
PILON: New Zealand Country Report

September 2024



**Te Tari Ture
o te Karauna**
Crown Law

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1. MAJOR LAW AND JUSTICE SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Royal Commission of Inquiry – Abuse in Care

1. On 24 July 2024, the Royal Commission’s Final Report, [*Whanaketia - Through pain and trauma, from darkness to light*](#), was presented to Parliament. The Royal Commission investigated what happened to children, young people and vulnerable adults while in the care of the State or faith-based institutions between the years 1950-1999. It also heard about abuse that occurred since 2000.
2. The Royal Commission heard nearly 3000 survivor accounts over five years of investigations, research, private sessions and public hearings.
3. Cabinet will be making a number of key decisions in the months ahead to progress the complex work of improving redress to survivors of abuse in care. On 12 November 2024 the Prime Minister will give a public apology to survivors of abuse in care.
4. Work continues across government on immediate projects to improve support for survivors of abuse in care, including rapid payments under current claims systems, an interim listening service to provide continuity of service for survivors and work to improve survivors’ access to their records of their time in care.
5. The government has announced specific assistance and redress for survivors of the Lake Alice Psychiatric Hospital Child and Adolescent Unit. At the tabling of the Final Report at Parliament, the Prime Minister formally acknowledged that torture occurred at the Lake Alice Unit. The government is working on a specific redress package for Lake Alice survivors.

2. SIGNIFICANT COURT DECISIONS

Tamihere v R [\[2024\] NZCA 300](#)

6. In 1990, Mr Tamihere was found guilty of murdering two Swedish tourists. The Court of Appeal rejected his appeal in 1992 and the Privy Council declined leave to appeal. Upon a referral by the Governor-General, the Court of Appeal heard a further appeal last year.
7. At trial, the Crown relied on the evidence of two trampers, who encountered a couple in the Coromandel bush. The trampers’ descriptions of the couple generally matched the appellant and the female victim. The reference noted that two post-trial matters might affect the reliability of this identification:
 - 7.1 A prison informant testified that the appellant spoke about being nearly “sprung” by “a couple” while with the female victim. This might have reinforced the trampers’ account if they were assumed to be the couple but, 15 years after the first appeal, the informant was convicted of perjury for that evidence.
 - 7.2 The Crown proposed at trial that the victims were murdered on the western side of the peninsula, where the trampers saw the female victim. Yet in 1991, the body of the male victim was found on the eastern side, some 70 kilometres away.
8. The Court held that the informant’s perjury had caused a miscarriage of justice, that is, an error or shortcoming in the trial. It nevertheless held that the evidence

as a whole (including some fresh evidence) established the appellant's guilt beyond reasonable doubt. The test under the proviso in s 385 of the Crimes Act 1961 requires the appeal Court itself to be sure the appellant is guilty, despite the fact there was a problem with the trial. The Court declined to quash the convictions.

M v R [\[2024\] NZSC 29](#)

9. In April 2024, the Supreme Court released its decision in *M (SC 13/2023) v R*, dismissing an appeal against the lower courts' refusal to grant permanent name suppression to a young adult convicted of sexual offending as a teenager. LF was charged with an array of sexual offences (including three of rape) against six female victims, in both the Youth Court and the District Court. The offending occurred when he was aged between 14 and 17. He pleaded guilty to all charges and was sentenced to home detention in the District Court. He applied for permanent name suppression on the basis that publication was likely to cause him extreme hardship or endanger his safety. Name suppression was declined and his first appeal to the High Court was dismissed.
10. The Supreme Court did not have jurisdiction to hear LF's application to appeal from the Court of Appeal's decision declining leave for a second appeal. The Court granted LF leave to appeal directly from the decision of the High Court on the basis that this was a rare and exceptional case. It said leave should be granted so the Court could consider the intersection of principles concerning open justice, youth justice, rehabilitation prospects and the risks arising from publication.
11. Notably, children and young persons prosecuted in the Youth Court are entitled to automatic statutory name suppression but lose that protection if they are transferred out of the Youth Court. The Supreme Court held that youth justice principles are a primary consideration to be given "powerful weight" in the assessment of name suppression, where youth are involved, in the adult courts. However, to go further and impose a presumption of suppression for youth would be inconsistent with the statutory scheme – and would require legislative amendment. Open justice remains the starting point. Given the development of social media, the Court considered the potential for limited suppression, suppressing LF's name on social media only (allowing conventional media to publish it), but ultimately decided this was not feasible. LF was not granted permanent name suppression, but currently retains interim suppression until March 2025 or on earlier order of the court. The decision also addresses the position of another young person, M, who was in law a "connected person" to LF, but not involved in LF's offending. M retains name suppression.

