standard provider funding, and in this respect it is not dissimilar to childcare services, which is currently a specified CSSF category.

Current funding arrangements available for transport

36. Tertiary providers receive tuition subsidies to meet the needs of delivering provision to students, with over $2 billion provided in Student Achievement Component (SAC) funding in 2018. This can be used to support transport. Youth Guarantee also has specific funding for transport, which totalled approximately $6 million in 2018. Furthermore, full-time students can access student support to help cover transport costs. This includes student allowances, student loan living costs (where students can currently borrow up to $235.84 per week for living expenses) and course-related costs, which enables students to borrow up to $1,000 per year and could include transport costs.

37. Currently, many local and regional councils offer additional transport subsidies to students. In some cases, providers and local or regional councils collaborate to cover the costs. Local bodies and providers receive wider economic benefits through funding free or subsidised transport to their students. For example, providers can use this in marketing to students and this may attract more students to a particular region, which has positive flow-on effects for local business.

We do not recommend progressing this proposal

38. As there is currently a variety of ways that transport used by students can be funded, we do not recommend adding transport as a specified category that can be funded through the CSSF. Adding transport as a category of student services could result in providers and local or regional councils shifting the costs of current subsidised transport arrangements to students. Furthermore, there would likely be costs for government associated with increased student loan borrowing and CSSFs paid for through the Fees Free policy.

39. The CSSF regulation is also a universal mechanism that applies to all TEOs charging a CSSF. Under the current legislation, if transport was added as a specified category and providers began shifting costs for free or subsidised transport to students, you would not be able to prevent this or limit the amount providers sought as a student contribution.

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2 For example, Horizons Regional Council offers free travel for students and staff at the Palmerston North campuses for Massey University and Universal College of Learning (UCOL) and the Greater Wellington Regional Council recently introduced a 25% discount for eligible full-time tertiary students.
Next steps

40. If you agree to the proposed updates to the ministerial direction for CSSFs, the TEC will publish the revised ministerial direction on their website and communicate this to providers. The revised direction would take effect from 1 August 2019 and apply to CSSFs charged by TEOs from 2020 onwards.

41. The Ministry will write letters to respond to the submitters and provide a link to the revised ministerial direction when this is published.

42. The Ministry will work with TEC to update guidance to providers to reflect more clearly the expectations on providers charging a CSSF. We will also work with TEC and student associations (including NZUSA) to develop new CSSF guidance targeted at students for publication in late 2019.
Ministerial Direction on Compulsory Student Services Fees for 20142019

Pursuant to sections 227A(1) and 235D(1) of the Education Act 1989, I give the following direction to institutions and private training establishments (together referred to in this direction as "providers"): 

1. **Objective** – The objective of the direction is to ensure accountability in the use of compulsory fees for student services.

2. **Coverage** – All providers that charge compulsory student services fees to domestic students must comply with the provisions of this direction.

3. **Effective date** – Providers must give effect to this direction as soon as reasonably practicable after 15 January 20141 August 2019.

4. **Decision-making** – Providers must establish adequate arrangements for decisions to be made jointly, or in consultation with the students enrolled at the provider, or their representatives, on the following matters:
   (a) The maximum amount that students will be charged for student services and, if applicable, the maximum amount that will be charged to different categories of students (for example, part-time students or distance students) or to students studying on different campuses of a provider; and
   (b) the types of services to be delivered (within the categories set out under paragraph 9 of this direction); and
   (c) the procurement of these services; and
   (d) the method for authorising expenditure on these services.

5. **Accounting for the use of compulsory student services fees** – Providers must either hold compulsory student services fees in a separate bank account, or ensure that all income and expenditure associated with the provision of such services is separately accounted for in the provider’s accounting system.

6. **Reporting on compulsory student services fees** – Institutions must provide information on compulsory student services fees through their annual report, or in the case of registered private training establishments, through a written report to students. Institutions and registered private training establishments must include the following information in their annual report or written report to students:
   (a) a description of the each type of services that has been funded out of the compulsory student services fee; and
   (b) a statement of the fee income and expenditure for each type of student service; and
   (c) the compulsory student services fee levy charged per Equivalent Full Time Student and equivalent full-time student and, if applicable, the amount charged per equivalent full-time student to different categories of students or to students studying on different campuses of a provider; and
   (d) a note to their reporting statement describing how they are the provider is complying with the accounting requirements of the direction specified in paragraph 6.

7. **Private training establishment’s written reports to students** – Registered private training establishments charging the compulsory student service fee must provide to the Tertiary Education Commission a copy of the report that is provided to students. A copy of the report must be sent either to:
   (a) by post to: Compulsory Student Services Fee Submissions
Monitoring and Crown Ownership
The Tertiary Education Commission
PO Box 27049, Wellington 6141

(b) or by email to:

cssf@tec.govt.nz
Tertiary Education Policy
Ministry of Education
PO Box 1666
Wellington 6140.

8. Publishing information online – Providers charging compulsory student services fees must, as soon as reasonably practicable each year, publish the following information clearly and in an accessible location on their website:

(a) the compulsory student services fee charged per equivalent full-time student and, if applicable, the amount charged per equivalent full-time student to different categories of students or to students studying on different campuses of a provider; and

(b) a description of the arrangements that the provider established for decisions to be made jointly or in consultation with students or their representatives on matters related to the current year’s compulsory student services fee, in accordance with paragraph 4; and

(c) a description of how students can be involved in compulsory student services fee joint decision making or consultation for the following year, in accordance with paragraph 4.

