

# Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Bill

Government Bill

## Explanatory note

### General policy statement

From December 2020 until November 2021, the New Zealand Government will host the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum (**APEC 2021**). Meetings involving senior officials, Ministers, and others will be held over the course of the year. The leaders' week will take place from 8 to 14 November 2021. It will involve 21 world leaders, Ministers, officials, business people, youth representatives, and media. There will be bilateral leaders' meetings in the weeks either side of leaders' week. The requirements of hosting and securing APEC 2021 are of significant scale and complexity.

The policy objectives of this Bill are to—

- support safe and secure APEC 2021 events for all world leaders, attendees, and the general public; and
- assist in mitigating security risks that could result in harm to individuals or property or the disruption or cancellation of APEC 2021 events; and
- assist in facilitating the timely and efficient operation of APEC 2021.

The main provisions in this Bill—

- enable members of the New Zealand Armed Forces to provide specialist support to the APEC 2021 security operation, while being fully integrated into the New Zealand Police operation and under New Zealand Police control, with the powers of a constable necessary to undertake any functions and training required;
- create a legislative framework to enable the Commissioner of Police (the **Commissioner**) to designate APEC security staff with limited powers for fixed periods to provide APEC 2021 security:

- permit certain foreign protection officers to carry otherwise restricted weapons, if approved by the Commissioner and subject to any conditions the Commissioner may impose:
- create temporary powers, and associated offences, for the purposes of—
  - securing APEC 2021 accommodation, venues, and other sites:
  - road closures for APEC 2021 security purposes:
  - road closures for APEC 2021 motorcades:
  - securing maritime areas to manage the water areas surrounding hotels or other locations, and maritime transit corridors:
- provide legislative powers to intervene and respond effectively and appropriately to risks posed by aircraft:
- enable the New Zealand Police and, subject to approval by the Commissioner, foreign protection agencies to import, use, and export wireless electronic countermeasures (**W-ECM**) technology during APEC 2021 events.

### Departmental disclosure statement

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is required to prepare a disclosure statement to assist with the scrutiny of this Bill. The disclosure statement provides access to information about the policy development of the Bill and identifies any significant or unusual legislative features of the Bill.

A copy of the statement can be found at <http://legislation.govt.nz/disclosure.aspx?type=bill&subtype=government&year=2019&no=187>

### Regulatory impact assessment

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade produced a regulatory impact assessment on 11 November 2019 to help inform the main policy decisions taken by the Government relating to the contents of this Bill.

A copy of this regulatory impact assessment can be found at—

- <http://www.treasury.govt.nz/publications/informationreleases/ria>

### Clause by clause analysis

*Clause 1* is the Title clause.

*Clause 2* provides that this Bill comes into force on **1 July 2020**.

## Part 1

### Preliminary provisions

*Clause 3* provides that the Bill will self-repeal on the close of 21 November 2021. This date is the end of the leaders' event period. Amendments made to other Acts will also self-repeal then.

Any offences committed by breaching the Bill will be able to be prosecuted after that date: *see* section 19 of the Interpretation Act 1999. That provision provides that an enactment's repeal does not affect a liability to a penalty for an offence or a breach committed before the repeal. The repealed Act continues to have effect as if it had not been repealed for the purpose of investigating the offence or breach, commencing or completing proceedings for the offence or breach, and imposing a penalty for the offence or breach.

*Clause 4* provides that the primary purpose of the Bill is ensuring the security of all involved in APEC 2021, as well as the security of media and members of the public. The secondary purpose of the Act is facilitating the timely and efficient operation of APEC 2021.

*Clause 5* provides that this Bill will prevail if there is any inconsistency between it and any other enactment.

*Clause 6* sets out definitions used in the Bill. Some of the key definitions are—

- APEC means Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation.
- APEC 2021 means the series of events to be held in New Zealand between December 2020 and November 2021.
- APEC economy means an economy that is a member of APEC at any relevant time during APEC 2021. At the time of the Bill's introduction, the member economies of APEC are: Australia; Brunei Darussalam; Canada; Chile; Chinese Taipei; Hong Kong; China; Indonesia; Japan; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Papua New Guinea; People's Republic of China; Peru; the Philippines; Republic of Korea; the Russian Federation; Singapore; Thailand; the United States of America; Viet Nam.
- APEC event means an event held as part of APEC in New Zealand, and includes the period that begins 3 days before the event and ends 3 days after the event. (However, it does not include a leaders' event.)
- Leaders' event means an event in New Zealand during the leaders' event period to which either or both of the following apply:
  - it is held as part of APEC:
  - an APEC leader or another protected person is present.
- Leaders' event period is defined as meaning the leaders' week (8 to 14 November 2021) and the week before and the week after leaders' week.
- Risk item or substance means any item or substance that could cause or is causing a risk to security.
- Risk to security means the risk of a situation during, and at or near, an APEC event or a leaders' event that could cause—
  - the death of, or injury or harm to, any person or animal; or
  - the destruction of, or damage to, certain types of property.

*Clause 7* provides that the Bill will bind the Crown.

*Clause 8* provides that an example used in this Bill is only illustrative. It does not limit a provision.

*Clause 9* provides that the Commissioner may designate any person as a protected person if the person requires personal protection during APEC 2021.

## **Part 2**

### **Policing and other security staff**

#### Subpart 1—Armed Forces

*Clause 10* sets out the purpose of *subpart 1 of Part 2*, which is to allow the Commissioner to authorise members of the Armed Forces to assist the Police (and undertake any training required to do that) for the purposes of this Act. The authorisation may allow assistance during the leaders' event period and any training periods.

*Clauses 11 and 12* provide for the authority and set out the criteria. An authority is in addition to any assistance the Armed Forces may provide under the Defence Act 1990. *Clause 13* allows the Commissioner to impose any conditions the Commissioner thinks fit. *Clause 14* sets out what information must be stated on an authority.

The effect of an authority is that the authorised member of the Armed Forces has the powers of a constable (for the specified period). This effect is achieved by *clause 11(1)(a)* and also by the related amendment in *clause 126(3)* to the Policing Act 2008. This related amendment provides that, during the period the Bill is in force, a reference to the term constable must be read as including a reference to an authorised Armed Forces member.

As with other instruments that may be made under the Bill, the Commissioner may revoke or amend (or replace) an authority as the Commissioner sees fit. That is the effect of section 15 of the Interpretation Act 1999, which provides that the power to make or issue an instrument includes the power to revoke or amend (or replace) it.

*Clause 15* provides that an authorised member of the Armed Forces must act in accordance with the lawful instructions and directions of the constable in charge. *Clause 15* also provides that the member is subject to all accountability mechanisms applying to constables and to all disciplinary action that may be taken against a member of the Armed Forces. The member remains a member of the Armed Forces under the command of the Chief of Defence Force and will not be a Police employee.

An accountability mechanism for constables will apply to the authorised Armed Forces members via a related amendment to the Independent Police Conduct Authority Act 1988 made in *clause 123*. The amendment in *clause 123* requires the members to be treated as if they were Police employees for the purposes of that Act. This has the effect of enabling complaints about their conduct to the Independent Police Conduct Authority (IPCA). In addition, the IPCA can conduct some investigations of its own motion. The Police code of conduct will apply to authorised Armed Forces members because of the amendment to the Policing Act 2008 in *clause 126(5)*.

*Clause 16* allows the Commissioner and the Chief of Defence Force to share information about the actions and conduct of a member of the Armed Forces while the member is authorised under *subpart 1 of Part 2*.

### Subpart 2—APEC security staff

*Clause 17* sets out the purpose of *subpart 2 of Part 2*, which is to allow the Commissioner to authorise appropriately trained people to assist Police during the leaders' event period for the purposes of this Bill.

*Clauses 18 and 19* provide for this authority and set out the criteria.

*Clause 18* provides that the various people who may be authorised are—

- employees of a New Zealand government agency (for example, Customs officers or Avsec staff);
- members of the Australian Police;
- people commonly known as security guards, who are called crowd controllers (or, if employed, crowd control employees) in the Private Security Personnel and Private Investigators Act 2010.

The authority is in addition to the Commissioner's power to appoint people as Police employees under section 18 of the Policing Act 2008. A Police employee may become a constable in accordance with section 22 of that Act. (For example, a member of the Australian Police could be made a temporary employee and then sworn in as a constable under section 22 rather than being authorised as an APEC security staff member.)

*Clause 20* allows the Commissioner to impose any conditions the Commissioner thinks fit. *Clause 21* sets out what information must be stated on an authority.

*Clause 22* sets out what must be on an identification card.

*Clause 23(1)* provides that constables may inspect identification cards at any time. *Clause 23(2)* requires a member of APEC security staff to produce their identification card for inspection before exercising any power given by the Bill (if reasonably practicable). Alternatively, the member must display their identification card so it is clearly visible when exercising the power. *Clause 105* also applies, and this requires all people exercising a power under this Bill to identify themselves if requested by an affected person.

*Clause 24* requires a member of APEC security staff who ceases to be authorised to immediately destroy their identification card (or, on request, return it).

*Clause 25(1)* requires an APEC security staff member to always act in accordance with a constable's lawful instructions and directions and any limits or conditions on their authority.

*Clause 25(2)* provides that an APEC security staff member is subject to the Police code of conduct applying to Police employees. There is a related amendment to the Policing Act 2008 to this effect in *clause 126(5)*.

The powers of an APEC security staff member that may be given under an authority are set out in *subpart 1 of Part 3*. The powers are only to be exercised in the leaders' event period (or any lesser period specified on their authority). The powers may be limited as the Commissioner thinks fit, considering the person's role or tasks and any training the person requires (*clause 19(2)*). The powers that may be granted are:

<b>Power</b>	<b>Where given</b>
To prevent a person or thing from entering, and to remove them from, a security area or secure transport route	<i>clause 62</i>
To require evidence of a person's accreditation or permission for presence, personal details, and reason for presence (and evidence) from a person in, or seeking entry to, a security area or secure transport route	<i>clause 63</i>
To direct a person in, or seeking entry to, a security area or secure transport route to stop or limit any activity that may cause a risk to security	<i>clause 64</i>
To screen a person seeking entry to, or in, a security area or secure transport route	<i>clause 70(2)</i>
To search or screen a thing at an entrance to, or in, a security area or secure transport route	<i>clause 70(3)</i>

*Clause 26* allows the Commissioner and any person employing an APEC security staff member during the relevant period to share information about the actions and conduct of a member during that period.

*Clause 27* requires the Commissioner to inform the Minister of Police about the authorisation of APEC security staff. The Commissioner must provide the likely numbers of APEC security staff, the types of any limits or conditions on the authorisations, and the reasons why the authorisations are required.

*Clause 28* provides that it is an offence for an APEC security staff member to impersonate a constable, or to imply any power or authority that they do not have in law. *Clause 29* provides that it is an offence for a member of the public to impersonate an APEC security staff member. Both offences require an offender to have the intention of misleading someone.

### Subpart 3—Foreign protection officers

*Clause 30* sets out the purpose of *subpart 3 of Part 2*, which is to authorise certain foreign protection officers to carry, possess, and import specified weapons to protect protected persons during the leaders' event period.

The meaning of foreign protection officer is given in *clause 6*. It means any person acting for the government of an APEC economy (other than New Zealand), or an international organisation, to protect a protected person. Nothing in the Visiting Forces Act 2004 applies to the carriage, possession, or importation of weapons by foreign protection officers who are members of a visiting armed force of an APEC economy: *clause 128 (in Part 4)*.

*Clause 6* defines firearm, part, pistol, and restricted weapon as having the meanings given in section 2(1) of the Arms Act 1983. *Clause 31* provides that, unless the context otherwise requires, any word or expression used in the subpart but undefined has the same meaning as it has in the Arms Act 1983.

*Clause 32* provides that a foreign protection officer (or someone on their behalf) may apply to the Commissioner for the authority to carry and possess a specified weapon during the leaders' event period, along with a permit to import the weapon.

*Clause 33* provides for this authority. The power to grant an authority applies despite anything in the Arms Act 1983. Along with the related amendment to the Arms Act 1983 made in *clause 118* (in *Part 4* of the Bill), the effect is that none of the following provisions of the Arms Act 1983 makes unlawful the carriage or possession of an item described in an authority if the carriage or possession is in accordance with that authority:

- sections 20 to 34 (firearms licences):
- sections 34A and 34B (photographs):
- sections 35 to 38 (permits to possess):
- sections 39 to 41 (miscellaneous obligations).

And none of the offence provisions apply (if the carriage or possession is in accordance with the authority). Relevant offences and other relevant provisions that would otherwise apply include—

- section 42 (offences in respect of licences):
- section 43AA (offence of possessing prohibited ammunition):
- section 45 (offence of carrying or possessing firearms, etc):
- sections 49A to 52 (other offences):
- section 55A (offence to assemble prohibited firearm):
- section 55B (offence of failing to produce firearm, etc):
- sections 62 to 64 (appeals):
- section 65 (restoration).

