
PILON: New Zealand Country Report

October 2021



TABLE OF CONTENTS

Major Law and Justice Sector Achievements	1
Significant Court Decisions.....	6
PILON Strategic Priorities	8
Key Contact Information for Law and Justice Agencies.....	11

MAJOR LAW AND JUSTICE SECTOR ACHIEVEMENTS

New Zealand's end-to-end response to Organised Crime

1. The Government launched the Transnational Organised Crime Strategy 2020-25 (the Strategy) in September 2020. The Strategy sets out a framework for a more coordinated whole-of-system response to transnational organised crime, with the vision of making New Zealand the hardest place in the world for organised criminal groups and networks to do business.
2. The Strategy focuses on enhancing cross-agency governance and coordination, strengthening capability, and understanding (including within the private sector and communities), and centralising operational priority setting.
3. Over the past year, agencies have worked collaboratively to implement the Strategy in line with an agreed action plan. The initial focus has been on unifying government efforts to ensure the system is effectively joined up and governed. Work is also underway to align policy and legislative settings that organised criminal actors may exploit.
4. While the Strategy is focused on system resilience, legislative settings and ensuring that prevention remains at the forefront of our response, government agencies are also focused on building community resilience to the harms associated with organised crime. The Resilience to Organised Crime in Communities (ROCC) work programme includes work by multiple government agencies, who are partnering with iwi and local communities in some of our most vulnerable communities, to develop responses to the social and economic harms and drivers associated with organised crime. These local responses, combined with targeted enforcement of organised crime groups by agencies, are designed to improve whānau wellbeing and build whānau and community resilience to organised crime.
5. Currently ROCC responses are in place in two Districts, Eastern and Bay of Plenty, and in the process of being rolled out in Southern District. A centrally based team has worked with Regional Leadership Groups and communities to identify their local priorities for reducing organised crime and its harms. Eastern District has identified women and young children, methamphetamine, and employment opportunities as their priority areas of focus. In Bay of Plenty, the agreed priorities are mental health, addiction, youth, and gang families.

Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care

6. A Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care was established in February 2018. The Inquiry is to investigate and examine historical abuse and neglect of individuals in State care or in the care of faith-based institutions so as to understand, acknowledge and respond to harm caused and ensure lessons are learned for the future. The Inquiry is working on a series of investigations on a variety of areas relating to abuse in care. This includes an investigation into Pacific Peoples' experiences of abuse in care, which looks into themes and survivor experiences that are relevant across all state and faith-based settings where abuse of Pacific People occurred.
7. Government agencies are providing support to the investigations, participating in the development of improved approaches to redress, and reviewing limitations law as it applies to historical cases of abuse. The Royal Commission will deliver a report on redress by 1 December 2021, with findings about the adequacy of past and present

State and faith-based systems to provide redress to survivors for the abuse they suffered in care. It will also include recommendations for the future.

The Child Protection (Child Sex Offender Government Agency Registration) Amendment Act

8. This legislation clarifies the intent of Parliament to apply the Act to all individuals who have committed a qualifying child sex offence, irrespective of when the offence was committed. The law change followed a Supreme Court decision in February 2021, which determined that the Act was not sufficiently explicit to apply to persons who committed such offences prior to the Act's enactment in 2016, but who were convicted and sentenced after the Act's enactment. The law change ensures that Police can continue to register individuals convicted of historical child sex abuse, particularly in the context of the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care.

Dawn Raids Apology

9. Crown Law assisted the Ministry for Pacific Peoples with the Dawn Raids apology. Between 1974 and 1976, a series of rigorous immigration policies were carried out that resulted in targeted raids on the homes of Pacific families. The raids to find, convict, and deport overstayers often took place very early in the morning or late at night. The Dawn Raids apology was a fast-paced and significant piece of work which included research into the history of the Dawn Raids, consideration of the appropriate procedure for the apology, the accompanying gifts, and ongoing relationship issues.

Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) Programmes

10. New Zealand Police delivers seven ODA programmes to eleven policing services in the Pacific Region.¹ All programmes focus on prevention and strengthening core policing skills and capability to respond to national and regional security issues. Despite the impacts of the Covid-19 pandemic and the international border restrictions in place, New Zealand Police has been able to progress programme delivery, albeit with a revised and more flexible approach in relation to the deployment of advisors, and timeframes for activity delivery.