Kuru v R [\[2023\] NZSC 102](#)

12. The appellant in this case was found guilty of having been a party to manslaughter. Expert evidence from a police inspector about the structure and chain of command of gangs in New Zealand was alleged by the appellant to have been erroneously relied upon by the Crown when it was submitted to the jury that Mr Kuru must have approved of and supported a plan to intimidate the victim. One of the issues under consideration is whether that police officer's expert evidence on gangs caused a miscarriage of justice in the case and, more generally, whether police officers providing expert gang evidence should be treated the

same way as any other expert. The case is awaiting judgment of the Supreme Court.

Gloriavale Christian Community

13. Members of the Gloriavale Christian Community have commenced civil proceedings in which they allege they were enslaved by the senior leadership of the community and that the government failed to protect women and children in Gloriavale from being abused.

3. PILON STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

Cybercrime

14. The [Budapest Convention and Related Matters Legislation Amendment Bill](#) was introduced on 23 September 2024. It will align New Zealand's legislation with the requirements to accede to the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime. The Bill is now awaiting its first reading.
15. New Zealand is also involved in negotiations regarding the proposed new United Nations Convention on Cybercrime.

Corruption

Tougher rules against corruption (report released)

16. The Helen Clark Foundation is calling for tougher rules against corruption. Former Attorney-General Christopher Finlayson says, "New Zealand needs stronger laws and regulations to improve trust and confidence in political decision-making, or we risk seeing the rise of populist leaders who are prepared to sweep away democratic norms." The report [Shining a light: Improving transparency in New Zealand's political and governance systems](#) identifies five areas of vulnerability: lobbying; political donations and elections funding; access to official information; foreign bribery; and beneficial ownership of corporate entities. The Foundation's recommendations include:
 - 16.1 regulating political lobbying;
 - 16.2 limiting donations to political parties and improving disclosure;
 - 16.3 strengthening laws against foreign bribery; and
 - 16.4 establishing a registry of beneficial ownership.

International anti-bribery and anti-corruption evaluations of New Zealand

17. New Zealand is subject to evaluation for compliance with both the OECD Anti-bribery Convention and the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2024-25. The focus of these evaluations includes asset recovery, mutual legal assistance mechanisms, detection, investigation and enforcement of bribery- and corruption-related offences.

National Counter Fraud and Corruption Strategy

18. The future direction of a national strategy on fraud and corruption is currently under Ministerial consideration to ensure it best achieves the priorities of the government and can be delivered under current fiscal constraints.

19. In the meantime, the Ministry of Justice will progress international reviews and work to improve New Zealand's investigative tools by acceding to the Budapest Convention and progressing recommendations out of the 2022 statutory review of the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Finance of Terrorism Act 2009.

Sexual and Gender-Based Violence

Responding to misconceptions about sexual offending

20. Section 126A of the Evidence Act 2006 requires judges to direct juries on misconceptions about sexual offending in certain situations. On 30 July 2024, Te Kura Kaiwhakawā | New Zealand Institute of Judicial Studies published [Responding to misconceptions about sexual offending: Example directions for judges and lawyers](#) to assist judges in giving these directions.
21. Research has shown that people carry with them assumptions about sexual offending that are not true. These false assumptions about sexual offending — about how often it happens, when it happens, where it happens, and what a victim looks like or how a victim should act — are widely held and do not reflect the reality of sexual offending. The misconceptions material brings together current research about sexual offending to identify what should be considered a misconception, and to provide evidence-based information about the behaviour and responses of victims and offenders.
22. The purpose of giving the directions is to reduce the risk that jurors will engage in improper reasoning. The example directions must be tailored to the facts and legal issues of each individual case. The decision as to the exact wording and form of the direction is for the judge.