*Clause 34* provides that testing of, and practice with, the authorised weapon, and maintenance, are authorised by an authority (along with carriage and possession). Any testing that involves firing must be under the supervision of a constable and in a location and in a manner that is approved by the Commissioner.

*Clause 35* provides that the Commissioner may grant a permit for a foreign protection officer to import specified weapons into New Zealand for that officer (and any other specified foreign protection officer) to carry and possess. The permit must be for a specified time that is during the leaders' event period.

Again, this ability for the Commissioner to permit importation applies despite anything in the Arms Act 1983 or Arms Regulations 1992. Along with the related amendment to the Arms Act 1983 made in *Part 4* of the Bill, the effect is that nothing in the arms legislation makes it unlawful for any foreign protection officer to import into New Zealand a specified weapon if the importation is in accordance with a permit.

*Clause 36* provides that the Commissioner must consult the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade before granting an authority or permit. In addition, the Commissioner must have received an assurance from the APEC economy concerned that the foreign protection officer has the necessary knowledge and skills and is adequately trained.

*Clauses 37 and 38* set out the information required on an authority or permit.

*Clause 39* sets out the general conditions on each permit and authority. Essentially, any authorised weapon must be declared at the border and be produced for inspection under *clause 40* at any time required by a constable. In addition, the weapons must be removed from New Zealand on or before the expiry of the authority or permit. The Commissioner may impose any other conditions the Commissioner thinks fit.

*Clause 41* requires an authorised weapon to be removed from New Zealand if an authority or permit is revoked.

*Clause 42* allows any unauthorised weapon to be seized and detained by a constable (or, if relevant, a Customs officer).

The effect of *clause 42* (and the subpart as a whole) is that if the importation of any weapons or their carriage or possession is not authorised by an authority or permit, or if it does not comply with an authority or permit, it is illegal and contravenes the Arms Act 1983.

The effect of the Arms Act 1983 applying to the importation, or to the carriage or possession, means that all offences under that Act would apply. This would mean that a constable could use section 18 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 to search the foreign protection officer, or to enter and search a place or vehicle without a warrant and seize any weapons found.

Any use of the weapons (except testing authorised by *clause 34*) will be governed by the same New Zealand law that applies to New Zealanders in New Zealand (for example, the Arms Act 1983 or the Crimes Act 1961).

## **Part 3**

### **Security areas**

#### Subpart 1—Securing places

*Clause 43* sets out the purpose of *subpart 1 of Part 3*, which is to secure places and transport routes for the leaders' event period to prevent or respond to risks to security. In relation to transport routes, an additional purpose is to provide for the timely and efficient travel of protected persons.

#### *Security areas*

*Clause 44* defines a place closed under *clause 47, 48, 49, 50, or 51* as a security area.



*Clause 45* sets out examples of what closing a place as a security area may entail. The definitions clause, *clause 6*, provides that closing a place means using one of the example methods or any other practicable method.

*Clause 46* provides that planned closures must be publicly notified at least 24 hours in advance. A reactive closure (under *clause 51*) may be publicly notified.

Public notification is defined in *clause 116* (in *Part 4*). An obligation to publicly notify requires the Commissioner to ensure a notice is published in the *Gazette* and on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Commissioner: *clause 116(1)*. However, a failure to comply with the requirement to publicly notify will not affect a decision's validity: *clause 116(4)*. *Clause 116(3)* provides that a discretion to publicly notify allows the Commissioner to notify the public by a method described in *clause 116(1)* or by a method described in *clause 116(2)*, namely by means of a relevant newspaper, any appropriate Internet site (which could include, for example, via a site with up-to-date traffic information or via social media), radio or television, or any sign or traffic control device that may be appropriate.

*Clauses 47, 48, 49, and 50* allow the Commissioner to close public places, privately owned places, roads, and marine areas. These closures may all be seen as “planned” in that they must be publicly notified at least 24 hours in advance. The test is the same in each case: the Commissioner may close the place during the leaders' event period if the Commissioner reasonably believes the closure is required to prevent a risk to security at, or near, a leaders' event or near a protected person. A secondary reason may be taken into account—that the closure would ensure only accredited or permitted people to enter or remain in the place.

The differences between the planned closures are around the requirements to consult. The differences are—

- public place: the Commissioner must consult any owner of the place or, if there is no owner, the local authority;
- privately owned place: the Commissioner must, to the extent practicable, consult the owner or owners of the place;
- road: the Commissioner must consult the road controlling authority;
- marine area: the Commissioner must consult the harbourmaster and the local authority.

However, a failure to comply with a requirement to consult will not affect a decision's validity: *clause 117* (in *Part 4*).

For each type of closure, the Commissioner may also consult any persons the Commissioner considers are directly affected more than the public generally. The Commissioner need not consult anyone else.

*Clause 51* enables a constable, during the leaders' event period, to close any place if the constable reasonably believes the closure is required to prevent or respond to a risk of security at, or near, a leaders' event or near a protected person. Again, the

same secondary reason may be taken into account (that the closure would ensure only accredited or permitted people to enter or remain in the place).

### *Secure transport routes*

*Clause 52* defines a road or marine area (or any other place) closed under *clause 56* or *57* as a secure transport route.

*Clause 53* sets out examples of what closing a secure transport route may entail. The definitions clause, *clause 6*, provides that closing a place means using one of the example methods or any other practicable method. The examples provided are the same as the examples given for closing a security area, except that a further example is given: providing a non-interference zone around a convoy by means of escorting vehicles or vessels.

*Clause 54* defines temporarily as meaning for any part of a day that is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.

*Clause 55* provides that a closure of a secure transport route may be publicly notified if the Commissioner thinks it is reasonable to do so, and to the extent appropriate.

*Clauses 56 and 57* provide that a constable may temporarily close to traffic any road or marine area if the constable reasonably believes the closure is required to ensure the security of protected persons while travelling to or from an aerodrome, an event, or accommodation. In addition to the route itself, a constable is able to direct that bridges or adjacent areas passing over, under, or in the vicinity of the route may also be closed. A secondary reason may be taken into account: that the closure would enable protected persons to travel in a timely and efficient way.

*Clause 58* provides that constables may, in the least disruptive way, train in preparation for closing secure transport routes.

*Part 4* of the Bill includes amendments to other enactments relating to secure transport routes. Constables and APEC security staff may exceed the speed limit if conveying or accompanying a protected person travelling on a secure transport route (or training to do so): *see* the amendment to the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004 in *clause 124*. Australian Police uniforms worn by Australian Police who are sworn in as New Zealand constables may be approved as Police uniforms (*see* the amendment to the Policing Act 2008 in *clause 126(6)*). These Australian Police may, for example, be specialist motorcade outriders.

### *Constable's permission required to enter or remain in security area or secure transport route*

*Clause 59* provides that a person or thing may enter or remain in a security area or secure transport route only with the permission of a constable. An APEC security staff member must be treated as acting on a constable's behalf.

*Effect of closure of security area or secure transport route*

*Clause 60* provides that the effect of closing a security area or secure transport route is that constables, and others permitted by constables, may enter, remain in, and use it. However, this does not apply to a home or marae.

*Effect of closure on rights of owners and occupiers of privately owned place or public place*

*Clause 61* sets out the rights of owners and occupiers of a privately owned place or a public place closed under *subpart 1 of Part 3*. With one important exception, they will have the same legal rights to exclude or reject members of the public as if the Bill had not been passed. The exception is that they may not exclude or reject people who are permitted by a constable to enter or remain in the place. This would mean, for example, that an owner or occupier could exclude any unwanted guest except for one that a constable permits to enter or remain. This ensures that an owner or occupier could not exclude an accredited person or a person who a constable permits to enter (for example) to urgently repair facilities.

*Clause 61(4)* provides that owners and occupiers may themselves be excluded, or removed, from a closed place. The effect of this is that a person could be removed from their own home (or prevented from entering it).

*Powers in security area and secure transport route*

*Clause 62* provides that a constable or a member of APEC security staff may prevent entry to, or remove a person or thing from, a security area or secure transport route. As mentioned, the member of APEC security staff must act, as always under this Bill, in accordance with the lawful instructions and directions of a constable and any conditions or limits on their authorisation as APEC security staff (*clause 25*).

*Clause 63* creates a power for a constable or an APEC security staff member to require a person's accreditation and other identification details along with the person's reason to enter or remain (and evidence of those things). This power applies in relation to a person in, or seeking entry to, a security area or secure transport route.

*Clause 64* creates a power for a constable or an APEC security staff member to direct someone in, or seeking entry to, a security area or secure transport route to stop or limit any activity that may cause a risk to security.

*Clause 65* creates a power for a constable to signal or require a driver of a vehicle or person in charge of a vessel in, or seeking entry to, a security area or secure transport route to stop the vehicle or vessel. The person must remain stopped for as long as is reasonably necessary for the powers in *subpart 1 of Part 3* to be exercised.

*Clause 66* provides that a constable may enter and search a security area or secure transport route without warrant to search for any risk item or substance or other risk to security. However, any home or marae in a security area or secure transport route may be entered and searched only with the consent of an occupier or under a warrant.

*Clause 67* sets out the meaning of screening, which is essentially the use of a device, a technique, or other means where the use does not require the touching of a person or thing.

*Clauses 68 and 69* provide that consent is usually required before a screen or search is conducted under *clause 70*. An exception applying inside a security area or secure transport route is that a person or thing may be screened without consent using a trained dog under the control of its usual handler. The other exception is that no consent is necessary if the constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is a risk to security requiring an immediate response (*clause 68(4)*).

If no consent is given, *clause 69* enables a constable or an APEC security staff member to prevent entry or remove a person (or any relevant thing the person is in charge of).

*Clauses 70 and 71* set out the rules about screening and searching people and things. Any search involving touching a person may only be conducted by a constable. Searches of things may be done by both constables and APEC security staff, and screening (of things and people) may be done by both constables and APEC security staff. *Clause 70* applies to screening and searches within a security area or secure transport route, and also as follows:

- people seeking entry may be screened:
- people at an entrance may be searched:
- things at an entrance may be screened or searched.

*Clause 71* sets out requirements and additional incidental powers relating to screening and searching.

*Clause 72* provides that an item or substance found during a screen or search may be seized if the screener or searcher has reasonable grounds to suspect the item is a risk item or substance.

#### *Obligation to comply with requirement, condition, direction, or prohibition*

*Clause 73* imposes various obligations on people to comply with requirements given, made, or imposed under *subpart 1 of Part 3*. If someone does not comply with an obligation, a constable or an APEC security staff member may exercise the power in *clause 62* to prevent them from entering a security area or secure transport route or may remove them.

#### *Offences*

*Clauses 74 to 77* provide for offences penalising non-compliance with the obligations in *subpart 1 of Part 3*.

### Subpart 2—Securing airspace

*Clause 78* sets out the purpose of *subpart 2 of Part 3*, which is to secure airspace during APEC events and leaders' events in order to prevent potential and actual risks to security.

*Clauses 79 and 81* provide that Civil Aviation Act 1990 rules and emergency rules may be made about risks to security at APEC. A recommendation from the Commissioner must be taken into account.

*Clause 80* provides that a designation of special use airspace may be made under, and in accordance with, civil aviation rules. It may designate any portion of, or all, airspace over certain types of areas as APEC security airspace. Essentially, the areas that may be designated are those in which an APEC event or a leaders' event will be held. The designations must be for a specified period of time during the relevant event. The area may or may not be a security area or secure transport route. Again, a recommendation from the Commissioner must be taken into account.

Part 71 of the Civil Aviation Rules contains the current rules about the designation of airspace under sections 28, 29, 29A, and 30 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990. Part 71 provides for notification to the relevant users of the airspace along with others as required in that rule. The ordinary processes of that rule (or any replacement of that rule made after this Bill is passed) will apply to the designation.

In addition to any notification that occurs in accordance with Part 71, *clause 80(5)* adds a discretion for the Commissioner to publicly notify the designation as well.

*Clause 82* provides that a constable may take various actions if the constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that an unauthorised aircraft without a person on board is, has just been, or will be in APEC security airspace in breach of the airspace's designation or a rule. The constable may seize or detain the aircraft (or any remote control), or may take control of it, disable or destroy it, or prevent it from taking off by any means. The example means provided include using W-ECMs in accordance with *subpart 3 of Part 3*.

*Clause 83* provides that if the constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that an unauthorised aircraft with a person on board is, or has just been, or will be in APEC security airspace in breach of the airspace's designation or a rule, the constable may seize or detain it (or any remote control).

*Clause 84* provides that any detention or seizure under *clause 82 or 83* may be maintained only to prevent a risk to security. (However, if the items are required for evidence in any prosecution, they may be retained for that purpose.)

*Clause 85* provides that, in certain circumstances, a constable may prohibit or impose conditions on any activity or the operation of any relevant aircraft. And the constable may direct anybody to stop or limit any activity that may cause a risk to security.

