

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (EMERGENCY POWERS) BILL

EXPLANATORY NOTE

THIS Bill—

- (a) Enacts new provisions relating to—
 - (i) The exercise of emergency powers to deal with international terrorist emergencies; and
 - (ii) The provision of assistance by the military to the civil authorities in emergency situations; and
- (b) Repeals the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932.

The Bill is drafted so that it can be enacted as 3 separate Acts, namely, an International Terrorism (Emergency Powers) Act, a Defence Amendment Act, and a Public Safety Conservation Act Repeal Act.

Clause 1 relates to the Short Title and commencement of the Bill. The 3 Bills into which the Bill is intended to be divided are to come into force on 1 July 1987.

PART I

POWERS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST EMERGENCIES

Part I of the Bill, which is designed to be enacted as a separate International Terrorism (Emergency Powers) Act, makes provision for the exercise, by the Police, of certain powers of an extraordinary nature in order to deal with emergencies created by international terrorist activities.

Clause 2 defines a number of terms for the purposes of *Part I* of the Bill. The key definition is that of “international terrorist emergency”, which is defined as follows:

“International terrorist emergency” means a situation in which any person is threatening, causing, or attempting to cause—

- (a) The death of, or serious injury or serious harm to, any person or persons; or
- (b) The destruction of, or serious damage or serious injury to,—
 - (i) Any premises, building, erection, structure, installation, or road;
or
 - (ii) Any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle; or

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Price \$1.50
incl. GST \$1.65

- (iii) Any natural feature which is of such beauty, uniqueness, or scientific, economic, or cultural importance that its preservation from destruction, damage, or injury is in the national interest; or
- (iv) Any chattel of any kind which is of significant historical, archaeological, scientific, cultural, literary, or artistic value or importance; or
- (v) Any animal—
in order to coerce, deter, or intimidate—
- (c) The Government of New Zealand, or any agency of the Government of New Zealand; or
- (d) The Government of any other country, or any agency of the Government of any other country; or
- (e) Any body or group of persons, whether inside or outside New Zealand,—
for the purpose of furthering, outside New Zealand, any political aim.”

Clause 3 provides that *Part I* of the Bill binds the Crown.

Clause 4 is a savings provision, and enacts that except as otherwise provided in *Part I* of the Bill, nothing in that Part limits, or is in substitution for, or in any way affects, the functions, duties, or powers of any person under the provisions of any other enactment or any rule of law.

Authority to Exercise Emergency Powers

Clause 5 provides that where the Commissioner of Police believes—

- (a) That an emergency is occurring; and
- (b) That the emergency may be an international terrorist emergency; and
- (c) That the exercise of emergency powers is or may be necessary to deal with that emergency,—

the Commissioner shall forthwith inform the Prime Minister that such an emergency is believed to be occurring and that it is or may be necessary to exercise emergency powers.

Clause 6 requires the Prime Minister, upon receiving a notification pursuant to *clause 5*, and if the emergency still exists, to cause a meeting of not fewer than 3 Ministers of the Crown to be held as soon as practicable.

Subclause (2) provides that where such a meeting is held, those Ministers may, by notice in writing signed by the presiding Minister, authorise the exercise of emergency powers by the Police if those Ministers believe, on reasonable grounds—

- (a) That an emergency is occurring; and
- (b) That the emergency may be an international terrorist emergency; and
- (c) That the exercise of such powers is necessary to deal with the emergency.

Subclause (3) prescribes the matters that must or may be set out in any such notice.

Subclause (4) provides that, subject to *clause 7* of the Bill, the authority to exercise emergency powers under any such notice expires—

- (a) Once the Commissioner of Police is satisfied that the emergency is not an international terrorist emergency; or
- (b) When the international terrorist emergency ends; or
- (c) At the close of the day specified in the notice as the day when the notice expires; or
- (d) At the close of the seventh day after the day on which the notice is given,—
whichever occurs first.

Subclause (5) requires public notice to be given of any notice under *subclause (2)*, and for the gazetting of such a notice.

Subclause (6) provides that any such notice is to come into force when it is signed.

Clause 7: Subclause (1) provides that where any notice is given pursuant to *clause 6 (2)* of the Bill authorising the exercise, by the Police, of emergency powers, the Minister of the Crown who signed the notice must inform the House of Representatives that such authorisation has been given, and of the reasons why it was given,—

- (a) Forthwith, if the House of Representatives is then sitting; or
- (b) If the House of Representatives is not then sitting, at the earliest practicable opportunity.

Subclauses (2) and (3) provide for the extension of the authority to exercise emergency powers in certain circumstances.