Legislation

23. The [Child Protection \(Child Sex Offender Government Agency Registration\) \(Overseas Travel Reporting\) Amendment Act 2024](#) amended the Child Protection (Child Sex Offender Government Agency Register) Act 2016 to require registered child sex offenders to provide additional information to NZ Police before travelling overseas.
24. The [Family Proceedings \(Dissolution for Family Violence\) Amendment Bill](#) is a member's Bill and is awaiting the committee of the whole House stage in Parliament. This Bill aims to reduce the harm that family violence causes in New Zealand by allowing a party to a marriage or civil union to apply for an order dissolving a marriage or civil union if they have been the victim of family violence inflicted by the other party in the relationship; and without having to meet the usual criteria under the Act for the dissolution of the marriage or civil union.
25. The [Victims of Family Violence \(Strengthening Legal Protections\) Legislation Bill](#) is also awaiting the committee of the whole House stage in Parliament. This Bill aims to strengthen the court's statutory powers to protect victims of litigation abuse in family proceedings.
26. The [Victims of Sexual Violence \(Strengthening Legal Protections\) Legislation Bill](#) is at select committee stage in Parliament. This Bill aims to address problematic lines of questioning, align penalties in sexual offences where the victim is a child and remove barriers to lifting victims' automatic name suppression.

27. The [Sentencing \(Reinstating Three Strikes\) Amendment Bill](#) is at select committee stage in Parliament. The Bill reinstates a three strikes sentencing regime for certain offences, including serious sexual offences.

Victims of crime work

28. In the government's Budget 2024 announcement, almost \$25m of funding was allocated to supporting the government's approach to improving outcomes for victims. This includes funding of \$8m, over four years, to increase Victim Assistance Scheme grants to support victims of serious crime interacting with the criminal justice system.

Te Puna Aonui and Te Aorerekura

29. Te Puna Aonui leads the whole-of-government approach to eliminating family violence and sexual violence in New Zealand. This function includes delivering [Te Aorerekura: National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence](#). The National Strategy is accompanied by an Action Plan and an Outcomes and Measurement Framework (OMF).
30. The Action Plan is a key mechanism for the implementation of the National Strategy. The first Action Plan (2021-2023) focused on laying the foundations for the Te Aorerekura long-term vision, particularly on developing workforce capability, building new ways of working across government and communities, and establishing approaches to measuring impact.
31. Te Puna Aonui is developing the second Te Aorerekura Action Plan, drawing on the latest research, recent engagements with communities, and lessons from the first Action Plan. Ministers have requested a five-year plan with around 10 actions.
32. The OMF tracks progress and provides insights to better reflect the experiences and priorities of people who are impacted by family violence and sexual violence.
33. A key pillar of Te Aorerekura is enabling iwi and communities to lead their own solutions within their communities, such as the "Integrated Community-led Response" approach to mobilise iwi and communities.

International Development Cooperation

34. Addressing sexual and gender-based violence is essential to advancing gender equality and promoting a safer, more prosperous and sustainable world for all people. These are key pillars of New Zealand's foreign policy and development priorities. During 2023-24, New Zealand continued to support the Pacific Community (SPC) to facilitate the Regional Working Group (RWG) on the Implementation of Family Protection and Domestic Violence Legislation, a coordination mechanism for senior officials responsible for advancing the implementation of family protection and domestic violence laws across 12 Pacific Island Countries and two States. The RWG enables its members to pool knowledge and approaches on the development of national implementation plans, including resourcing and service standards for preventing and responding to family and sexual violence.
35. New Zealand has also supported research to address knowledge gaps on the justice related needs and priorities of Pacific women who experience family and sexual violence. The research has generated evidence and new insights to inform

strategies to enhance women's access to justice in plural justice environments, particularly in rural settings. The findings will be used to inform the strategic direction and activities delivered by the Pacific Justice Sector Programme and will be available to partners, including Pacific courts, community justice mechanisms, women's organisations and legal awareness and assistance actors.

Other

Integrated Safety Response and Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke

36. Integrated Safety Response (ISR), in Waikato and Canterbury regions, involves a mandated multi-agency risk assessment and triage of high-risk prison releases and emergency calls related to family harm.
37. Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke supports relationships between Police, local iwi, agencies and NGOs to achieve sustainable change with, and for, whānau affected by family harm, through providing culturally appropriate support and interventions to prevent further victimisation and offending. Five locations have been evaluated, and results show a reduction in family violence harm across these locations of between 15% and 19.5%.