*Clause 86* provides a constable with the power to enter and search without warrant an aircraft, aerodrome, vehicle, vessel, building, or place. The constable must have reasonable grounds to suspect that there is or will be in an activity in APEC security airspace that constitutes a risk to security and that the cause of that risk is in that place or thing. The constable may then take any actions described in *clauses 82, 83, and 85*. Additionally, the constable may require the surrender of an item connected to the activity or the production or surrender of any document or manual connected to the activity.

*Clause 87* enables a constable to require personal details in certain circumstances in relation to APEC security airspace.

*Clauses 88 and 89* set out offences penalising non-compliance with the obligations in *subpart 2 of Part 3*.

### Subpart 3—Securing radio spectrum

*Clause 90* sets out the purpose of *subpart 3 of Part 3*, which is to authorise the use of W-ECMs during APEC events and leaders' events to counter potential and actual risks to security.

W-ECM is defined in *clause 6* to mean any equipment or device that does any or all of the following: detect, intercept, disable, disrupt, or interfere with radiocommunications. W-ECM is an acronym for wireless electronic countermeasure.

*Clause 92* provides for the authorisation of W-ECM use in relation to a leaders' event or an APEC event if certain criteria are met. Testing is also authorised in certain circumstances (*clause 92(3)(c)*), along with supply, importation, and exportation (*clause 95*). The Commissioner must first consult the Radiocommunications Secretary (*clause 91(a)*) and, if a proposed W-ECM user will act for a foreign security agency, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade (*clause 91(b)*).

*Clauses 93 and 94* describe what planned use and reactive use of W-ECMs means.

*Clause 96* provides for general conditions on all authorisations. These include secure storage and transportation and secure disposal. Additionally, any planned use of a W-ECM must be notified to the providers of existing services that may be affected. For example, suppliers of mobile services would be told about any expected outages that may affect their customers. Any reactive use of a W-ECM must be reported to the Commissioner and to the Radiocommunications Secretary, along with details of the use.

*Clause 97* creates the powers to use an authorised W-ECM and any information derived from a radiocommunication via a W-ECM. There is also a very limited power to disclose the radiocommunication or any information derived from it. Unless authorised by another Act or required for the purposes of this Bill, an authorised W-ECM user must not disclose something that is a private communication or personal information.

*Clause 97* also provides several examples of possible uses of W-ECMs.

Activities carried out by an authorised user using a W-ECM, which may be a surveillance device under the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, will not require a warrant under that Act. That is because those activities are authorised by this Bill: *see also* section 47 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.

Nothing in the Radiocommunications Act 1989 applies to the use, supply, importation, or exportation of W-ECMs in accordance with *subpart 3 of Part 3: clause 127* (in *Part 4*). Provisions that would otherwise apply include section 133A of that Act. Section 133A provides that it is an offence to make use of a radiocommunication (or any information derived from it) if a person intercepts it knowing the radiocommuni-

cation was not intended for that person. It is also an offence to disclose the radiocommunication's existence.

The amendments in *clause 120 (Part 4)* provide that authorised use, supply, or importation of W-ECMs under *subpart 3 of Part 3* are not interception device offences under the Crimes Act 1961.

## Part 4

### Offences, appeals, general provisions about powers, immunities, and related amendments, etc

*Subpart 1 of Part 4* contains the general penalty for offences against the Bill, which is imprisonment for not more than 3 months or a fine not exceeding \$2,000 (*clause 98*).

*Subpart 2 of Part 4* contains a mechanism to appeal seizure and detention decisions (as well as decisions under *clause 82* to take control of an aircraft, disable or destroy an aircraft, or prevent an aircraft from taking off). An appeal may be made to the District Court, and then, on questions of law, to the High Court and to the Court of Appeal.

*Subpart 3 of Part 4* limits the delegation of certain decisions. Delegation is limited for decisions about authorising foreign protection officers to carry, possess, and import weapons and decisions about W-ECMs.

*Subpart 4 of Part 4* sets out general provisions about powers. These general provisions are to apply where general provisions relating to the exercise of powers are not set out in another Act (or do not apply in the particular circumstances). A person exercising a power under the Bill must identify themselves on request (*clause 105*). All powers under the Bill include the power to use reasonable force against people or things if required (*clause 106*). Those with a power may request assistance and use aids (*clause 107*), and the powers of any assistant are set out (*clause 108*).

*Subpart 5 of Part 4* provides that the exercise of any power given under the Bill does not prevent the exercise of any other power under the Bill or any other enactment. And it does not prevent the taking of any further action.

*Subpart 6 of Part 4* sets out the immunities for people exercising powers, duties, or functions under the Bill. These are modelled on the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.

*Subpart 7 of Part 4* provides there is no entitlement to compensation or any other remedy for actions or omissions by constables or others acting in accordance with the Bill (*clause 114*). This means, for example, that the Government need not pay compensation for business interference. However, if property is damaged or destroyed by the closing of a security area or secure transport route, it must be reasonably compensated for (*clause 115*).

*Subpart 8 of Part 4* sets out the requirements for the public notification of decisions (as described above in relation to *clause 46*).

*Subpart 9 of Part 4* provides that a failure to comply with a requirement to consult will not affect a decision's validity: *clause 117*.

*Subpart 10 of Part 4* sets out related and consequential amendments to other enactments. The substantive amendments, and their effect, have been described in this analysis alongside the relevant clauses of the Bill. The other amendments in *subpart 10 of Part 4* are signposts inserted into various enactments to alert readers to relevant provisions in this Bill.



*Rt Hon Winston Peters*

## **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Bill**

Government Bill

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**The Parliament of New Zealand enacts as follows:**

**1 Title**

This Act is the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**.

**2 Commencement**

This Act comes into force on **1 July 2020**.

5

**Part 1**

**Preliminary provisions**

**3 Repeal of this Act**

- (1) This Act, and the amendments made by this Act to other enactments, are repealed on the close of 21 November 2021 (which is the end of the leaders’ event period). 10

- (2) On the repeal, the provisions amended by this Act are restored as if those amendments had not been made by this Act.
- (3) However, the restoration does not otherwise affect the previous operation of the amended provisions or anything done under them.
- 4 Purpose** 5
- (1) The primary purpose of this Act is to ensure the security of all involved in APEC 2021, as well as the security of media and members of the public.
- (2) The secondary purpose of this Act is to facilitate the timely and efficient operation of APEC 2021.
- 5 Act prevails** 10
- If there is any inconsistency between this Act and any other enactment, this Act prevails.
- 6 Definitions**
- In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—
- accreditation** means an approval process provided by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade indicating whether a person is approved to attend an APEC event or a leaders' event 15
- aerodrome** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1990
- aircraft** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1990 20
- APEC** means Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
- APEC 2021** means the series of events to be held in New Zealand between December 2020 and November 2021
- APEC economy** means an economy that is a member of APEC at any relevant time during APEC 2021 25
- APEC event**—
- (a) means a meeting, presentation, workshop, activity, or other event held as part of APEC in New Zealand, and includes the period that begins 3 days before the event and ends 3 days after the event; but
- (b) does not include a leaders' event 30
- APEC leader** means a person who, in relation to an APEC economy, is at the relevant time during APEC 2021—
- (a) a head of State; or
- (b) a member of a body that performs the functions of a head of State under the constitution of the State; or 35
- (c) a head of Government; or

- (d) a person whom an APEC economy sends to New Zealand to represent the economy at APEC 2021 as a leader

**APEC security airspace** means airspace designated under **section 80**

**APEC security staff** means people authorised under **section 18** (whose appointment has not expired or been revoked) 5

**Armed Forces** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Defence Act 1990

**Australian Police** means—

- (a) Australia’s national policing agency; or  
 (b) the policing agency of an Australian state

**authorised W-ECM user** means a person authorised under **section 92** to use W-ECMs 10

**Chief of Defence Force** means the person appointed under section 8 of the Defence Act 1990

**close,**—

- (a) in relation to a security area, means closing it using one of the methods referred to in **section 45** or any other practicable method; and 15  
 (b) in relation to a secure transport route, means closing it using one of the methods referred to in **section 53** or any other practicable method

**Commissioner** has the meaning given in section 4 of the Policing Act 2008

**constable** has the meaning given in section 4 of the Policing Act 2008 20

**Customs-controlled area** has the meaning given in section 5(1) of the Customs and Excise Act 2018

**Customs officer** has the meaning given in section 5(1) of the Customs and Excise Act 2018

**Director** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Civil Aviation Act 1990 25

**firearm** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Arms Act 1983

**foreign protection officer** means any person acting for the government of an APEC economy (other than New Zealand), or an international organisation, to protect a protected person

**foreign security agency** means an agency that provides personal security for— 30

- (a) the government of an APEC economy (other than New Zealand); or  
 (b) an international organisation

**government agency** means,—

- (a) in relation to an APEC economy other than New Zealand, a person or body that performs or exercises a public function, duty, or power conferred on that person or body by or under the law of the APEC economy; and 35  
 (b) in relation to New Zealand, a New Zealand government agency



- harbourmaster** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Maritime Transport Act 1994
- international organisation** means any organisation of States or Governments of States or any organ or agency of any such organisation
- issuing officer** has the meaning given in section 3(1) of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 5
- leaders' event** means a meeting, presentation, workshop, activity, or other event in New Zealand during the leaders' event period to which either or both of the following apply:
- (a) it is held as part of APEC: 10
  - (b) an APEC leader or a protected person is present
- leaders' event period** means—
- (a) the week of 8 to 14 November 2021, during which APEC leaders will meet together in New Zealand; and
  - (b) the week before (1 to 7 November 2021) and the week after that week (15 to 21 November 2021), during which there will be bilateral meetings between APEC leaders 15
- marine area** means an area of the sea that is in the internal waters of New Zealand (as defined in section 4 of the Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977) 20
- New Zealand government agency** means an organisation named in—
- (a) Schedule 1 of the Ombudsmen Act 1975; or
  - (b) Schedule 1 of the Official Information Act 1982
- operate**, in relation to an aircraft, means to fly or use the aircraft, or to cause or permit the aircraft to fly, be used, or be in any place, whether or not the person operating the aircraft is present with it 25
- part** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Arms Act 1983
- personal details**, in relation to a person, means the person's full name, full address, date of birth, occupation, and telephone number
- pistol** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Arms Act 1983 30
- place** means a public place, a privately owned place, a road, or a marine area
- Police employee** has the meaning given in section 4 of the Policing Act 2008
- policing** has the meaning given in section 4 of the Policing Act 2008
- privately owned place** means a place that, at any material time, is not—
- (a) a public place; or 35
  - (b) a road; or
  - (c) a marine area

**protected person** means a person who is in New Zealand to attend an APEC event or a leaders' event and is—

- (a) an APEC leader; or
- (b) a head of State or a head of Government of a Pacific Island country; or
- (c) designated as a protected person under **section 9**; or 5
- (d) a member of the family of a person referred to in **paragraph (a), (b), or (c)** who is accompanying that person

**public place** means a place that, at any material time,—

- (a) is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether or not any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from that place; and 10
- (b) is not—
  - (i) a road; or
  - (ii) a marine area

**publicly notify** means to notify in accordance with **section 116** 15

**Radiocommunications Secretary** has the meaning given to Secretary in section 2(1) of the Radiocommunications Act 1989

**remote control** means a controlling device that—

- (a) is part of the system of communications connecting a person operating an aircraft to that aircraft; and 20
- (b) is not present on board or with the aircraft

**restricted weapon** has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Arms Act 1983

**risk item or substance** means any item or substance that could cause or is causing a risk to security (for example, a hazardous substance within the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996) 25

**risk to security** means the risk of a situation during, and at or near, an APEC event or a leaders' event that could cause—

- (a) the death of, or injury or harm to, any person or animal; or
- (b) the destruction of, or damage to, any of the following: 30
  - (i) any premises, building, erection, structure, installation, road, or other infrastructure (including information infrastructure within the meaning given in section 4 of the Intelligence and Security Act 2017):
  - (ii) any vehicle, aircraft, or vessel: 35
  - (iii) any natural feature that is of such beauty, uniqueness, or scientific, economic, or cultural importance that its preservation from destruction, damage, or injury is in the national interest:

	(iv) any property of any kind that has significant historical, archaeological, scientific, cultural, literary, or artistic value or importance	
	<b>road</b> has the meaning given in section 35(2) of the Policing Act 2008	
	<b>road controlling authority</b> has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998	5
	<b>screening</b> has the meaning given in <b>section 67</b>	
	<b>secure transport route</b> has the meaning given in <b>section 52</b>	
	<b>security area</b> has the meaning given in <b>section 44</b>	
	<b>temporarily</b> , in relation to a secure transport route, has the meaning given in <b>section 54</b>	10
	<b>thing</b> includes, without limitation, an item, substance, vehicle, or vessels	
	<b>traffic</b> means all or any type of traffic, and includes—	
	(a) pedestrian traffic; and	
	(b) traffic of any kind of—	
	(i) vehicles; or	15
	(ii) vessels	
	<b>traffic control device</b> has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998	
	<b>vehicle</b> has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Land Transport Act 1998, except that it includes a rail vehicle	20
	<b>vessel</b> means a ship (within the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Maritime Transport Act 1994), craft, or seaplane (within the meaning given in section 2(1) of that Act)	
	<b>W-ECM</b> (wireless electronic countermeasure) means any equipment or device that does any or all of the following: detect, intercept, disable, disrupt, or interfere with radiocommunications.	25
<b>7</b>	<b>Act binds the Crown</b>	
	This Act binds the Crown.	
<b>8</b>	<b>Status of examples</b>	
(1)	An example used in this Act is only illustrative of the provisions to which it relates. It does not limit those provisions.	30
(2)	If an example and a provision to which it relates are inconsistent, the provision prevails.	
<b>9</b>	<b>Power to designate protected persons</b>	
	The Commissioner may designate any person as a protected person if, in the Commissioner’s opinion, the person requires personal protection during APEC 2021.	35

## Part 2 Policing and other security staff

### Subpart 1—Armed Forces

#### 10 Purpose of this subpart

The purpose of this subpart is to allow the Commissioner to authorise members of the Armed Forces to— 5

- (a) assist the Police for the purposes of this Act by performing the functions and exercising the powers of a constable during the leaders' event period; and
- (b) undertake any training required to do that. 10

#### *Authority for member of Armed Forces to assist Police*

#### 11 Authority for member of Armed Forces to assist Police

- (1) The Commissioner may, by authority granted in accordance with **section 12**, authorise a member of the Armed Forces—
  - (a) to assist the Police for the purposes of this Act by performing the functions and exercising the powers of a constable during the leaders' event period; and 15
  - (b) from the commencement of this section, to undertake any training required to do that.
- (2) The training authorised must be for specified periods and may include performing the functions and exercising the powers of a constable during those periods. 20
- (3) An authority is in addition to any assistance the Armed Forces may provide under the Defence Act 1990.