Pacific Security Fund (PSF) Projects

11. In 2020/21, the PSF funded the expansion of the Fiji Police Force (FPF) INTERPOL network through the provision of non-preconfigured IT equipment. All the equipment was delivered and installed at the NCB Suva Hub, and remote access to the INTERPOL system will occur once all FPF and the Fiji Revenue and Customs Service sites have been linked to the main server. Old desktop computers in INTERPOL were repurposed and utilised to train staff in using the newly installed system. The provision of laptops as part of this project was also invaluable as they enabled INTERPOL staff to work remotely during lockdown. Having full access to the INTERPOL system and tools will assist with preventing, detecting and disrupting transnational and organised crime in Fiji and the Pacific.

Developing a national action plan against racism for Aotearoa/New Zealand

12. The New Zealand Government has accepted a recommendation from the United Nations Human Rights Council to develop and implement a national action plan against racism. The aim of the action plan is to address racism through promoting

¹ Bougainville Community Policing Programme (BCPP), Fiji Police Partnership Programme (FPPP), Pacific Detector Dog Programme (PDDP), Pacific Island Prevention Policing Programme (PIPP), Solomon Islands Policing Support Programme (SIPSP), Tonga New Zealand Policing Programme (TNZPP), Vanuatu Policing Programme (VPP)

and protecting the rights of individuals and groups who experience it. It will enable greater awareness and understanding of racism to influence positive changes that benefit Aotearoa/New Zealand. The action plan will be comprehensive, relevant to everyone living in Aotearoa/New Zealand, and include specific actions for the government to take to reduce racism.

13. The current focus is on developing an approach and process for progressing the action plan, which will be underpinned by Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi commitments and human rights standards. The team working on the action plan is also looking at ways to ensure that the process includes participation from a wide range of communities, groups and sectors, in particular groups that experience racism.

Conversion Practices Prohibition Legislation Bill

14. The Conversion Practices Prohibition Legislation Bill was introduced to Parliament on 30 July 2021. It is an omnibus bill to prohibit conversion practices that seek to change or suppress a person's sexual orientation, gender identity or gender expression. The Bill passed its first reading and has been referred to the Justice Committee for consideration. The Committee is currently considering submissions.

Counter-Terrorism Legislation Act 2021

15. The Counter-Terrorism Legislation Act was enacted on 5 October 2021. The Act enables the earlier disruption of terrorist activity and introduces three new offences to criminalise preparatory type terrorist behaviours. These offences criminalise planning or preparation for a terrorist act (and apply warrantless powers of entry, search, and surveillance to that offence); weapons training or combat training for terrorist purposes; and international travel for terrorist purposes.
16. The Act also extends the terrorism finance offences to criminalise wider forms of support for terrorist activities or organisations.
17. The Act updates the definition of "terrorist act" to improve clarity and makes minor amendments to improve the workability of the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002. It also extends the existing control orders regime so that individuals who have completed a prison sentence for specified offences related to terrorism may be subject to the regime if they continue to present a real risk of engaging in terrorism-related activities.

Repeal of the three strikes law

18. The three strikes law, introduced in 2010, was intended to deter those who commit specified strike offences with the threat of progressively longer mandatory prison terms and to incapacitate those who continue to re-offend despite the additional penalties. However, the mandatory sentencing regime created by the three strikes law has resulted in unjust outcomes that impact Māori disproportionately and have raised concerns regarding inconsistencies with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.
19. Repeal of the law is a manifesto commitment, which the Government will deliver on during this term of Parliament. Repealing the three strikes law will revert the sentencing process for strike offences to standard sentencing practices by allowing the judge to reach an appropriate outcome on a case by case basis.

Review of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT) Act

20. The Ministry of Justice has commenced a review of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009. This review will conclude on 30 June 2022 with a report that outlines how the Act has performed since 2017 and whether any amendments are desirable or necessary. One key area of the review is that the Ministry will examine whether more needs to be done to ensure that the Act does not prevent remittances flowing to the Pacific from New Zealand.