Children's Flexi Fund

38. The Children's Flexi Fund is available for frontline Police and Oranga Tamariki staff to fund immediate needs, services or support gaps for those aged 18 and younger identified by Police or their partners as experiencing family violence and requiring support (with input from family and/or whānau).
39. A 2023 evaluation of the Children's Flexi Fund found it was preferred by service providers due to its flexibility and ability to be distributed to those in need promptly. It was found that the financial help it provides has been successful in improving the wellbeing of children and young people. Another significant outcome found in the evaluation was that access to the flexi fund is helping to promote positive relationships between Police and communities. From 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 the fund approved 2063 applications (4827 since inception).

Family Harm Non-Emergency Response (FHNER)

40. In recognition of the increasing pressure on frontline Police officers and concerns about the potential impact on the quality of service, Police have undertaken a trial of the Family Harm Non-Emergency Response (FHNER) initiative. This trial was designed to provide a differentiated response for people experiencing family harm who did not require in-person Police attendance because there was no imminent threat of harm or offending. The trial aimed to enable a timely response, and to broker the support people required.
41. During the six-month trial period, 2374 non-emergency calls were taken. 73% of callers declined an offer for in-person police attendance following the call, demonstrating that physical Police attendance is not always sought when people call for family harm-related help. As a result, there was a significant increase in the quality of information reported, increased engagement, and a finding that family harm reports were being completed more thoroughly.
42. The FHNER initiative highlighted the potential to support the return to core policing whilst ensuring those who need help for non-emergency responses are

still able to receive it. Whilst the trial has concluded, Police have a long-term goal of establishing a multi-agency, non-emergency response programme (as opposed to a Police-only triage).

Stalking offences

43. The government is working on a Bill to create an offence of stalking and harassment, replacing the current offence of criminal harassment in section 8 of the Harassment Act 1997. The offence is designed to capture the growth in cyberstalking. Stalking is a harmful tool for perpetrators of family and gender-based violence so a specific offence is likely to have implications for this priority area. The Bill is expected to pass in the first half of 2025.

Treaty Principles Bill

44. The government intends to introduce the Treaty Principles Bill in November 2024. The Bill would require a referendum to be held to define three principles of the Treaty of Waitangi | te Tiriti o Waitangi. First, the power of the Government of New Zealand to make laws. Second, recognition of the rights of hapū and iwi at time of signing. Third, the right to equality. The government's Coalition Agreements do not require it to support the Bill beyond its first reading.

Security Information in Proceedings Act 2022

45. The [Security Information in Proceedings Act 2022](#) came into force on 28 November 2023, implementing a broad scheme for using and protecting security information in court proceedings. The Act aims to protect the rights of people or groups affected by the security information, while allowing security information to be used carefully in court. It also streamlines government decision-making processes where security information is involved.

Gangs Act 2024

46. The Gangs Act 2024 comes into force on 21 November 2024. The purpose of the Act is to reduce the ability of gangs to operate and cause fear, intimidation, and disruption to the public by:
 - 46.1 prohibiting the display of gang insignia in public places;
 - 46.2 providing for the issue of dispersal notices to stop gang members from gathering in public places;
 - 46.3 providing for the making of non-consorting orders to prevent specified gang offenders from associating or communicating with each other for three years.

Facial Recognition Technology policy

47. New Zealand Police have recently approved and published a [Facial Recognition Technology \(FRT\) policy](#). This policy ensures that appropriate safeguards are in place for Police's use of FRT and the storage of personal information. It also ensures that the use of FRT is lawful, proportionate and appropriate in a New Zealand policing context.

4. SIGNIFICANT ISSUES AFFECTING THE LAW AND JUSTICE SECTOR, AND OPTIONS TO ADDRESS THESE ISSUES

Timely Access to Justice – Judicial Protocol

48. The Chief District Court Judge has established a [Timely Access to Justice Standard](#) – that 90% of all District Court criminal cases should be resolved in a timely way. The leaders of the wider justice sector (including NZ Police, the Ministry of Justice, Courts and Oranga Tamariki) have agreed to support the District Court to reach this standard by June 2027.
49. The Timely Access to Justice Standard is set at levels that encourage improved court and justice sector performance. These set timeliness standards for different types and seriousness of offence ('Categories'):
 - 49.1 Category 1 – six months;
 - 49.2 Category 2 – nine months;
 - 49.3 Category 3 judge alone trials – nine months;
 - 49.4 Category 3 jury trials – 15 months.
50. Not all cases will be disposed of within the timeliness threshold for their category. There will always be circumstances where the timeframes are exceeded for acceptable reasons.
51. In coming months and years, this protocol will expand to include the family, youth and civil jurisdictions of the District Court.