#### 12 Criteria for member of Armed Forces to assist Police

- (1) The Commissioner may grant the authority to a member of the Armed Forces if the Commissioner is satisfied that— 25
  - (a) the member's assistance to the Police is required to achieve a purpose of this Act; and
  - (b) the member has the knowledge and skills necessary to undertake any training, role, or task required for that assistance; and 30
  - (c) the Chief of Defence Force has directed that member to assist.
- (2) The Commissioner may specify in the authority any limit to the powers of a constable that are available to the member as the Commissioner thinks fit, having considered—
  - (a) the role or tasks the member will be undertaking; and 35

- (b) any training required by the member to undertake that role or those tasks.

### **13 Conditions on authority**

The Commissioner may impose any conditions on an authority the Commissioner thinks fit. 5

### **14 Information required on authority**

An authority must state the following:

- (a) the full name of the member of the Armed Forces it authorises:  
 (b) the date on which the authority is granted:  
 (c) the period during which the authority is valid: 10  
 (d) any limit to the powers of a constable that are available to the member:  
 (e) any conditions that apply to the authority.

### *Requirements and protections of authorised Armed Forces members*

### **15 Requirements and protections of authorised Armed Forces members**

- (1) A member of the Armed Forces authorised under this subpart— 15
- (a) must act in accordance with the lawful instructions and directions of the constable who is in charge of a policing operation or training in which the member is taking part or will take part; and  
 (b) is subject to all accountability mechanisms that apply to constables; and  
 (c) remains subject to all disciplinary action that may be taken against a member of the Armed Forces; and 20  
 (d) has, for the purposes of civil and criminal liability, all the protections of a constable and a member of the Armed Forces; and  
 (e) must act in accordance with any limits or conditions on the powers of a constable specified in their authority. 25
- (2) At any time that a member of the Armed Forces is under the operational control of the Police in accordance with an authority,—
- (a) the member is not a Police employee for the purposes of the Policing Act 2008; and  
 (b) the member remains a member of the Armed Forces and under the command of the Chief of Defence Force; and 30  
 (c) nothing affects the member's oath of allegiance under Part 4 of the Defence Act 1990; and  
 (d) the period of continuous service required by the member under Part 4 of the Defence Act 1990 is not interrupted. 35

## **16 Information sharing between Police and Armed Forces about member of Armed Forces**

- (1) The Commissioner and the Chief of Defence Force may share relevant information (before or after the expiry of this Act).
- (2) In this section, **relevant information** means information about the actions and conduct of a member of the Armed Forces during the time the member is authorised under this subpart. 5

### Subpart 2—APEC security staff

## **17 Purpose of this subpart**

The purpose of this subpart is to allow the Commissioner to authorise appropriately trained people to assist Police during the leaders' event period for the purposes of this Act. 10

### *Authorisation of APEC security staff*

## **18 Authority for APEC security staff to assist Police**

- (1) The Commissioner may, by authority granted in accordance with **section 19**, authorise a person described in **subsection (2)** to assist the Police during the leaders' event period for the purposes of this Act by exercising specified powers given in this Act. 15
- (2) The people are—
- (a) an employee of a New Zealand government agency (for example, the New Zealand Customs Service, the Police, or the Aviation Security Service): 20
- (b) a member of the Australian Police;
- (c) a crowd controller (within the meaning given in section 11 of the Private Security Personnel and Private Investigators Act 2010) or crowd controller employee (within the meaning given in section 19 of that Act). 25
- (3) The authority is in addition to the Commissioner's power to appoint a member of the Australian Police (or any other person) as a Police employee under section 18 of the Policing Act 2008, who may become a constable in accordance with section 22 of that Act. 30

## **19 Criteria for APEC security staff to assist Police**

- (1) The Commissioner may grant the authority if the Commissioner is satisfied that—
- (a) the person's assistance is required to achieve a purpose of this Act; and
- (b) the person has the knowledge and skills necessary to undertake any training, role, or task required for that assistance; and 35
- (c) the person is adequately trained; and

- (d) the person's employer (if any) has agreed to the person assisting.
- (2) The Commissioner may specify in the authority any limit to the specified powers as the Commissioner thinks fit, considering—
- (a) the role or tasks the person will be undertaking; and
- (b) any training required by the person to undertake that role or those tasks. 5
- 20 Conditions on authority**
- The Commissioner may impose any conditions on an authority the Commissioner thinks fit.
- 21 Information required on authority**
- An authority must state the following: 10
- (a) the full name of the person it authorises:
- (b) the name of any organisation that employs the person:
- (c) the date on which the authority is granted:
- (d) the period during which the authority is valid:
- (e) any limit to the powers that are available to the person: 15
- (f) all conditions that apply to the authority.
- 22 Identification card**
- (1) The Commissioner must issue to each member of APEC security staff an identification card.
- (2) The identification card may be in any form the Commissioner thinks appropriate and must, in addition to anything else required by the Commissioner,— 20
- (a) state the person's full name:
- (b) display a recent photograph of the person:
- (c) identify the person as a member of APEC security staff for the purposes of this Act: 25
- (d) state an expiry date for the card:
- (e) state a unique number.
- 23 Production, inspection, and display of identification card**
- (1) A constable may at any time—
- (a) require a member of APEC security staff to produce their identification card for inspection; and 30
- (b) inspect the identification card produced.
- (2) When exercising a power given by this Act, **section 105** applies to a member of APEC security staff, who must also,—

- (a) if reasonably practicable, produce their identification card for inspection before exercising the power; or
- (b) display the identification card so it is clearly visible when exercising the power.
- 24 Destruction or return of identity card** 5
- A person who ceases to be authorised under this subpart must immediately destroy their identity card or, if requested, return it to the Commissioner as soon as practicable (but within 2 days) after their authority expires or is revoked.
- Requirements and protections of APEC security staff* 10
- 25 APEC security staff under constable's instruction and direction**
- (1) A member of APEC security staff must act in accordance with—
- (a) the lawful instructions and directions of the constable who is in charge of a policing operation, activity, or training in which the member is taking part or will take part; and 15
- (b) any limits or conditions on their authority.
- (2) APEC security staff members must conduct themselves in accordance with the code of conduct for Police employees prescribed under section 20 of the Policing Act 2008.
- 26 Information sharing between Police and employer about APEC security staff** 20
- (1) The Commissioner and an APEC security staff member's employer (if any) may share relevant information (before or after the expiry of this Act).
- (2) In this section,—
- employer** means any person who employed the APEC security staff member at the time the member was authorised under this subpart 25
- relevant information** means information about the actions and conduct of an APEC security staff member during the time the member is authorised under this subpart.
- Commissioner's obligation to inform Minister of Police about APEC security staff* 30
- 27 Commissioner must inform Minister of Police about APEC security staff**
- The Commissioner must inform the Minister of Police about any authorisation of APEC security staff under **section 18**, and must also inform the Minister of— 35
- (a) the likely numbers of APEC security staff; and



- (b) the types of any limits or conditions on the authorisations; and
- (c) the reasons why the authorisations are required.

### *Offences*

#### **28 Impersonation of constable**

- (1) No member of APEC security staff may, with the intention of misleading any person,— 5
- (a) either orally or in writing, claim, suggest, or imply that, by virtue of their authorisation under **section 18**, they have any power or authority that they do not have in law; or
  - (b) use their authorisation for exercising, claiming, suggesting, or implying such a power or authority; or 10
  - (c) wear any article of clothing, badge, or other article that is likely to cause any member of the public to believe that they are a constable.
- (2) A person who breaches **subsection (1)** commits an offence against this Act. 15  
Compare: 2010 No 115 s 109(2)

#### **29 Impersonation of APEC security staff**

- (1) Unless a member of APEC security staff, no person may, with the intention of misleading any person,—
- (a) either orally or in writing, claim, suggest, or imply they are a member of APEC security staff; or 20
  - (b) wear any article of clothing, badge, or other article that is likely to cause any member of the public to believe that they are a member of APEC security staff.
- (2) A person who breaches **subsection (1)** commits an offence against this Act. 25  
Compare: 2010 No 115 s 110(2)

### Subpart 3—Foreign protection officers

#### **30 Purpose of this subpart**

The purpose of this subpart is to authorise certain foreign protection officers to carry, possess, and import specified weapons to protect protected persons during the leaders' event period. 30

#### **31 Interpretation in this subpart**

Unless the context otherwise requires, any word or expression used in this subpart but not defined in **section 6** has the same meaning as it has in the Arms Act 1983.

*Authority to carry and possess, and permit to import, specified weapons***32 Application for authority or permit**

A foreign protection officer (or someone on their behalf) may, for the purpose of protecting a protected person during the leaders' event period, apply to the Commissioner for—

5

- (a) an authority to carry and possess in New Zealand any firearm, pistol, restricted weapon, part, magazine, or ammunition; and
- (b) a permit to import into New Zealand any firearm, pistol, restricted weapon, part, magazine, or ammunition.

**33 Authority for foreign protection officer to carry and possess specified weapons** 10

Despite anything in the Arms Act 1983, the Commissioner may grant an authority authorising a foreign protection officer, for a specified period of time during the leaders' event period, to carry and possess in New Zealand any of the following specified in the authority:

15

- (a) firearms:
- (b) pistols:
- (c) restricted weapons:
- (d) parts:
- (e) magazines:
- (f) ammunition.

20

**34 Maintenance, testing, and practice**

(1) Unless otherwise provided in an authority, the following activities are authorised by an authority as well as carriage and possession:

- (a) required routine maintenance or testing of an authorised item for the purpose of ensuring that the item functions safely and as intended: 25
- (b) assembling or disassembling an authorised item for the purpose of practising or ensuring that the item functions safely and as intended:
- (c) testing involving firing of an authorised item for the purpose of ensuring that— 30
  - (i) the item functions safely and as intended; or
  - (ii) the officer has maintained standards to effectively use the item if required.

(2) An activity authorised by **subsection (1)** may be carried out only—

- (a) by the foreign protection officer who is authorised under this subpart to carry and possess the item; and 35
- (b) during the period specified in the authority.