New Zealand's Mutual Evaluation

21. New Zealand was evaluated by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), with the evaluation concluding in February 2021. The FATF concluded that New Zealand's measures to combat money laundering and terrorist financing are delivering good results, but the country needs to focus more on improving the availability of beneficial ownership information, strengthening supervision and implementation of targeted financial sanctions. New Zealand has a good understanding of the risks it faces and is achieving substantial results in its money laundering and terrorist financing investigations and prosecutions and use of financial intelligence, and we were found to be particularly effective in the confiscation of criminal proceeds and cooperation with international partners. The Mutual Evaluation Report is available here: <https://www.fatf-gafi.org/publications/mutualevaluations/documents/mer-new-zealand-2021.html>

Adoption Review

22. The Government is reviewing New Zealand's adoption laws to ensure that they reflect the values and needs of contemporary New Zealand. Current adoption laws have remained largely the same since 1955. The aim of the review is to create a new system that provides strong safeguards for protecting the rights, best interests and welfare of children, and upholds our international human rights obligations.
23. On 18 June 2021 a discussion document was released to assist people submitting on the review. Public consultation ran until 31 August 2021, alongside targeted engagement with specific interest groups and communities, including Pacific communities, which is still underway. More than 270 written submissions were received. Views collected from written submissions and targeted engagement will inform the Government's proposals for change.
24. A second round of consultation will be undertaken in mid-2022 to report back on feedback and seek the public's views on specific reform proposals.

Family Justice Reforms

25. In May 2021 the Government announced \$15.1 million investment over five years to create new roles, provisionally titled Family Court Associates, to reduce the amount of time judges spend on straightforward and administrative matters in the Family Court. Faster resolution of cases will help improve the wellbeing of an estimated 16,000 children exposed to Family Court disputes every year.
26. On 16 August 2021 the Family Court (Supporting Children in Court) Legislation Act received royal assent. The Act comes into force two years from the date of royal assent or earlier by Order/s in Council. The delayed commencement date is to enable the Ministry of Justice to finish undertaking a stocktake of child participation models in order to support implementation. The Act emphasises the importance of engaging children appropriately in processes that affect their care. It amends the Care

of Children Act 2004 and the Family Dispute Resolution Act 2013 to establish children's participation as a guiding principle.

27. The Act also reinforces expectations that people should be protected from family violence and expands lawyers' duties in care of children proceedings. Lawyers will be required to promote early resolution where appropriate, and lawyers representing children will have a legislative requirement to explain the nature of proceedings to the children they represent.

Assistance to Pacific justice sector

28. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade completed an evaluation of New Zealand's assistance to the Pacific justice sector from 2010 to 2020. This confirmed the importance of this assistance and a new five year regional Pacific Justice Sector Programme is set to commence in October 2021.
29. The *Cyber Security Support to the Pacific Programme* is an interagency-governed programme aimed at strengthening cyber security capacity in the Pacific, including cybercrime legislation and enforcement capacity. In the past year the programme has funded a legal review of Tokelau's Cyber Rules so as to ensure alignment with the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime (the Budapest Convention), and is in the early stages of scoping an extension of New Zealand's Digital Child Exploitation Filter System to some Pacific countries.
30. The *UN Pacific Regional Anti-Corruption (UNPRAC)* programme is jointly implemented by UNDP Pacific and the Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to support Pacific Islands countries that have signed up to the UN Convention Against Corruption meet their obligations. These include reporting, developing and implementing anti-corruption strategies, reforming and introducing new laws, and promoting citizen awareness and involvement in combatting corruption. UNPRAC also worked with the Pacific Islands Forum to develop the Teieniwa Vision which leaders endorsed in early 2021.

Pacific Security Fund (PSF) Projects

31. The PSF is currently funding the continued operating costs of the *NZ Transnational Crime Unit (NZTCU)* in providing dedicated support to the Transnational Crime Units of the Cook Islands, Niue and Tonga and supporting the Pacific Transnational Crime Coordination Centre in Samoa. The agencies that contribute to the NZTCU (Customs, Immigration and Police) are exploring options to increase the role of the NZTCU in the Pacific region and secure a long-term funding source for the initiative. The success of the programme under PSF has resulted in its long term funding by the New Zealand Aid Programme.
32. The PSF contributed to the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT) Voluntary Trust Fund. This contribution was earmarked for projects to assist Pacific Island countries accede to the Treaty, including by supporting the required legislative change. This will enhance security in the Pacific by ensuring tighter controls on the flows of small arms and light weapons in the region, and preventing illicit trafficking and/or diversion.
33. The PSF supported the review of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces Bill and the Republic of Fiji Military Justice Bill. These reviews identified the changes necessary to ensure both Bills are fit for purpose. The security of Fiji and the broader Pacific is being enhanced by this work through modernising the statutory framework for the RFMF and clarifying that the military are subject to civilian control.

SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS

Madsen-Ries v Cooper (with the Attorney-General as Intervener)

34. The main issue in this case was whether Mr Cooper was in breach of his directors' duties under the Companies Act 1993 (the Act). Mr Cooper was the sole director of Debut Homes Ltd (Debut); a residential property developer. A decision was made to wind down the company's operations with the result that there would be a forecasted deficit of over \$300,000 in Goods and Services Tax once wind-down was complete. This involved trading while insolvent albeit with the potential to benefit some of the creditors by providing higher returns than immediate liquidation would have done. There was a deliberate strategy to put the whole risk of loss on Inland Revenue. The company eventually went into liquidation on application from Inland Revenue. Amongst the directors' duties considered was the duty in relation to obligations as set out in s 136 of the Act. When Mr Cooper made the decision as director that Debut would enter into sale and purchase agreements he knew a GST obligation on the sale prices charged would be incurred. The Supreme Court held that s 136 of the Act makes it clear that it is not legitimate to enter into a course of action to ensure some creditors have a higher return where this is at the expense of incurring new liabilities which will not be paid. The Supreme Court said "[i]n other words, it is not legitimate to 'rob Peter to pay Paul'."

KS Gardens v R

35. The case concerned the proper interpretation of an agreement between the plaintiff and the Crown where the plaintiff sold, and the Crown purchased, land in Christchurch damaged by the Christchurch earthquakes. The primary issue was whether the Crown was obliged to pursue a claim against the Earthquake Commission (EQC) that had been assigned to the Crown by the plaintiff in the agreement. The form of the contract was the standard Real Estate Institute form (8th ed, 2006) used in New Zealand. The plaintiff took the position that the contract contained both express and implied terms obliging the Crown to pursue existing EQC claims on behalf of the vendor and alleging that the Crown breached its obligations by failing to pursue the claim. The High Court held that the standard contract term relied on by the plaintiff (Clause 29.3) was entirely silent as to substantive rights and obligations instead only providing a basis for insisting that other parties take formal steps necessary to give effect to the agreement.
36. In relation to the implied terms, the law concerning when terms will be implied into contractual arrangements in New Zealand is uncertain. The uncertainty stems from whether the same principles that apply to the interpretation of express contractual terms should apply to the implication of terms. While both the United Kingdom and New Zealand have expressed reservations regarding the authority in *BP Refinery (Westernport) Proprietary Ltd v Shire of Hastings* (1977) 180 CLR 266 (PC) the High Court, in line with the Court of Appeal decision in *Ward Equipment Ltd v Preston* [2017] NZCA 444, applied its guidance on implied terms. The law will not imply a term into a contract if it is inconsistent with the express terms of the contract. The High Court held that the express terms of the contract made it clear that the Crown was not obliged to pursue the claim. In addition, the plaintiff submitted that the Crown, in utilising its discretion to not pursue the claim, should act within the limits of the common law. That is, the discretion should not be exercised arbitrarily, capriciously, or in bad faith or unreasonably. However, the evidence showed that significant steps had been taken by the Crown to pursue the claim and the High Court held that the discretion had been exercised reasonably.

Peter Ellis v R

37. Before his death in September 2019, the Supreme Court granted Mr Ellis leave to appeal against his historic convictions for sexual offending against several children who attended the Christchurch Civic Childcare Centre in the late 1980s and early 1990s. In 2020, the Supreme Court determined that the appeal could continue, notwithstanding Mr Ellis' death. The substantive conviction appeal is being heard in October 2021 – the primary challenge being that the victims' evidence at trial was so unreliable it should never have been admitted and resulted in a miscarriage of justice. Expert evidence about memory, the effect of contamination on children's memory and evidential interviewing protocols, has been brought by the appellant before the Court. The appellant says this evidence demonstrates a changed understanding since the appellant's trial in 1993 and makes the convictions unsafe today. Challenges are also made to the evidence about behavioural symptoms suffered by the children (admitted under s 23G of the Evidence Act 1908 in force at the time of trial) and to the fairness of the trial generally (in respect of the charges brought and the material provided to the jury). The hearing in the Supreme Court is set down for two weeks, including concurrent expert evidence from both the appellant and Crown witnesses.