5. SIGNIFICANT INITIATIVES/PROJECTS INVOLVING THE MEMBER COUNTRY AND ITS LAW AND JUSTICE SECTOR

Review of the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines

52. The Solicitor-General and Ināia Tonu Nei have been working together to review the Solicitor-General's Prosecution Guidelines, aimed at modernising their approach and making them more accessible. The Guidelines are a crucial means by which the Solicitor-General exercises general oversight of all public prosecutions pursuant to s 185 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011.
53. The Guidelines set out fundamental principles and high-level guidance that all public prosecuting agencies are expected to follow. More modern and accessible guidelines will provide clearer and better guidance to public prosecutors and promote a consistent approach to prosecution decision-making. They are designed to enhance outcomes for individuals in the criminal justice system and contribute to the safety of the community.
54. The Guidelines were extensively consulted with key stakeholders, starting with two wānanga co-hosted by Crown Law and Ināia Tonu Nei at Pipitea Marae. The Solicitor-General expects to release the new Guidelines in October 2024.

Young Adult List expansion to Whangārei

55. The Young Adult List is an approach to criminal proceedings in the District Court for 18-25 year olds. The Young Adult List emphasises the importance of solution-focused judging. This means identifying the root causes of a young

person's offending and connecting them to interventions to address those causes so they are less likely to reoffend.

56. The Young Adult List at Whangārei District Court will focus in the first instance on driving-related cases where there is no identifiable victim.
57. Whangārei District Court is one of eight locations fully funded to implement Te Ao Mārama, a partnership programme between courts, iwi and communities.

6. TECHNICAL LEGAL ASSISTANCE

58. New Zealand's Te Pātuitanga Ahumoana a Kiwa (Partnerships in Pacific Fisheries), ([Te Pātui](#)) is a programme led by the Ministry for Primary Industries that provides capacity development opportunities to Pacific Island fisheries agencies in Monitoring, Control, Surveillance and Enforcement (MCS&E) and in Fisheries Management (FM).
59. On 1 July 2024, Te Pātui started a new phase, with funding of \$7.15 million over four years – 2024 to 2028. This phase forms part of a wider government funding package to support Sustainable Pacific Fisheries (SPF) and will see Te Pātui leading on four revised and expanded activity areas with other SPF implementing partners, the Pacific Community (SPC), the Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA) and Western Central Pacific Fisheries Commission (WCPFC).
60. The four activity areas are:
 - 60.1 request-based fisheries management and MCS&E capacity development to countries;
 - 60.2 long-term integrated support to countries where MFAT is funding bilateral fisheries activities;
 - 60.3 request-based Illegal, Unregulated and Unreported (IUU) fishing investigations and prosecution support to countries;
 - 60.4 analytical support and capacity building to Regional Fisheries Surveillance Centre (RFSC).
61. Te Pātui continues to offer support, assistance and training in core fisheries management and MCS&E skills for both offshore and coastal fisheries in various ways, including online learning, in-country workshops and in-New Zealand activities.
62. Technical legal assistance – such as managing evidence, preparing casefiles, understanding the courtroom process, through to giving evidence in court – is fully supported by the programme in conjunction with partner agencies in the Pacific (SPC and the FFA) and also linked to the fisheries MCS&E modules. Technical legal assistance is also provided in interpreting and applying the powers and offence provisions of fisheries legislation applicable to each Pacific Island country.
63. NZ Police currently delivers ten capability development policing programmes in eleven Pacific Island countries. This includes five bilateral programmes in Vanuatu, Solomon Islands, Bougainville, Tonga and Fiji. Police also delivers five multilateral programmes that cover the Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau, Samoa, Tuvalu and Kiribati. Police's programmes either aim to lift the capability of Pacific Police Services to improve security and enhance regional stability, to strengthen Pacific

Police Services' organisational capability across core policing and specialist policing skills, or to lift the capability of Pacific Police Services to prevent, detect and investigate Transnational Organised Crime. In addition to capability development programmes, Police provides support to Pacific countries through operational deployments for security and major events, and short-term technical assistance and training.