- (3) An activity authorised by **subsection (1)(c)** may be carried out only—
- (a) in a location and in a manner that is approved by the Commissioner; and
  - (b) under the supervision of a constable.
- 35 Permit for temporary importation of specified weapons by foreign protection officer** 5
- (1) Despite anything in the Arms Act 1983, the Commissioner may grant a permit permitting a foreign protection officer to import into New Zealand, for carriage and possession by that officer (and any other specified foreign protection officer) for a specified period of time during the leaders' event period, any of the following specified in the permit: 10
- (a) firearms:
  - (b) pistols:
  - (c) restricted weapons:
  - (d) parts:
  - (e) magazines: 15
  - (f) ammunition.
- (2) A permit to import also permits the export of the items.
- 36 Consultation and grounds for authority or permit**
- (1) The Commissioner may grant an authority or a permit to a foreign protection officer after— 20
- (a) consulting the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade; and
  - (b) being satisfied that the protected person whom the foreign protection officer is employed to protect will be visiting New Zealand during the leaders' event period; and
  - (c) receiving an assurance from the relevant APEC economy that the person— 25
    - (i) has the knowledge and skills necessary to protect the protected person; and
    - (ii) is adequately trained.
- (2) The Commissioner must take account of the extent of the protection that, in the Commissioner's opinion, is required to protect the protected person when deciding— 30
- (a) whether to grant an authority or a permit; and
  - (b) what conditions to impose on an authority or a permit.
- 37 Information required on authority** 35
- (1) Every authority must state the following:

- (a) the full name of the foreign protection officer to whom it is granted:
  - (b) the name of the foreign government or international organisation that the foreign protection officer is acting for:
  - (c) the name of each protected person who is to be protected by the foreign protection officer while that person is in New Zealand: 5
  - (d) the date on which it is granted:
  - (e) the period to which it applies:
  - (f) particulars of the quantity and type (including serial numbers) of firearms, pistols, restricted weapons, parts, magazines, or ammunition to which it relates: 10
  - (g) all conditions that apply to it.
- (2) If the foreign protection officer is or may be one of a number of foreign protection officers deployed at the same time to protect the same protected person or persons, an authority may state the total quantity of firearms or the total quantity of any type of ammunition, or both, that may, under that authority, be carried by all of the named foreign protection officers on any shift. 15

### 38 Information required on permit

Every permit must state the following:

- (a) the full name of each foreign protection officer who may, while holding an authority under this subpart, carry and possess the firearms, pistols, restricted weapons, parts, magazines, or ammunition to which the permit relates: 20
- (b) the information specified in **section 37(1)(b) to (g)**.

### 39 Conditions of authority and permit

*General conditions* 25

- (1) It is a condition of every permit that a foreign protection officer must declare and produce any firearms, pistols, restricted weapons, parts, magazines, or ammunition in their possession to a Customs officer or constable on arrival in a Customs-controlled area.
- (2) It is a condition of every authority and permit that the foreign protection officer to whom it is granted must comply with the production and inspection requirements under **section 40**. 30
- (3) It is a condition of every authority and permit that the foreign protection officer to whom it is granted must remove from New Zealand the authorised items (or arrange for their removal) before or on the day the authority or permit expires. 35
- (4) **Subsection (3)** does not apply if an item is required or allowed to be retained in New Zealand by this Act or any other enactment.

*Discretionary conditions*

- (5) The Commissioner may impose any other conditions on an authority or a permit the Commissioner thinks fit.

**40 Production and inspection**

- (1) A constable may at any time— 5
- (a) require a foreign protection officer to produce their authority or a permit for inspection; and
- (b) inspect the authority or permit produced.
- (2) A constable may at any time—
- (a) require a foreign protection officer to produce for inspection— 10
- (i) every firearm, pistol, restricted weapon, part, or magazine possessed or being carried by the foreign protection officer; and
- (ii) all ammunition possessed or being carried by the foreign protection officer; and
- (b) inspect— 15
- (i) every firearm, pistol, restricted weapon, part, or magazine produced; and
- (ii) all ammunition produced.
- (3) In a Customs-controlled area, the powers of a constable under this section may be exercised by a Customs officer. 20

**41 Revocation of authority or permit: items to be removed from New Zealand**

- (1) If an authority or a permit is revoked, the foreign protection officer to whom it was granted must—
- (a) immediately deliver the items to which the authority or permit relates into the possession of a constable or a Customs officer; or 25
- (b) as soon as practicable, remove from New Zealand the items to which the authority or permit relates (or arrange for their removal).
- (2) **Subsection (1)(b)** does not apply if an item is required or allowed to be retained in New Zealand by this Act or any other enactment.

*Seizure of unlawful items* 30**42 Seizure of items for unlawful importation or unlawful carriage or possession**

- (1) If the importation of a firearm, pistol, restricted weapon, part, or magazine or ammunition by a foreign protection officer is not authorised by a permit (or any provision of any other Act), or breaches any condition of a permit,— 35
- (a) a Customs officer or constable may seize and detain it; and

- (b) the Arms Act 1983 applies to that importation.
- (2) If the carriage or possession of a firearm, pistol, restricted weapon, part, or magazine or ammunition by a foreign protection officer is not authorised by an authority (or any provision of any other Act), or breaches any condition of an authority,— 5
- (a) a constable may seize and detain it; and
- (b) the Arms Act 1983 applies to that carriage or possession.
- (3) Any items seized may (but need not) be returned to the foreign protection officer on the officer's departure from New Zealand.

## Part 3 10

### Security areas

#### Subpart 1—Securing places

#### 43 Purpose of this subpart

The purpose of this subpart is—

- (a) to secure places and transport routes for the leaders' event period to prevent or respond to risks to security; and 15
- (b) in relation to transport routes, to provide for the timely and efficient travel of protected persons.

#### *Security areas*

#### 44 Place closed is security area 20

A place closed under any of the following provisions is a **security area**:

- (a) **section 47** (planned closure of public place):
- (b) **section 48** (planned closure of privately owned place):
- (c) **section 49** (planned closure of road):
- (d) **section 50** (planned closure of marine area): 25
- (e) **section 51** (reactive closure of any place).

#### 45 Meaning of closure of security area

In this subpart, **closing** a place as a security area may entail (for example)—

- (a) blocking it off by any means:
- (b) preventing, by any means, people or traffic from entering or remaining in it: 30
- (c) indicating it is closed via any sign or traffic control device that may be appropriate.

**46 Public notification of security area**

- (1) A planned closure under **section 47, 48, 49, or 50** must be publicly notified at least 24 hours before the closure commences.
- (2) A reactive closure under **section 51** may be publicly notified.
- (3) A closure decision referred to in this section is neither a legislative instrument nor a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012 (and does not have to be presented to the House of Representatives under section 41 of that Act). 5

**47 Planned closure of public place**

- (1) The Commissioner may close all, or part, of a public place for all or any part of a day or days during the leaders' event period if the Commissioner reasonably believes the closure is required to prevent a risk to security at, or near, a leaders' event or near a protected person. 10
- (2) The Commissioner may take into account, as a secondary reason for the closure, that the closure would ensure only accredited or permitted people enter or remain in the place. 15
- (3) Before closing the place, the Commissioner—
  - (a) must consult any owner of the place or, if there is no owner, the local authority; and
  - (b) may consult any persons the Commissioner considers are directly affected more than the public generally; and 20
  - (c) need not consult anyone else.

**48 Planned closure of privately owned place**

- (1) The Commissioner may close all, or part, of a privately owned place for all or any part of a day or days during the leaders' event period if the Commissioner reasonably believes the closure is required to prevent a risk to security at, or near, a leaders' event or near a protected person. 25
- (2) The Commissioner may take into account, as a secondary reason for the closure, that the closure would ensure only accredited or permitted people enter or remain in the place. 30
- (3) Before closing the place, the Commissioner—
  - (a) must, to the extent practicable, consult the owner or owners of the place; and
  - (b) may consult any persons the Commissioner considers are directly affected more than the public generally; and 35
  - (c) need not consult anyone else.

**49 Planned closure of road**

- (1) The Commissioner may close all, or part, of a road for all or any part of a day or days during the leaders' event period if the Commissioner reasonably believes the closure is required to prevent a risk to security at, or near, a leaders' event or near a protected person. 5
- (2) The Commissioner may take into account, as a secondary reason for the closure, that the closure would ensure only accredited or permitted people enter or remain in the road.
- (3) Before closing the road, the Commissioner— 10
- (a) must consult the road controlling authority; and
  - (b) may consult any persons the Commissioner considers are directly affected more than the public generally; and
  - (c) need not consult anyone else.

**50 Planned closure of marine area**

- (1) The Commissioner may close all, or part, of a marine area for all or any part of a day or days during the leaders' event period if the Commissioner reasonably believes the closure is required to prevent a risk to security at, or near, a leaders' event or near a protected person. 15
- (2) The Commissioner may take into account, as a secondary reason for the closure, that the closure would ensure only accredited or permitted people enter or remain in the area. 20
- (3) Before closing the area, the Commissioner—
- (a) must consult the harbourmaster and the local authority; and
  - (b) may consult any persons the Commissioner considers are directly affected more than the public generally; and 25
  - (c) need not consult anyone else.

**51 Reactive closure of any place**

- (1) On a day during the leaders' event period, a constable may close any place, or any part of a place, for all or any part of that day (and any following days) if the constable reasonably believes the closure is required to prevent or respond to a risk to security at, or near, a leaders' event or near a protected person. 30
- (2) The constable may take into account, as a secondary reason for the closure, that the closure would ensure only accredited or permitted people enter or remain in the place.
- (3) A constable need not consult before deciding to close a place under this section. 35



*Secure transport routes*

- 52 Route closed is secure transport route**
- A road or marine area (or any other place) closed under either of the following provisions is a **secure transport route**:
- (a) **section 56** (temporary closure of land transport route): 5
  - (b) **section 57** (temporary closure of marine transport route).
- 53 Meaning of closure of secure transport route**
- In this subpart, closing a place as a secure transport route may entail (for example)—
- (a) blocking it off by any means: 10
  - (b) preventing, by any means, people or traffic from entering or remaining in it:
  - (c) indicating it is closed via any sign or traffic control device that may be appropriate:
  - (d) providing a non-interference zone around a convoy by means of escorting vehicles or vessels. 15
- 54 Meaning of temporarily**
- In **sections 56 and 57**, **temporarily** means for any part of a day that is reasonably necessary in the circumstances.
- 55 Public notification of secure transport route** 20
- (1) A closure under **section 56 or 57** may be publicly notified if the Commissioner thinks it is reasonable to do so, and to the extent appropriate.
  - (2) A closure decision is neither a legislative instrument nor a disallowable instrument for the purposes of the Legislation Act 2012 (and does not have to be presented to the House of Representatives under section 41 of that Act). 25
- 56 Temporary closure of land transport route**
- (1) During the leaders' event period, a constable may temporarily close to traffic any road, or part of a road, that is a route leading to or from an aerodrome, a leaders' event, or a protected person's accommodation if the constable reasonably believes the closure is required to ensure the security of protected persons while travelling to or from the aerodrome, event, or accommodation. 30
  - (2) The constable may direct that either or both of the following also be temporarily closed if the constable reasonably believes the closure is required for the reason described in **subsection (1)**:
    - (a) any road, bridge, level crossing, or pedestrian way that— 35
      - (i) passes over or under the route; or

- (ii) is in the vicinity of the route:
- (b) any adjacent place that is in the vicinity of the route.
- (3) The constable may take into account, as a secondary reason for the closure, that the closure would enable protected persons to travel to or from the aerodrome, event, or accommodation in a timely and efficient way. 5
- (4) The constable—
- (a) may consult the road controlling authority; and
- (b) need not consult anyone else.
- 57 Temporary closure of marine transport route**
- (1) During the leaders' event period, a constable may temporarily close to traffic any marine area, or part of a marine area, that is a route leading to or from an aerodrome, a leaders' event, or a protected person's accommodation if the constable reasonably believes the closure is required to ensure the security of protected persons while travelling to or from the aerodrome, event, or accommodation. 10 15
- (2) The constable may direct that either or both of the following also be temporarily closed if the constable reasonably believes the closure is required for the reason described in **subsection (1)**:
- (a) any bridge that passes over or is in the vicinity of the route:
- (b) any adjacent marine area or waterfront place that is in the vicinity of the route. 20
- (3) The constable may take into account, as a secondary reason for the closure, that the closure would enable protected persons to travel to or from the aerodrome, event, or accommodation in a timely and efficient way.
- (4) The constable— 25
- (a) may consult the local authority or harbourmaster; and
- (b) need not consult anyone else.
- 58 Training to close secure transport route**
- (1) Constables may, from the commencement of this section, train in preparation for exercising the closure powers under **section 56 or 57**. 30
- (2) However, the training must entail the least disruption to the public possible in the circumstances.
- (3) In this section, **train** includes—
- (a) testing equipment or processes; and
- (b) practising activities. 35

*Constable's permission required to enter or remain in security area or secure transport route*

- 59 Constable's permission required to enter or remain in security area or secure transport route**
- (1) A person or thing may enter or remain in a security area or secure transport route only with the permission of a constable. 5
- (2) A member of APEC security staff must be treated as acting on a constable's behalf when giving permission to enter or remain in a security area or secure transport route.

*Effect of closure of security area or secure transport route* 10

- 60 Effect of closure of security area or secure transport route**
- (1) Constables, and others permitted by constables, may enter, remain in, and use a security area or secure transport route that is not a home or marae for the purposes of this subpart.
- (2) Constables may enter a security area or secure transport route that is a home or marae only to search the home or marae in accordance with **section 66(2) to (5) or 86**. 15

*Effect of closure on rights of owners and occupiers of privately owned place or public place*

- 61 Effect of closure on rights of owners and occupiers of privately owned place or public place** 20
- (1) Owners and occupiers of a privately owned place or public place closed under this subpart have the same legal rights to exclude or eject members of the public from the place as if this Act had not been passed.
- (2) Despite **subsection (1)**, owners and occupiers may not exclude or eject people who are permitted by a constable to enter or remain in the place. 25
- (3) Owners and occupiers do not have the right to permit a person to enter or remain in the place while it is closed under this subpart.
- (4) Owners and occupiers may themselves be excluded, or removed, from the place while it is closed under this subpart. 30

*Powers in security area and secure transport route*

- 62 Power to prevent entry and power to remove**
- (1) A constable, or a member of APEC security staff, may at any time—
- (a) prevent a person or thing from entering a security area or secure transport route; and 35
- (b) remove a person or thing from a security area or secure transport route.