Cameron v R

38. Mr Cameron was found guilty by a jury of raping his 15-year-old female relative. At trial he did not contest the sexual act took place, nor did he claim the complainant consented. Instead, his defence was that he suffered from *sexsomnia* (sexual activity during sleep) and it was reasonably possible the sexual activity occurred while he was asleep. That defence was put to the jury as one of insane automatism. The jury rejected that defence and he was convicted.
39. Mr Cameron appealed his conviction to the Court of Appeal on a number of grounds, including that the trial judge erred in putting his *sexsomnia* defence to the jury as one of insane automatism. The Court of Appeal rejected that ground, agreeing with the District Court's classification of the *sexsomnia* allegedly suffered by the applicant as insane, as opposed to sane, automatism. However, the Court allowed the appeal on other grounds (the content of the question trail and the trial judge's summing up), quashed his conviction and remitted the matter back to the District Court for rehearing.
40. Notwithstanding his appeal was allowed by the Court of Appeal and his conviction quashed, Mr Cameron sought the Supreme Court's leave to appeal the correctness or otherwise of the Court of Appeal's characterisation of *sexsomnia* as insane automatism. Section 71 of the Senior Courts Act 2016 provides the Supreme Court may hear and determine appeals authorised by Part 6 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011. That Act, in turn, allows "convicted persons" to appeal with leave against the "determination" of the first appeal court. The Crown argued that, as Mr Cameron had had his conviction quashed by the Court of Appeal in allowing his appeal, he was no longer a "convicted person" and further, that his challenge was to the reasons of the Court of Appeal and not to that Court's "determination". Accordingly, the Crown argued the Supreme Court lacked jurisdiction to hear the appeal.
41. The majority of the Supreme Court rejected the Crown's arguments on jurisdiction and granted Mr Cameron leave to appeal the question whether the Court of Appeal was correct to treat Mr Cameron's defence as insane automatism. Mr Cameron's appeal is to be heard on 5 November 2021.

New Zealand courts' response to Covid-19 Alert Levels

42. During the 2021 Covid-19 Delta variant Alert Level 4 lockdown (from 11.59pm, 17 August 2021), the Courts conducted priority proceedings, in line with Ministry of Health guidelines and the directions of the Chief Justice and the Chief District Court Judge. Priority proceedings were those affecting the liberty of an individual, national and community safety, protection of those at-risk or vulnerable, or the facilitation and promotion of public order. To the extent this could be done, all priority proceedings were conducted remotely. As operational capacity increased during Alert Level 4, proceedings were expanded across courts to include matters such as those that could be heard on the papers.
43. Throughout the Alert Level 4 lockdown, the High Court and Court of Appeal conducted all matters (with the exception of jury trials) to the extent it could be done using remote technology. As Government restrictions reduce, courts and tribunals are conducting as much of their usual business as they are safely able to.
44. Most courts have resumed business-as-usual now that Government restrictions have reduced. This does not include the Auckland courts, which remain under Alert Level 3 restrictions and therefore only deliver priority services. All sites maintain a high standard of cleaning protocol, with physical distancing and mandatory use of face masks.
45. From 18 August 2021, the judiciary directed that no new jury trials would begin under Covid-19 Delta variant Alert Levels 3 or 4. Jury trials already underway were assessed on a case-by-case basis, with some matters able to be resolved. When the majority of the country (excluding Auckland) moved to Alert Level 2, jury trials resumed from 8 September onwards, with safety precautions such as the use of face masks, Perspex screens on jury boxes and physical distancing.

PILON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Cybercrime

46. The Privacy Act 2020 came into force on 1 December 2020. The Act replaces the Privacy Act 1993 and includes strengthened privacy protections through mandatory data breach reporting, restrictions on offshore transfers of personal information, and new criminal offences.
47. Cabinet confirmed its decision for New Zealand to accede to the Budapest Convention in December 2020. The Justice Select Committee has completed its treaty examination of the Convention and has reported back to the House. Implementing legislation is currently being prepared for introduction. Once the implementing legislation is in effect, New Zealand will seek to finalise accession with the Council of Europe.
48. New Zealand is also involved in the establishment of a proposed United Nations Convention on Cybercrime. Inaugural Convention talks are set to begin towards the end of 2021.