By virtue of *subclause (2)*, the House of Representatives may, on being informed pursuant to *subclause (1)* of the giving of a notice pursuant to *clause 6 (2)*, from time to time by resolution extend the authority to exercise emergency powers granted by that notice for up to 7 days at a time.

Where a notice is given pursuant to *clause 6 (2)* and Parliament has been dissolved or has expired and no Proclamation has been made summoning Parliament to meet on a day not later than the day on which the authority to exercise emergency powers pursuant to that notice would expire under *clause 6 (4) (c) or (d)*, *subclause (3)* provides that the Governor-General may, by Proclamation approved in Executive Council, extend that authority for up to 7 days at a time.

Subclause (4) provides that no such resolutions or Proclamations may extend the authority to exercise emergency powers pursuant to such a notice for a period which, in the aggregate, exceeds 14 days.

Subclause (5) makes it clear that nothing in *subclause (2) or subclause (3)* authorises any person to exercise any emergency power after an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given has ended.

Emergency Powers

Clause 8 requires members of the Police who are exercising emergency powers to produce evidence of their identity, and of their authority to exercise those powers.

Clause 9 sets out the emergency powers that may be exercised for the purpose of dealing with an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given, or of preserving life or property threatened by that emergency. Under *clause 9*, a member of the Police may—

- (a) Require the evacuation of any premises or place (including any public place), or the exclusion of persons or vehicles from any premises or place (including any public place) within the area in which the emergency is occurring;
- (b) Enter, and if necessary break into, any premises or place, or any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle, within the area in which the emergency is occurring;
- (c) Totally or partially prohibit or restrict public access, with or without vehicles, on any road or public place within the area in which the emergency is occurring;

- (d) Remove from any road or public place within the area in which the emergency is occurring any vehicle impeding measures to deal with that emergency; and, where reasonably necessary for that purpose, may use force or may break into any such vehicle:
- (e) Destroy any property which is within the area in which the emergency is occurring and which that member of the Police believes, on reasonable grounds, constitutes a danger to any person:
- (f) Require the owner or person for the time being in control of any land, building, vehicle, boat, apparatus, implement, or equipment forthwith to place it under the direction and control of that member of the Police, or of any other member of the Police:
- (g) Totally or partially prohibit or restrict land, air, or water traffic within the area in which the emergency is occurring:
- (h) Prohibit or restrict—
 - (i) The publication, in any newspaper or other document; and
 - (ii) The broadcasting, by radio or television or otherwise,—
 of any report or account of any measure that is being taken, or has been taken, or is about to be taken, to deal with the emergency:
- (i) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act,—
 - (i) Connect any additional apparatus to, or otherwise interfere with the operation of, any part of the telephone system; and
 - (ii) Intercept private telephonic communications—
 in the area in which the emergency is occurring.

Clause 10 relates to the power of the Police to requisition property pursuant to *clause 9*.

Clause 11 provides for the payment of compensation for property requisitioned or destroyed in the course of, or as a result of, Police action taken to deal with an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given.

Clause 12 empowers the Prime Minister to prohibit or restrict the publication or broadcasting of certain information relating to an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given after the emergency is ended.

Under *subclause (1)* the Prime Minister may, by notice in writing, prohibit or restrict the publication or broadcasting of—

- (a) The identity of any person involved in dealing with an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given; or
- (b) Any other information or material (including a photograph), which would be likely to identify any person as a person involved in dealing with that emergency,—

if the Prime Minister believes, on reasonable grounds, that the publication or broadcasting of that information or material would be likely to endanger the safety of any such person, or of any other person.

Subclause (2) empowers the Prime Minister to prohibit or restrict the publication or broadcasting of information or material relating to any equipment or technique lawfully used to deal with an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given where such publication or broadcasting would be likely to prejudice measures designed to deal with international terrorist emergencies.

Clause 13: Subclause (1) sets out when a notice issued under *clause 12* is to become effective.

Subclause (2) provides for the revocation of such a notice.

Subclause (3) provides that such a notice is to expire after 1 year, or on such earlier date as is specified in the notice.

Subclause (4) provides that the Prime Minister may, from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, renew any notice issued under *clause 12* for such period, not exceeding 5 years in each instance, as is specified in the notice of renewal, if the renewal of the notice is necessary—

- (a) To protect the safety of any person; or
- (b) To avoid prejudice to measures designed to deal with international terrorist emergencies.

Clause 14 protects the Crown, members of the Police, and members of the Armed Forces from liability in respect of the loss of, or damage or injury to, any property where that loss, damage, or injury is due directly or indirectly to an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given.