- (2) Removing a person or thing includes requiring the person or thing to vacate a security area or secure transport route.

**63 Power to require identification from people wanting to enter or remain**

- (1) A constable, or a member of APEC security staff, may require a person's accreditation or evidence of permission to enter or remain, reason to enter or remain, and personal details if the person is— 5
- (a) in a security area or secure transport route; or
  - (b) seeking entry at an entrance to a security area or secure transport route.
- (2) When required by a constable or member of APEC security staff, a person must provide— 10
- (a) their accreditation or evidence of permission to enter or remain, their reason to enter or remain, and their personal details; and
  - (b) satisfactory evidence of the matters described in **paragraph (a)**.

**64 Power to stop or limit any activity**

A constable, or a member of APEC security staff, may direct a person in, or seeking entry to, a security area or secure transport route to stop or limit any activity by the person that may cause a risk to security. 15

**65 Power to stop vehicles or vessels**

- (1) For the purpose of exercising any of the powers in this subpart, a constable may signal or require the driver of a vehicle or the person in charge of a vessel to stop their vehicle or vessel as soon as practicable if the driver or person is— 20
- (a) in a security area or secure transport route; or
  - (b) seeking entry at an entrance to a security area or secure transport route.
- (2) The driver of a vehicle or the person in charge of a vessel that is stopped by a constable must remain stopped for as long as is reasonably necessary for the constable (or APEC security staff member) to exercise any of the powers in this subpart. 25

Compare: 1990 No 98 s 80H(1), (2)

**66 Power to search security area or secure transport route**

- (1) A constable may enter and search a security area or a secure transport route without warrant to search for any risk item or substance or other risk to security (except as provided in **subsection (2)**). 30
- (2) A home or a marae in a security area or a secure transport route may be entered and searched only—
- (a) with the consent of an occupier; or 35

- (b) under a warrant issued under **subsection (3)** (and despite **section 61(3)**, owners and occupiers have the right to consent to a search by a constable under this section).
- (3) An issuing officer may, after an application by a constable in accordance with subpart 3 of Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, issue a warrant to enter and search the home or marae if the officer is satisfied there are reasonable grounds to believe that it is necessary to search that home or marae for a risk item or substance or other risk to security because— 5
- (a) its particular location in the security area or secure transport route poses a risk to security if it has not been searched for any risk item or substance or other risk to security; and 10
- (b) it would be a risk to security if there were a risk item or substance or other risk to security there.
- (4) Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, except subparts 3 and 5, applies in respect of a power exercised under **subsection (1)**. 15
- (5) Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, except subparts 2 and 5, applies in respect of a power exercised under **subsection (2)**.
- 67 Meaning of screening**
- (1) In **sections 68 to 71**, **screening** means the use of a device, a technique, or other means where that use does not require— 20
- (a) the touching of the person or thing (except the touching described in **section 71** in relation to a thing); or
- (b) in relation to a person, any action described in **section 71(1)(a)(iii) or (b)**.
- (2) Nothing in this definition of screening limits the use of a device, a technique, or other means in the course of performing a search. 25
- 68 Consent: screening and searching people and things**
- (1) Except as provided in this section, the powers to screen or search in **section 70** may be exercised,—
- (a) with respect to a person, only with the consent of the person: 30
- (b) with respect to a thing that is attended, only with the consent of the person in charge of the thing.
- (2) A thing may be screened or searched without consent if it is unattended.
- (3) In a security area or secure transport route, a person or thing may be screened without consent using a dog that is trained for law enforcement purposes and that is under the control of its usual handler. 35
- (4) The power to screen or search may be exercised without consent if a constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that—

- (a) there is a risk to security; and
- (b) it requires an immediate response.

**69 No consent means power to prevent entry or remove**

If a person does not consent to a screen or search, a constable or an APEC security staff member may exercise the power in **section 62** to— 5

- (a) prevent the person (or any relevant thing the person is in charge of) from entering a security area or secure transport route; or
- (b) remove the person (or any relevant thing the person is in charge of) from a security area or secure transport route.

**70 Screening and searching people and things** 10

(1) The purposes of a screen or search under **subsection (2) or (3)** are any or all of the following (in order to prevent a risk to security):

- (a) to detect any risk item or substance or other risk to security:
- (b) to confirm a person's identity or accreditation or permission to enter or remain: 15
- (c) to confirm a person's reasons to enter or remain.

*Screening people: constables and APEC security staff*

(2) A constable, or an APEC security staff member, may, for a purpose described in **subsection (1)**, screen a person—

- (a) in a security area or secure transport route; or 20
- (b) if the person is seeking entry, at an entrance to a security area or secure transport route.

*Searching or screening things: constables and APEC security staff*

(3) A constable, or an APEC security staff member, may, for a purpose described in **subsection (1)**, search or screen a thing— 25

- (a) at an entrance to a security area or secure transport route; or
- (b) in a security area or secure transport route.

*Searching people: constables only*

(4) A constable may, if the constable has reasonable cause to suspect there is any risk item or substance in or on a person that could cause a risk to security, undertake reasonable searches of the person (and any thing the person is in charge of)— 30

- (a) at an entrance to a security area or secure transport route; or
- (b) in a security area or secure transport route.

(5) Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, except subparts 2 and 3, 35 applies in respect of a power exercised under this section.

Compare: 1990 No 98 ss 80A(1), 80B(1), 80C(1)

- 71 Searching and screening persons: requirements and incidental powers**
- (1) In respect of a search of a person under **section 70(4)**,—
- (a) the person must, if directed to do so by the constable,—
    - (i) remove, raise, lower, or open any outer clothing, including (but not limited to) any coat, jacket, jumper, cardigan, or similar article that the person is wearing to enable the search to be carried out, except where the person has no other clothing, or only underclothing, under the outer clothing: 5
    - (ii) remove any head covering (in an appropriately private place), gloves, footwear (including socks or stockings), belts, jewellery, or other accessories: 10
    - (iii) allow a constable to carry out a pat down search:
  - (b) if a search is made by means other than solely a mechanical or an electrical or electronic or other similar device, the person must be searched by a constable who is a suitable searcher in relation to the person being searched. 15
- (2) A person screened under **section 70(2)** must, if directed by the screener, do the actions described in **subsection (1)(a)(i) or (ii)**.
- (3) A power to screen or search includes the power to screen or search—
- (a) any thing carried by, or in the possession of, the person; and 20
  - (b) any outer clothing removed, raised, lowered, or opened for the purposes of the search or screen; and
  - (c) any head covering, gloves, or footwear (including socks or stockings) or any other accessory removed for the purposes of the search or screen.
- (4) For the purposes of this section, a **pat down search** means a search of a clothed person in which the constable conducting the search (the **searcher**) may do all or any of the following: 25
- (a) run or pat the searcher’s hand over the body of the person being searched, whether outside or inside the clothing (other than any underclothing) of the person being searched: 30
  - (b) insert the searcher’s hand inside any pocket or pouch in the clothing (other than any underclothing) of the person being searched:
  - (c) for the purpose of permitting a visual inspection, require the person being searched to do all or any of the following:
    - (i) open the person’s mouth: 35
    - (ii) display the palms of the person’s hands:
    - (iii) display the soles of the person’s feet:
    - (iv) lift or rub the person’s hair.

Compare: 1990 No 98 s 80G

**72 Seizure of items found**

- (1) If an item or a substance is found during a screen or search under **section 66 or 70** and the screener or searcher has reasonable grounds to suspect that the item or substance is a risk item or substance, the screener or searcher may seize and detain the item or substance. 5
- (2) Any seizure and detention may be maintained for only such time that the constable considers is necessary to prevent a risk to security.
- (3) Despite **subsection (2)**, if a seized item is required for the purpose of evidence in any prosecution under this or any other Act, the Commissioner may retain it in accordance with the Search and Surveillance Act 2012. 10
- (4) Subparts 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 apply in respect of a power exercised under this section.

*Obligation to comply with requirement, condition, direction, or prohibition***73 Obligation to comply with requirement, condition, direction, or prohibition**

- (1) Every person must comply with all requirements, conditions, directions, or prohibitions given or made to, or imposed on, them under this subpart by a constable or member of APEC security staff. 15
- (2) Traffic and stationary vessels or vehicles in a secure transport route must, when signalled or required by a constable, vacate the route. 20
- (3) Traffic at an entrance to, or in, a security area or secure transport route must make way, by stopping if necessary, as soon as practicable with safety—
- (a) for a vehicle or vessel that is being escorted by a constable:
  - (b) if being signalled to make way by a siren, by a vehicle or vessel operating a blue or red beacon or blue and red beacons, or otherwise by a constable. 25
- (4) If a person does not comply with an obligation referred to in this section, a constable or an APEC security staff member may exercise the power in **section 62** to—
- (a) prevent the person (or any relevant thing the person is in charge of) from entering a security area or secure transport route; or 30
  - (b) remove the person (or any relevant thing the person is in charge of) from a security area or secure transport route.

*Offences***74 Offence to enter or remain in security area or secure transport route without permission** 35

- (1) No person may, intentionally and without reasonable excuse, attempt to enter or enter, or remain in, a security area or secure transport route—



- (a) knowing it is a security area or secure transport route; and
- (b) knowing a constable (or APEC security staff member) has not permitted it.
- (2) A person who breaches **subsection (1)** commits an offence against this Act.
- 75 Offence to breach or fail to comply with requirement, condition, direction, or prohibition** 5
- (1) A person commits an offence against this Act if the person, intentionally and without reasonable excuse, and knowing they are in a security area or secure transport route, acts in breach of, or fails to comply with, any requirement, condition, direction, or prohibition given or made to, or imposed on, them under this subpart. 10
- (2) **Subsection (1)** does not apply to a requirement under **section 63**.
- 76 Offence to interfere with closure of security area or secure transport route**
- (1) No person may, intentionally and without reasonable excuse, interfere (or attempt to interfere) with any means of closing a security area or secure transport route knowing it is a security area or secure transport route. 15
- (2) A person who breaches **subsection (1)** commits an offence against this Act.
- (3) For the purposes of this section, **interference** could include, for example, moving a barrier or other means of blocking off the place or route, or defacing, removing, or otherwise interfering with any sign or traffic control device. 20
- 77 Offence to fail to stop (or keep stopped) a vehicle or vessel**
- (1) No person may, intentionally and without reasonable excuse, and knowing they are in a security area or secure transport route, fail to—
- (a) stop a vehicle or vessel in a security area or secure transport route as soon as practicable when required to do so by a constable; or 25
- (b) keep the vehicle or vessel stopped for as long as is reasonably necessary for a constable (or APEC security staff member) to exercise any of the powers in this subpart.
- (2) A person who breaches **subsection (1)** commits an offence against this Act.
- Subpart 2—Securing airspace** 30
- 78 Purpose of this subpart**
- The purpose of this subpart is to secure airspace during APEC events and leaders' events in order to prevent potential and actual risks to security.
- 79 Civil Aviation Act 1990 rules may be made about risk to security at APEC**
- (1) A reason to make rules in the public interest under section 29A(c) of the Civil Aviation Act 1990 is to— 35

- (a) prevent a risk to security by aircraft in airspace at, or near, an APEC event or a leaders' event; and
- (b) ensure only authorised aircraft enter the airspace.
- (2) Any recommendation from the Commissioner must be taken into account when making rules for this public interest. 5

### **80 APEC security airspace: designation**

- (1) A designation of special use airspace may be made under, and in accordance with, rules made under sections 28, 29, 29A, and 30 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990 designating any portion of, or all, airspace over an area described in **sub-section (2)**, and surrounding areas, as **APEC security airspace** to— 10
  - (a) prevent a risk to security at, or near, an APEC event or a leaders' event; and
  - (b) ensure only authorised aircraft enter the airspace.
- (2) The areas are any or all of the following:
  - (a) an area in which a leaders' event will be held: 15
  - (b) an area in which an APEC event will be held:
  - (c) a security area:
  - (d) an area in a secure transport route.
- (3) The designation must be for a specified period of time during the relevant APEC event or leaders' event. 20
- (4) When making a designation of APEC security airspace, the Director must take into account any recommendation from the Commissioner.
- (5) A designation of APEC security airspace may be publicly notified.