Corruption

49. A select committee reported to the House on 30 March 2021 on the Protected Disclosures (Protection of Whistleblowers) Bill, which is intended to replace the Protected Disclosures Act 2000. The Bill continues the purpose and approach of the 2000 Act, to facilitate disclosure and investigation of serious wrongdoing in the

workplace, but makes changes to clarify some provisions and strengthen protections for disclosers.

50. Aside from agreeing on some technical changes to the Bill, the select committee made recommendations for the Minister for the Public Service to consider. The first consideration for the Minister was whether the definition of “serious wrongdoing” should be broadened to capture certain behaviours within the workplace that could be indicators of fraud, corruption, or unlawful behaviour. Examples of these behaviours are bullying, harassment and maltreatment of vulnerable people. The select committee also recommended that the Minister consider whether it would be useful to have clear provisions relating to tikanga Māori in the Bill and a five-year review clause in the Bill and to consider how the legislation fits with other situations where disclosure is permitted or required.
51. The Bill is awaiting its second reading in the House.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Improving the Justice Response to Victims of Family and Sexual Violence

52. Following changes to family violence legislation, the Ministry of Justice has developed an operational work programme which aims to improve the experience of victims of family violence and sexual violence involved in court proceedings. This work is informed by the wider work programme of the Joint Venture on Family Violence and Sexual Violence, a cross-Government initiative that aims to improve services, ensure victims are safer and change long-standing behaviours and attitudes.
53. The Sexual Violence Legislation Bill was introduced to Parliament on 11 November 2019 and is now awaiting its Committee of the Whole House debate. It aims to reduce the re-traumatisation that sexual violence victims may experience when they attend court and give evidence.
54. In preparation for implementing the Bill, the Ministry of Justice published the Communication Assistance Quality Framework in July 2021. The quality framework will ensure the communication assistance service is used consistently within the justice sector, and is effective in increasing access to justice for court participants. The service will be delivered in a way that enhances a participant’s mana through recognising and respecting their abilities and contributions, supports a participant’s rangatiratanga (self-determination/autonomy) by ensuring they are seen, heard and able to meaningfully participate in court proceedings, and emphasizes equal access to justice as envisaged in the Treaty of Waitangi/Te Tiriti o Waitangi.
55. The New Zealand Law Society’s Continuing Legal Education arm is delivering best practice training and education programmes for defence lawyers who appear in sexual violence trials. This training is free to lawyers and is funded by the Ministry of Justice. Seminars were delivered during 2020 and 2021. They are designed to equip lawyers with both the understanding and tools to more effectively communicate with vulnerable witnesses. Training focussing on Family Violence dynamics (understanding the effects of family violence and intimate partner violence and coercion of victims) was delivered in May 2021 with a further seminar to be held in November 2021.

Technical Legal Assistance

56. Parliamentary Counsel Office legislative drafters provided training to the Tongan public service in May and June 2021, in collaboration with the Public Service Commission Fale. The training was about legislative drafting instructions and the drafters emphasised the importance of good drafting instructions, summarised the procedures for issuing instructions that apply in Tonga, and provided practical advice about working with a drafter. Groups of officials worked through a practical problem to tease out issues relevant to drafting the required legislative amendment.
57. Crown Counsel from the Crown Law Office was seconded for a month to the Cook Islands Crown Law Office, to provide training to Crown Counsel on civil litigation skills and to consult on a number of civil litigation cases.
58. New Zealand's Te Pātuitanga Ahumoana a Kiwi (Partnerships in Pacific Fisheries) programme led by the Ministry for Primary Industries provides Monitoring, Control, Surveillance and Enforcement (MCSE) assistance to Pacific Island fisheries compliance teams. Since Covid-19 assistance has been provided remotely. Over the last 12 months the programme has begun the process of refreshing all the MCSE and prosecution training material that the programme provides. All training modules will now be available in an online e-learning environment, with the delivery of a practical in-country component at the completion of the theoretical period of study, subject to the Covid-19 situation at the time. The technical legal assistance - preparing prosecution casefiles, understanding the courtroom process, giving evidence in court for example - is fully integrated and linked directly to the fisheries MCSE modules that are provided. Technical legal assistance is also provided in interpreting and applying the powers and offence provisions of fisheries legislation applicable to each Pacific Island country.