64. New Zealand Police has supported the regional body the Pacific Islands Chiefs of Police (PICP) since it was established 50 years ago. The PICP aims to enhance regional security through collaborative partnerships, and share information and lessons learned to strengthen policing to build safe and secure communities. The PICP Secretariat is housed at New Zealand Police Headquarters, and the Executive Director is a serving NZ Police Superintendent.
65. The Pacific Justice Sector Programme is a five-year MFAT-funded regional programme which commenced in early 2022, implemented by Te Kura Kaiwhakawā. It provides capacity building and other support to jurisdictions across the Pacific. Training and development areas include case management and efficiency, reporting and transparency, access to justice and human rights, and litigation skills. The programme has also recently initiated an additional targeted workstream focusing on increasing development opportunities for women in the justice sector and improving access to justice for women and children.
66. The Cyber Security Support to the Pacific Programme is an interagency-governed programme aimed at strengthening cyber security capacity in the Pacific, including cybercrime and enforcement capacity. Over the last year, the programme continued to fund New Zealand Police to support Cyber Safety Pasifika, which delivers services under the three pillars of: cyber safety awareness and education, enhancing cybercrime investigation skills, and establishing strong cybercrime legislation and policies. The programme also supported CERT NZ's Pacific Partnership Programme, which supports the establishment and delivery of CERT functions in the Pacific, and equips partners to deliver awareness-raising campaigns on cybersecurity.
67. The Parliamentary Counsel Office through its Pacific Desk continued to provide legislative drafting assistance to the Pacific, in particular, to the Cook Islands and Niue. Amongst the varied areas for which legislation was drafted for Niue, the Pacific Desk assisted in drafting the Niue (Sexual Offences) Amendment Bill that was enacted earlier this year. It:
 - 67.1 updates sexual offences against children so that these are gender-neutral;
 - 67.2 removes the defence of marriage for the offence of rape;
 - 67.3 decriminalises same-sex activities between men.
68. The Pacific Desk also assisted with capacity building by peer reviewing proposed bills and secondary legislation drafted by staff of the Crown Law Office of the Cook Islands and those of the Niue Crown Law Office.

7. CONTACT INFORMATION FOR KEY LAW AND JUSTICE AGENCIES

Agency	Contact person and position	Email
Te Tari Ture o te Karauna Crown Law	Jo Mildenhall Peter Marshall Jessica Pridgeon Team Managers, Criminal Group	Jo.Mildenhall@crownlaw.govt.nz Peter.Marshall@crownlaw.govt.nz Jessica.Pridgeon@crownlaw.govt.nz
Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Trade	Charlotte Laing, Legal Adviser, International Treaties	Charlotte.Laing@mfat.govt.nz
Ministry of Justice	Alida Mercuri, General Manager Criminal Justice Policy	Alida.Mercuri@justice.govt.nz
	Sam Kunowski, General Manager, Courts and Justice Services Policy	Sam.kunowski@justice.govt.nz
	Kathy Brightwell, General Manager Civil and Constitutional Policy	Kathy.Brightwell@justice.govt.nz
	Hayley Mackenzie, Director, Office of the Chief Operating Officer, Operations and Service Delivery	COOOffice@justice.govt.nz
Ministry for Primary Industries – Manatū Ahu Matua	Morgan Dunn – Senior Solicitor, Northern Prosecutions Team	Morgan.Dunn@mpi.govt.nz
NZ Police	Pieri Munro Deputy Chief Executive	perier.munro@police.govt.nz
Parliamentary Counsel Office	Cassie Nicholson Chief Parliamentary Counsel	Cassie.Nicholson@pco.govt.nz
	Leigh Talamaivao Professional Lead for Pacific Desk	Leigh.Talamaivao@pco.govt.nz

Crown Law

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

MFAT

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

Ministry of Justice

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

Ministry for Primary Industries

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

NZ Police

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

Parliamentary Counsel Office

[Welcome | Parliamentary Counsel Office \(pco.govt.nz\)](#)

Te Puna Aonui

(responsible for implementing Te Aorerekura –
the National Strategy to Eliminate Family and Sexual Violence)

<https://tepunaonui.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

[Judicial Decisions Online | New Zealand Ministry of Justice](#)

<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

[NZLS | Continuing Professional Development \(lawsociety.org.nz\)](#)

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