### **81 APEC security airspace: emergency rules**

- The Director may, after taking into account any recommendation from the Commissioner, make rules under and in accordance with section 31 of the Civil Aviation Act 1990— 25
- (a) to prevent a risk to security by aircraft in airspace at, or near, an APEC event or a leaders' event; and
  - (b) to ensure only authorised aircraft enter the airspace. 30

#### *Powers in APEC security airspace*

### **82 Aircraft without person on board: power to seize, etc**

- (1) If a constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that an unauthorised aircraft without a person on board is, has just been, or will be in APEC security airspace in breach of the airspace's designation or of a rule referred to in **section 79 or 81**, the constable may do all or any of the following to the aircraft or any remote control of the aircraft: 35

- (a) seize it:
- (b) detain it:
- (c) take control of it by any means, including electronic (for example, by W-ECM in accordance with **subpart 3**):
- (d) disable or destroy it, or prevent it from taking off, by any means, including— 5
- (i) electronic (for example, by W-ECM in accordance with **subpart 3**); or
- (ii) mechanical; or
- (iii) physical (for example, by a net). 10
- (2) In this section and in **section 83**, **unauthorised aircraft** means an aircraft prohibited under, or that does not comply with, a designation of APEC security airspace or a rule referred to in **section 79 or 81**.
- 83 Aircraft with person on board: power to seize or detain**
- If a constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that an unauthorised aircraft with a person on board is, has just been, or will be in APEC security airspace in breach of the airspace's designation or a rule referred to in **section 79 or 81**, the constable may seize or detain it (or any remote control) to prevent its operation. 15
- 84 Limits on detention or seizure power** 20
- (1) Any detention or seizure under **section 82 or 83** may be maintained for only such time that the constable considers is necessary to prevent a risk to security.
- (2) Despite **subsection (1)**, if a seized item is required for the purpose of evidence in any prosecution under this or any other Act, the Commissioner may retain it in accordance with the Search and Surveillance Act 2012. 25
- (3) Subparts 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10 of Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012 apply in respect of a power of detention or seizure exercised under **section 82 or 83**.
- 85 Power to prohibit, impose conditions, or direct**
- If a constable has reasonable grounds to suspect there is, has just been, or will be a breach of a designation of APEC security airspace or a rule referred to in **section 79 or 81**, the constable may do either or both of the following: 30
- (a) prohibit or impose conditions on any activity or on the operation of any relevant aircraft:
- (b) direct any person in, or near, APEC security airspace to stop or limit any activity that may cause a risk to security. 35

**86 Power to enter and search**

- (1) A constable who has reasonable grounds to suspect there is, or will be, an activity in APEC security airspace that constitutes a risk to security may enter and search without warrant any of the following places or things if the constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that the cause of that risk is in that place or thing: 5
- (a) an aircraft:
  - (b) an aerodrome:
  - (c) a vehicle:
  - (d) a vessel: 10
  - (e) a building or place (including, without limitation, a home or marae).
- (2) A constable acting under **subsection (1)**—
- (a) may take any of the actions described in **sections 82, 83, and 85**; and
  - (b) may require either or both of the following: 15
    - (i) the surrender of an item connected to the activity:
    - (ii) the production or surrender of any document or manual connected to the activity.
- (3) Part 4 of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, except subparts 2 and 3, applies in respect of a power exercised under **subsection (1)**.

**87 Power to require personal details, etc** 20

- (1) If a constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that an aircraft is, has just been, or will be in APEC security airspace in breach of the airspace's designation or a rule referred to in **section 79 or 81**, the constable may require a person who the constable reasonably believes is, has just been, or will be operating the aircraft,— 25
- (a) if the person is in fact operating the aircraft, to provide their personal details and, if the person is not the owner of the aircraft, the owner's personal details or such particulars within the person's knowledge as may lead to the identification of the owner; and
  - (b) if the person is not in fact operating the aircraft, to provide— 30
    - (i) the personal details (if known) of the owner and the person who is operating the aircraft; or
    - (ii) those particulars within the person's knowledge that may lead to the identification of the owner and the person who is operating the aircraft. 35
- (2) If a constable has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person is, has just been, or will be breaching a designation of APEC security airspace or a rule referred to in **section 79 or 81**, the constable may require that person to provide their personal details.

*Offences*

- 88 Offence to operate aircraft or do activity in breach of APEC security airspace or rule** 5
- A person commits an offence against this Act if the person, intentionally and without reasonable excuse, operates an aircraft or does any activity in breach of—
- (a) a designation of APEC security airspace; or
  - (b) a rule referred to in **section 79 or 81**.
- 89 Offence to breach or fail to comply with requirement, condition, direction, or prohibition** 10
- A person commits an offence against this Act if the person, intentionally and without reasonable excuse, acts in breach of, or fails to comply with, any requirement, condition, direction, or prohibition given to, or imposed on, them under this subpart.
- Subpart 3—Securing radio spectrum 15
- 90 Purpose of this subpart**
- The purpose of this subpart is to authorise the use of W-ECMs during APEC events and leaders' events to counter potential and actual risks to security.
- Authorisation of W-ECM use*
- 91 Consultation requirements: Commissioner** 20
- Before authorising W-ECM use, the Commissioner must consult—
- (a) the Radiocommunications Secretary; and
  - (b) if the proposed user will act for a foreign security agency, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
- 92 Authorisation of W-ECM use** 25
- (1) The Commissioner may authorise a planned or reactive use of a specified W-ECM or class of W-ECMs by a constable or person acting for a foreign security agency.
  - (2) The authorisation must be consistent with, and for the purpose of, this subpart.
  - (3) The authorisation may authorise,— 30
    - (a) in relation to a leaders' event, use for a specified period of time during the leaders' event period in a specified location that is at, or adjacent to, that event; or

- (b) in relation to an APEC event, use for a specified period of time during an APEC event in a specified location that is at, or adjacent to, that event; or
- (c) use in testing for the purposes of an authorisation under **paragraph (a) or (b)**, for a specified period of time in a specified location. 5
- (4) The **specified period of time** must be the minimum time required to meet the purpose of this subpart.
- (5) The **specified location** may be in any or all of the following:
- (a) a security area:
- (b) areas adjacent to a security area: 10
- (c) APEC security airspace:
- (d) a secure transport route:
- (e) areas adjacent to a secure transport route:
- (f) areas where a protected person is, or is about to be, located:
- (g) areas adjacent to an area where a protected person is, or is about to be, located: 15
- (h) in relation to an authorisation under **subsection (3)(c)**, an area appropriate for the particular authorised testing.
- (6) In this section and in **section 96**,—
- planned use** has the meaning given in **section 93** 20
- reactive use** has the meaning given in **section 94**.
- 93 Planned use**
- Authorising a planned use allows W-ECMs to be used in a planned response to radiocommunications in a planned range of frequencies.
- 94 Reactive use** 25
- Authorising a reactive use allows W-ECMs to be available to be used to react and respond to a certain type of radiocommunications as necessary.
- 95 Supply, importation, and exportation**
- An authorisation of the use of a W-ECM also authorises—
- (a) its supply and any importation of it (whether before or during the authorised time period); and 30
- (b) its exportation (whether before or after the expiry of this Act).
- 96 Conditions of authorisation**
- General conditions*
- (1) The following conditions are imposed on all authorisations: 35

*Secure storage and transportation*

- (a) the authorised W-ECM user must store and transport an authorised W-ECM securely:

*Secure disposal*

- (b) the authorised W-ECM user must securely dismantle or dispose of, or export, an authorised W-ECM at the end of the authorisation: 5

*Secure storage of information*

- (c) the authorised W-ECM user must securely store any information received via a W-ECM and protect it by such security safeguards as it is reasonable in the circumstances to take: 10

*Secure disposal of information*

- (d) the authorised W-ECM user must securely dispose of that information as soon as it is no longer required for the purposes of this Act:

*Alternative arrangements for existing service*

- (e) the authorised W-ECM user must make any alternative arrangements required by the Commissioner relating to an existing service that may be affected by the authorisation: 15

*Planned use: notification of affected persons*

- (f) if required by the Commissioner, the authorised W-ECM user must notify, no less than 1 week before a planned use, the providers of existing services that may be affected by the authorisation: 20

*Reactive use: reporting after use*

- (g) within 24 hours of any reactive use, the authorised W-ECM user must report to the Commissioner and to the Radiocommunications Secretary detailing the W-ECM use; the reason, duration, and location of the W-ECM use; the frequencies affected; and, if known, the effect on providers of any existing service. 25

*Discretionary conditions*

- (2) The Commissioner may impose any other conditions on an authority the Commissioner thinks fit. 30

- (3) In this section, **existing service** means any relevant—

- (a) radio navigation service; or  
 (b) radio service essential to the protection of life and property; or  
 (c) service authorised to be operated under existing spectrum licences and radio licences. 35

- (4) In this section, the following terms have the same meaning as they have in the Radiocommunications Act 1989: **general user spectrum licence**; **radio licence**; **radio navigation service**; **radio service essential to the protection of life and property**; **spectrum licence**.

*Powers to use authorised W-ECM*

- 97 Powers to use authorised W-ECM**
- (1) An authorised W-ECM user may do the following with an authorised W-ECM in relation to a radiocommunication for the purpose of, and in accordance with, this subpart: 5
- (a) use the W-ECM to detect, intercept, transmit, retransmit (with or without modification), disable, disrupt, or interfere with the radiocommunication; and
- (b) use any information derived from the radiocommunication.
- 
- Examples of uses of W-ECM** 10
- Locating the transmitter (remote control) of a drone by detecting and tracking the radiocommunications between the transmitter and the drone.
  - Identifying the type of transmitter or receiver of radiocommunications.
  - Jamming or distorting radiocommunications between a remote control and a suspected bomb so the bomb does not detonate. 15
  - Deceiving the receiving drone so that radiocommunicated instructions from a remote control are ineffective or overridden.
- 
- (2) Except as provided in **subsection (3)**, an authorised W-ECM user must not disclose a radiocommunication, or information derived from it, that is— 20
- (a) a private communication (within the meaning given in section 216A of the Crimes Act 1961); or
- (b) personal information (within the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Privacy Act 1993).
- (3) Unless authorised by another Act or required for the purposes of exercising a power or for a prosecution under this Act, a disclosure may only be made to— 25
- (a) another authorised W-ECM user for use in accordance with **subsection (1)**; or
- (b) the Commissioner or the Radiocommunications Secretary for the purposes of **section 96(1)(g)**. 30



## Part 4

### Offences, appeals, general provisions about powers, immunities, and related amendments, etc

#### Subpart 1—Offences

#### 98 General penalty for offences 5

A person who commits an offence against this Act is liable on conviction to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or a fine not exceeding \$2,000.

#### Subpart 2—Appeals

#### 99 Appeal to District Court 10

(1) A person may appeal to the District Court against a specified decision made under this Act if—

(a) the person is directly affected by the decision more than the public generally; or

(b) in respect of a thing that is the subject of the decision, the person is the owner of the thing or was the person in charge of the thing at the time of the decision; or 15

(c) in respect of an aircraft that is the subject of the decision, the person is the aircraft's owner or was the operator or person in charge of the aircraft at the time of the decision. 20

(2) The court may confirm, reverse, or modify the specified decision.

(3) In this section, a **specified decision** is a decision—

(a) to seize and detain an item under **section 42**:

(b) to seize and detain an item or a substance under **section 72**:

(c) to seize, detain, or require the surrender of an item under **section 82, 83, or 86**; 25

(d) to take control of an aircraft, disable or destroy an aircraft, or prevent an aircraft from taking off under **section 82**.

Compare: 1990 No 98 s 66(1), (2), (5)

#### 100 Consequences of appeal to District Court 30

If an appeal to the District Court is lodged under **section 99**, pending the determination of the appeal,—

(a) every decision appealed against continues in force; and

(b) no person is excused from complying with any of the provisions of this Act on the ground that an appeal is pending. 35

Compare: 1990 No 98 s 66(3), (4)

**101 Appeal to High Court on question of law**

- (1) A party to an appeal under **section 99** may appeal to the High Court on a question of law.
- (2) The High Court Rules 2016 and sections 126 to 130 of the District Court Act 2016, with all necessary modifications, apply to an appeal under **subsection (1)** as if it were an appeal under section 124 of that Act. 5

Compare: 1990 No 98 s 69

**102 Further appeal to Court of Appeal**

- (1) A party to an appeal on a question of law under **section 101** may appeal to the Court of Appeal on that question of law— 10
- (a) with the leave of the High Court; or
- (b) if the High Court refuses leave, with special leave of the Court of Appeal.
- (2) The Court of Appeal may make any order or determination it thinks fit in an appeal under **subsection (1)**. 15
- (3) The decision of the Court of Appeal is final—
- (a) on an appeal under this section:
- (b) on an application for special leave to appeal to the court.
- (4) Except as provided in this section, any appeal must be made in accordance with the rules of court. 20

Compare: 1990 No 98 s 70

## Subpart 3—Limitation on delegation by Commissioner

**103 Limitation on delegation by Commissioner**

- Despite section 17 of the Policing Act 2008, the Commissioner may not delegate the power to make a decision under **subpart 3 of Part 2 or subpart 3 of Part 3** except to— 25
- (a) a Deputy Commissioner; or
- (b) a Police employee who is of the level of position of Deputy Commissioner.