KEY CONTACT INFORMATION FOR LAW AND JUSTICE AGENCIES

Agency	Contact person and position	Email
Crown Law – Constitutional and Human Rights	Peter Gunn – Team Manager Daniel Perkins – Team Manager	Peter.Gunn@crownlaw.govt.nz Daniel.Perkins@crownlaw.govt.nz
Crown Law – Criminal	Mark Lillico – Team Manager Charlotte Brook – Team Manager Briar Charmley – Team Manager	Mark.Lillico@crownlaw.govt.nz Charlotte.brook@crownlaw.govt.nz Briar.charmley@crownlaw.govt.nz
Crown Law – Public Law	Nicola Wills – Team Manager Jenny Catran – Team Manager Jeremy Prebble – Team Manager Mark Bryant – Team Manager	Nicola.Wills@crownlaw.govt.nz Jenny.Catran@crownlaw.govt.nz Jeremy.Prebble@crownlaw.govt.nz Mark.Bryant@crownlaw.govt.nz
Crown Law – Public Prosecution Unit	Philip Coffey – Manager	Philip.Coffey@crownlaw.govt.nz
Crown Law – Revenue	Maria Deligiannis – Team Manager	Maria.Deligiannis@crownlaw.govt.nz
Crown Law – Treaty Issues	Geoff Melvin – Team Manager Liesle Theron – Team Manager	geoff.melvin@crownlaw.govt.nz liesle.theron@crownlaw.govt.nz
MFAT	Zoe Russell – Legal Adviser, International Treaties	zoe.russell@mfat.govt.nz
Ministry of Justice	Brendan Gage, General Manager, Criminal Justice Policy	Brendan.gage@justice.govt.nz
Ministry of Justice	Sam Kunowski, General Manager, Courts and Justice Services Policy	Sam.kunowski@justice.govt.nz
Ministry of Justice	Caroline Greaney, General Manager, Civil and Constitutional Policy	caroline.greaney@justice.govt.nz
Ministry of Justice	Sean Rangiwhehu, Director, Office of the Chief Operating Officer Operations and Service Delivery	COOOffice@justice.govt.nz
Ministry for Primary Industries	Morgan Dunn – Senior Solicitor, Northern Prosecutions Team, Legal Services Directorate	Morgan.Dunn@mpi.govt.nz
NZ Police	Wallace Haumaha – Deputy Chief Executive Māori (Pacific and Ethnic)	Wallace.Haumaha@police.govt.nz
Parliamentary Counsel Office	Cassie Nicholson — Chief Parliamentary Counsel	Cassie.Nicholson@pco.govt.nz
Parliamentary Counsel Office	Leigh Talamaivao — Manager of Pacific Desk	Leigh.Talamaivao@pco.govt.nz

Crown Law

+64 4 472 1719

<http://www.crownlaw.govt.nz/>

MFAT

+64 4 439 8000

<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/>

Ministry of Justice

+64 4 918 8800

<http://www.justice.govt.nz/>

Ministry for Primary Industries

+64 4 894 0100

<https://www.mpi.govt.nz/>

NZ Police

+64 4 474 9499 (Police National Headquarters)

<http://www.police.govt.nz/>

PCO

+64 4 472 9639

<http://www.pco.parliament.govt.nz/>

Useful websites

Human Rights Committee Decisions

<http://www.worldlii.org/int/cases/UNHRC/>

Law Commission Reports

<http://www.lawcom.govt.nz/>

New Zealand Law Database

<http://www.nzlii.org/>

New Zealand Legislation

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/>

New Zealand Judicial Decisions

<http://jdo.justice.govt.nz/jdo/Search.jsp>

<http://www.justice.govt.nz/>

New Zealand Parliament

<http://www.parliament.nz>

Office of the Ombudsman

<http://www.ombudsmen.parliament.nz/>

Pacific Law Database

<http://www.paclii.org/databases.html>

Seminar, Conferences, and Booklets available from the New Zealand Law Society Continuing Legal Education Department

http://www.lawsociety.org.nz/home/for_lawyers/legal_education

<http://www.lawyerseducation.co.nz/>