Clause 15 requires the Commissioner of Police to include in every annual report to Parliament under section 65 of the Police Act 1958 details of every exercise of emergency powers under *Part I* of the Bill during the period covered by that report.

Provisions Relating to Interception of Private Communications

Clauses 16 to 18 relate to the interception, during an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given, of private communications pursuant to the power conferred by *clause 9 (1) (i)* of the Bill.

Those clauses are based on sections 23 (1), 24, and 26 of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1978.

Clause 16 prohibits any person who—

- (a) Intercepts, or assists in the interception of, a private communication during an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given; or
- (b) Acquires knowledge of a private communication as a direct or indirect result of that interception,—

from disclosing that communication otherwise than in the performance of that person's duty.

Clause 17 provides that particulars of a private communication intercepted pursuant to *clause 9 (1) (i)* may not be received in evidence by any Court against any person unless the party intending to adduce it has given to that person reasonable notice of his or her intention to do so, together with a transcript or written statement of the communication and certain other details relating to the communication.

Clause 18 provides that where a private communication is intercepted during an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given, and that private communication discloses evidence relating to any offence which is not related to the emergency, no particulars of that communication which relate to that offence shall be received in evidence by any Court against any person.

Offences

Clause 19 relates to offences.

PART II

AMENDMENTS TO DEFENCE ACT 1971

Clauses 20 to 22, which are designed to be enacted as a separate Defence Amendment Act, amend the Defence Act 1971. Those provisions deal with the circumstances in which the military may be called on to provide assistance to the civil authorities in certain emergency situations.

Clause 21 repeals section 79(2) of the Defence Act 1971. The repeal is consequential upon the repeal of the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932 by *clause 23* of the Bill.

Clause 22 inserts a *new section 79A* into the Defence Act 1971. The proposed new section relates to the use of the Armed Forces to assist the Police in dealing with emergencies.

Subsection (1) provides that where an emergency in which any person is threatening, causing, or attempting to cause the death of, or serious injury or serious harm to, any person or persons, or the destruction of, or serious damage or serious injury to, any property, is occurring in any area, the Prime Minister (or the most senior Minister of the Crown available) may, after consultation (where practicable) with the Minister of Defence, authorise any part of the Armed Forces to assist the Police to deal with the emergency. Before giving any such authority, the Prime Minister or that senior Minister of the Crown must be satisfied, on information provided by the Commissioner of Police or a Deputy Commissioner of Police, that the emergency cannot be dealt with by the Police without the assistance of the Armed Forces (*subsection (2)*).

Every part of the Armed Forces authorised to assist the Police pursuant to *subsection (1)* is to act at, and in accordance with, the request of the member of the Police who is in charge of operations in respect of the emergency (*subsection (3)*), and while so acting, members of the Armed Forces are to have protection from civil and criminal liability as if they were members of the Police (*subsection (4)*).

Subsection (5) provides that where any authority is given pursuant to *subsection (1)*, the Minister of the Crown who gave that authority must inform the House of Representatives that that authority has been given, and of the reasons why it was given,—

- (a) Forthwith, if the House of Representatives is then sitting; or
- (b) If the House of Representatives is not then sitting, at the earliest practicable opportunity.

Subsection (6) provides that any authority given pursuant to *subclause (1)* shall lapse after 14 days unless extended by a resolution passed by the House of Representatives, or, if the authority is given when Parliament has been dissolved or has expired and Parliament is not due to meet before the authority would expire, by the Governor-General by Proclamation approved in Executive Council.

PART III

REPEAL OF PUBLIC SAFETY CONSERVATION ACT 1932

Clause 23 provides for the repeal of the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932, and for certain consequential amendments.

Right Hon. David Lange

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM (EMERGENCY POWERS)

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A BILL INTITULED

An Act to make better provision to deal with international terrorist emergencies, to make better provision for the giving of assistance by the military to

No. 100—1

**the civil authorities in emergency situations, and to
repeal the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932**

BE IT ENACTED by the Parliament of New Zealand as follows:

1. Short Title and commencement—(1) This Act may be cited as the International Terrorism (Emergency Powers) Act 1987. 5

(2) This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of July 1987.