## Subpart 4—General provisions about powers 30

**104 Application of this subpart**

This subpart applies in any circumstances where the general provisions relating to the exercise of powers are—

- (a) not set out in another Act (for example, the Search and Surveillance Act 2012); or 35
- (b) do not apply in the circumstances of the particular exercise of the power.

**105 Identification on request**

A person who exercises any power under this Act must, on the request of any person affected by the exercise of the power,—

- (a) identify themselves either by name or by unique identifier; and
- (b) state the name of this Act (as the enactment under which the power is exercised); and 5
- (c) if not a constable in Police uniform, produce evidence of their identity.

**106 Power to use reasonable force**

The powers given in this Act include the power to use reasonable force against people or things if required. 10

**107 Power to request assistance and to use aids**

Every power given by this Act authorises the person exercising it to do any or all of the following for the purposes of exercising the power:

- (a) request any person to assist:
- (b) bring and use in or on a place, vehicle, vessel, or other thing any equipment, or use any equipment found on the place, vehicle, or other thing, and to extract any electricity from the place, vehicle, vessel, or other thing to operate the equipment that it is reasonable to use in the circumstances: 15
- (c) bring and use in or on a place, vehicle, vessel, or other thing a dog that is trained for law enforcement purposes and that is under the control of its usual handler. 20

**108 Powers of people called to assist**

- (1) Every person called on to assist a person exercising a power given by this Act is subject to the control of the person with overall responsibility for exercising that power. 25
- (2) The person exercising a power given by this Act must provide to an assistant who is not a constable all supervision that is reasonable in the circumstances.
- (3) Every person called on to assist may, for the purposes of assisting the person exercising the power,— 30
  - (a) bring and use in or on a place, vehicle, vessel, or other thing any equipment, or use any equipment found on the place, vehicle, or other thing, and to extract any electricity from the place, vehicle, vessel, or other thing to operate the equipment that it is reasonable to use in the circumstances: 35
  - (b) to bring and use in or on a place, vehicle, vessel, or other thing a dog that is trained for law enforcement purposes and that is under the control of its usual handler.

## Subpart 5—Exercise of power does not prevent other action or exercise of other power

### 109 Exercise of power does not prevent other action or exercise of other power

The exercise of any power given by this Act does not prevent a constable or any other person—

5

- (a) from exercising any other power under this Act or any other enactment; or
- (b) from taking any further action against a person under this Act or any other enactment.

## Subpart 6—Immunities

10

### 110 Application of this subpart

This subpart applies in any circumstances where immunities relating to powers, functions, or duties under this Act are—

- (a) not set out in another Act (for example, the State Sector Act 1988 or the Search and Surveillance Act 2012); or
- (b) do not apply in the circumstances of the particular exercise of the power or the performance of the particular function or duty.

15

### 111 Immunities

- (1) Every person is immune from civil and criminal liability for good faith actions or omissions in pursuance or intended pursuance of the person's duties, functions, or powers under this Act if—

20

- (a) the actions or omissions are reasonable; and
- (b) the person believes on reasonable grounds that the preconditions for the performance or exercise of the duty, function, or power have been satisfied.

25

- (2) Every person is immune from civil and criminal liability for good faith and reasonable actions or omissions to assist another with the other's pursuance or intended pursuance of duties, functions, or powers under this Act.

- (3) This section is subject to **section 115**.

- (4) In any civil proceeding in which a person asserts that they have an immunity under this section, the onus is on them to prove those facts necessary to establish the basis of the claim.

30

Compare: 2012 No 24 s 166

**112 Immunity of the Crown**

- (1) If any person is immune from civil liability under **section 111** in respect of anything done or omitted to be done, the Crown is also immune from civil liability in tort in respect of that person's conduct.
- (2) For the purposes of this section, the **Crown** includes Crown entities. 5
- Compare: 2012 No 24 s 167

**113 Immunities of issuing officer**

An issuing officer who is not a Judge has the same immunities as a District Court Judge. 10

Compare: 2012 No 24 s 164

## Subpart 7—Compensation

**114 No entitlement to compensation**

- (1) Except as provided in **section 115**, no person is entitled to compensation or any other remedy for actions and omissions by constables or others acting in accordance with this Act. 15
- (2) No compensation or other remedy is owing by the Commissioner, the Radio-communications Secretary, an authorised W-ECM user, or any other person (for example, the holder of a radio licence under the Radiocommunications Act 1989) for good faith actions or omissions in accordance with **subpart 3 of Part 3**. 20

**115 Compensation for property damaged or destroyed**

- (1) The Commissioner must pay, out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, reasonable compensation for any property that is damaged or destroyed by a constable (or any person assisting a constable) when closing a security area or secure transport route under **subpart 1 of Part 3**. 25
- (2) Compensation is not payable—
- (a) to a person who caused or contributed to a risk to security; or
  - (b) in relation to any property seized or detained under this Act.
- (3) A court of competent jurisdiction may determine any dispute about compensation under this section. 30

## Subpart 8—Public notification

**116 Public notification**

- (1) If a provision of this Act requires a decision to be **publicly notified**, the Commissioner must ensure that— 35
- (a) a notice is published in the *Gazette* stating that the relevant decision has been made and giving details of where it is published; and

- (b) the decision—
- (i) is published on an Internet site maintained by or on behalf of the Commissioner; and
  - (ii) is, as far as practicable, able to be accessed at, or downloaded from, the Internet site at all times. 5
- (2) The Commissioner may also notify the public by means of a newspaper circulating in the area affected by the decision, any appropriate Internet site, radio or television, or any sign or traffic control device that may be appropriate.
- (3) If a provision of this Act gives a discretion to publicly notify, the Commissioner may use any of the notification methods described in **subsections (1) and (2)**. 10
- (4) A failure to comply with a requirement to publicly notify does not affect a decision's validity.

#### Subpart 9—Failure to consult does not affect decision's validity

- 117 Failure to consult does not affect decision's validity** 15
- A failure to comply with a requirement to consult does not affect a decision's validity.

#### Subpart 10—Related and consequential amendments

##### *Related amendments*

- 118 Arms Act 1983 amended** 20
- (1) This section amends the Arms Act 1983.
  - (2) After section 3, insert:
- 3AA Application of this Act during APEC 2021**
- (1) Nothing in this Act (or the Arms Regulations 1992) applies to the carriage or possession of specified weapons by foreign protection officers in accordance with an authority granted under **subpart 3 of Part 2** of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**, if the carriage or possession is in accordance with that authority. 25
  - (2) Nothing in this Act (or the Arms Regulations 1992) applies to the importation of specified weapons by foreign protection officers in accordance with a permit granted under **subpart 3 of Part 2** of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**, if the importation is in accordance with that permit. 30
- 119 Civil Aviation Act 1990 amended**
- (1) This section amends the Civil Aviation Act 1990.
  - (2) After section 4, insert: 35

<b>5</b>	<b>Application of this Act during APEC 2021</b>	
	For special use airspace in connection with APEC 2021, <i>see</i> <b>subpart 2 of Part 3</b> of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act <b>2019</b> .	
<b>120</b>	<b>Crimes Act 1961 amended</b>	
(1)	This section amends the Crimes Act 1961.	5
(2)	After section 216B(2)(b)(iii), insert:	
	(iv) <b>subpart 3 of Part 3</b> of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act <b>2019</b> .	
(3)	After section 216D(2), insert:	
(3)	Subsection (1) does not apply to the use, supply, or importation of a W-ECM in accordance with <b>subpart 3 of Part 3</b> of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act <b>2019</b> .	10
<b>121</b>	<b>Customs and Excise Act 2018 amended</b>	
(1)	This section amends the Customs and Excise Act 2018.	
(2)	After section 8, insert:	15
<b>8A</b>	<b>Application of this Act to certain items during APEC 2021</b>	
	For the importation and exportation of specified weapons and W-ECMs during APEC 2021, <i>see</i> <b>subpart 3 of Part 2 and subpart 3 of Part 3</b> of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act <b>2019</b> .	
<b>122</b>	<b>Defence Act 1990 amended</b>	20
(1)	This section amends the Defence Act 1990.	
(2)	After section 4, insert:	
<b>4A</b>	<b>APEC 2021</b>	
	For the Commissioner of Police's power to authorise a member of the Armed Forces to assist the Police during APEC 2021, <i>see</i> <b>subpart 1 of Part 2</b> of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act <b>2019</b> .	25
<b>123</b>	<b>Independent Police Conduct Authority Act 1988 amended</b>	
(1)	This section amends the Independent Police Conduct Authority Act 1988.	
(2)	After section 2, insert:	
<b>2A</b>	<b>Member of Armed Forces assisting Police during APEC 2021 must be treated as Police employee for purposes of this Act</b>	30
	A member of the Armed Forces assisting Police during APEC 2021 must be treated as if they were a Police employee for the purposes of this Act. <i>See also</i> <b>subpart 1 of Part 2</b> of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act <b>2019</b> .	35

**124 Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004 amended**

- (1) This section amends the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004.
- (2) After rule 5.1(3)(a), insert:
- (aa) the vehicle was being used by a constable or an APEC security staff member to convey or accompany a protected person travelling on a secure transport route (or by a constable training to do so) in accordance with **subpart 1 of Part 3** of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**; or

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**125 Maritime Transport Act 1994 amended**

- (1) This section amends the Maritime Transport Act 1994. 10
- (2) After section 4, insert:

**4AA Application of this Act during APEC 2021**

For the power to close marine areas in connection with APEC 2021, *see sections 50, 51, and 57* of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**.

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**126 Policing Act 2008 amended**

- (1) This section amends the Policing Act 2008.
- (2) In section 4, definition of **Police uniform**, after “means”, insert “, in addition to a Police uniform approved under **section 23(1A)**,”.
- (3) In section 4, insert as subsection (2): 20
- (2) A reference to the term constable must be read as including a reference to a member of the Armed Forces authorised to have the powers of a constable under **subpart 1 of Part 2** of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**.

- (4) After section 6, insert: 25

**6A APEC 2021**

For the Commissioner’s powers to authorise Armed Forces members and APEC security staff to assist the Police during APEC 2021, *see subparts 1 and 2 of Part 2* of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**.

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- (5) After section 21, insert:

**21A Member of Armed Forces assisting Police during APEC 2021, and member of APEC security staff, must be treated as Police employee for the purposes of sections 20 and 21**

A member of the Armed Forces assisting Police during APEC 2021, and a member of APEC security staff, must be treated as if they were a Police

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- employee for the purposes of sections 20 and 21. *See also subparts 1 and 2 of Part 2* of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**.
- (6) After section 23(1), insert—
- (1A) The Commissioner may approve an Australian Police uniform (when worn by a constable who is also a member of the Australian Police) as a Police uniform for the purposes of APEC 2021 (within the meaning given in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**). 5
- (7) After section 35(2), insert:
- (3) For the power to close roads in connection with APEC 2021, *see sections 49, 51, and 56* of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**. 10
- 127 Radiocommunications Act 1989 amended**
- (1) This section amends the Radiocommunications Act 1989.
- (2) After section 1, insert:
- 1A Application of this Act during APEC 2021** 15  
Nothing in this Act applies to the use, supply, importation, or exportation of W-ECMs in accordance with **subpart 3 of Part 3** of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**.
- 128 Visiting Forces Act 2004 amended**
- (1) This section amends the Visiting Forces Act 2004. 20
- (2) After section 5, insert:
- 5A Application of this Act during APEC 2021**  
Nothing in this Act applies to the carriage, possession, or importation of specified weapons by foreign protection officers in accordance with **subpart 3 of Part 2** of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act **2019**. 25

*Consequential amendment*

**129 Consequential amendment**

Amend the enactment specified in **the Schedule** as set out in that schedule.

## Schedule

### Consequential amendment

s 129

#### Search and Surveillance Act 2012 (2012 No 24)

In the Schedule, insert in its appropriate alphabetical order:

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Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC 2021) Act <b>2019</b>	<b>66(1)</b>	Constable may search a security area or a secure transport route without warrant	Subparts 1 and 4 to 10
	<b>66(2)</b>	Constable may search a home or a marae in a security area or a secure transport route with warrant	Subparts 1 and 3 to 10
	<b>70</b>	APEC security staff and constable may screen, and constable may search, person or thing	Subparts 1 and 4 to 10
	<b>72</b>	Constable may seize certain things found during search	Subparts 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10
	<b>82(1)</b>	Constable may seize aircraft or remote control	Subparts 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10
	<b>83</b>	Constable may seize aircraft (or any remote control)	Subparts 1, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10
	<b>86(1)</b>	Constable may enter and search a place without warrant to determine whether there is, or will be, an activity in APEC security airspace that constitutes a risk to security	Subparts 1 and 4 to 10
	<b>86(2)</b>	Constable may seize aircraft or remote control and may require the surrender of an item connected to certain activity or the production or surrender of any document or manual connected to the activity	Subparts 1 and 4 to 10