8.9 Categories of student services – Providers may charge compulsory student services fees to support the delivery of the following categories of services:

(a) Advocacy and legal advice – Advocating on behalf of individual students and groups of students, and providing independent support to resolve problems. This includes advocacy and legal advice relating to accommodation.

(b) Careers information, advice and guidance – Supporting students’ transition into post-study employment.

(c) Counselling services – Providing non-academic counselling and pastoral care, such as chaplains.

(d) Employment information – Providing information about employment opportunities for students while they are studying.

(e) Financial support and advice – Providing hardship assistance and advice to students on financial issues.

(f) Health services – Providing health care and related welfare services.

(g) Media – Supporting the production and dissemination of information by students to students, including newspapers, radio, television and internet-based media.

(h) Childcare services – Providing affordable childcare services while parents are studying.

(i) Clubs and societies – Supporting student clubs and societies, including through the provision of administrative support and facilities for clubs and societies.

(j) Sports, recreation and cultural activities – Providing sports, recreation and cultural activities for students.
HON Chris Hipkins, Minister of Education.
Ministerial Direction on Compulsory Student Services Fees for 2019

Pursuant to sections 227A(1) and 235D(1) of the Education Act 1989, I give the following direction to institutions and private training establishments (together referred to in this direction as "providers");

1. **Objective** – The objective of the direction is to ensure accountability in the use of compulsory fees for student services.

2. **Coverage** – All providers that charge compulsory student services fees to domestic students must comply with the provisions of this direction.

3. **Effective date** – Providers must give effect to this direction as soon as reasonably practicable after 1 August 2019.

4. **Decision-making** – Providers must establish adequate arrangements for decisions to be made jointly, or in consultation with the students enrolled at the provider, or their representatives, on the following matters:
   
   (a) The maximum amount that students will be charged for student services and, if applicable, the maximum amount that will be charged to different categories of students (for example part-time students or distance students) or to students studying on different campuses of a provider; and
   
   (b) the types of services to be delivered (within the categories set out under paragraph 9 of this direction); and
   
   (c) the procurement of these services; and
   
   (d) the method for authorising expenditure on these services.

5. **Accounting for the use of compulsory student services fees** – Providers must either hold compulsory student services fees in a separate bank account, or ensure that all income and expenditure associated with the provision of such services is separately accounted for in the provider’s accounting system.

6. **Reporting on compulsory student services fees** – Institutions must provide information on compulsory student services fees through their annual report, or in the case of registered private training establishments, through a written report to students. Institutions and registered private training establishments must include the following information in their annual report or written report to students:
   
   (a) a description of each type of service than has been funded out of the compulsory student services fee; and
   
   (b) a statement of the fee income and expenditure for each type of student service; and
   
   (c) the compulsory student services fee charged per equivalent full-time student and, if applicable, the amount charged per equivalent full-time student to different categories of students or to students studying on different campuses of a provider; and
   
   (d) a statement describing how the provider is complying with the accounting requirements of the direction specified in paragraph 5.

7. **Private training establishment’s written reports to students** – Registered private training establishments charging the compulsory student service fee must provide to the Tertiary Education Commission a copy of the report that is provided to students. A copy of the report must be sent either:
   
   (a) by post to:
Compulsory Student Services Fee Submissions
Monitoring and Crown Ownership
The Tertiary Education Commission
PO Box 27048, Wellington 6141

(b) or by email to: csssf@tec.govt.nz

8. Publishing information online – Providers charging compulsory student services fees must, as soon as reasonably practicable each year, publish the following information clearly and in an accessible location on their website:

(a) the compulsory student services fee charged per equivalent full-time student and, if applicable, the amount charged per equivalent full-time student to different categories of students or to students studying on different campuses of a provider; and

(b) a description of the arrangements that the provider established for decisions to be made jointly or in consultation with students or their representatives on matters related to the current year’s compulsory student services fee, in accordance with paragraph 4; and

(c) a description of how students can be involved in compulsory student services fee joint decision making or consultation for the following year, in accordance with paragraph 4.

9. Categories of student services – Providers may charge compulsory student services fees to support the delivery of the following categories of services:

(a) Advocacy and legal advice – Advocating on behalf of individual students and groups of students, and providing independent support to resolve problems. This includes advocacy and legal advice relating to accommodation.

(b) Careers information, advice and guidance – Supporting students’ transition into post-study employment.

(c) Counselling services – Providing counselling and pastoral care, such as chaplains.

(d) Employment information – Providing information about employment opportunities for students while they are studying.

(e) Financial support and advice – Providing hardship assistance and advice to students on financial issues.

(f) Health services – Providing health care and related welfare services.

(g) Media – Supporting the production and dissemination of information by students to students, including newspapers, radio, television and internet-based media.

(h) Childcare services – Providing affordable childcare services while parents are studying.

(i) Clubs and societies – Supporting student clubs and societies, including through the provision of administrative support and facilities for clubs and societies.

(j) Sports, recreation and cultural activities – Providing sports, recreation and cultural activities for students.


31/7/19

HON CHRIS HIPKINS, Minister of Education.