PART I

POWERS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TERRORIST EMERGENCIES 10

2. Interpretation—(1) In this Part of this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

“Emergency power” means any of the powers specified in section 9 or section 10 of this Act:

“Intercept”, in relation to a private communication, includes hear, listen to, record, monitor, or acquire the communication while it is taking place: 15

“International terrorist emergency” means a situation in which any person is threatening, causing, or attempting to cause— 20

(a) The death of, or serious injury or serious harm to, any person or persons; or

(b) The destruction of, or serious damage or serious injury to,—

(i) Any premises, building, erection, structure, installation, or road; or 25

(ii) Any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle; or

(iii) Any natural feature which is of such beauty, uniqueness, or scientific, economic, or cultural importance that its preservation from destruction, damage or injury is in the national interest; or 30

(iv) Any chattel of any kind which is of significant historical, archaeological, scientific, cultural, literary, or artistic value or importance; or 35

(v) Any animal—

in order to to coerce, deter, or intimidate—

(c) The Government of New Zealand, or any agency of the Government of New Zealand; or

(d) The Government of any other country, or any agency of the Government of any other country; or

5 (e) Any body or group of persons, whether inside or outside New Zealand,—

for the purpose of furthering, outside New Zealand, any political aim:

10 “Private communication” means any oral communication made under circumstances that may reasonably be taken to indicate that any party to the communication desires it to be confined to the parties to the communication; but does not include such a communication occurring in circumstances in
15 which any party ought reasonably to expect that the communication may be intercepted by some other person not having the express or implied consent of any party to do so:

20 “Public place” means a place that, at any material time, is open to or is being used by the public, whether free or on payment of a charge, and whether any owner or occupier of the place is lawfully entitled to exclude or eject any person from that place; and includes any
25 aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle carrying or available to carry passengers for reward:

30 “Road” includes any motorway, regional motorway, regional road, street, private road, access way, private way, or service lane, and every bridge, culvert, ford, gate, or other thing belonging to any road.

(2) A reference in **this Part** of this Act to a party to a private communication is a reference to—

35 (a) Any originator of the communication and any person intended by the originator to receive it; and

(b) A person who, with the express or implied consent of any originator of the communication or any person intended by the originator to receive it, intercepts the communication.

40 (3) A reference in **this Part** of this Act to the Prime Minister means,—

(a) Where the Prime Minister is for any reason unavailable, the Deputy Prime Minister; and

- (b) Where both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister are for any reason unavailable, the next highest ranked Minister of the Crown available.

3. This Part of this Act to bind the Crown—This Part of this Act binds the Crown.

5

4. This Part of this Act not to affect functions, duties, and powers under other Acts or general law—Except as otherwise provided in this Part of this Act, nothing in this Part of this Act shall limit, or be in substitution for, or in any way affect, the functions, duties, or powers of any person under the provisions of any other enactment or any rule of law.

Cf. 1983, No. 46, s. 4

Authority to Exercise Emergency Powers

5. Commissioner of Police to inform Prime Minister of existence of international terrorist emergency—Where the Commissioner of Police believes—

15

- (a) That an emergency is occurring; and
 (b) That the emergency may be an international terrorist emergency; and
 (c) That the exercise of emergency powers is or may be necessary to deal with that emergency,—

the Commissioner shall forthwith inform the Prime Minister that such an emergency is believed to be occurring and that it is or may be necessary to exercise emergency powers.

6. Meeting of Ministers may authorise exercise of emergency powers—(1) Upon being informed pursuant to section 5 of this Act, the Prime Minister shall, if the emergency is still occurring, cause a meeting of not fewer than 3 Ministers of the Crown to be held as soon as practicable.

25

(2) The Ministers of the Crown, not being fewer than 3, present at the meeting held pursuant to subsection (1) of this section may, if they believe, on reasonable grounds,—

30

- (a) That an emergency is occurring; and
 (b) That the emergency may be an international terrorist emergency; and
 (c) That the exercise of emergency powers is necessary to deal with that emergency,—

35

by notice in writing signed by the Minister of the Crown presiding at the meeting, authorise the exercise, by the Police, of emergency powers.

40

(3) Every notice given pursuant to **subsection (2)** of this section—

(a) Shall set out—

5 (i) The names of the Ministers of the Crown present at the meeting held pursuant to **subsection (1)** of this section at which the giving of the notice is approved; and

(ii) The date on which the notice is given; and

10 (iii) The authority under which the notice is given; and

(iv) The reasons for the giving of the notice; and

(v) The circumstances specified in **subsection (4)** of this section in which the authority to exercise emergency powers under the notice will expire; and

15 (b) May contain such other information as may be appropriate in the circumstances.

(4) Subject to **section 7** of this Act, the authority to exercise emergency powers under any notice given pursuant to **subsection (2)** of this section shall expire—

20 (a) Once the Commissioner of Police is satisfied that the emergency is not an international terrorist emergency; or

(b) When the international terrorist emergency ends; or

25 (c) At the close of the day specified in the notice as the day when that notice expires; or

(d) If no such day is so specified, at the close of the seventh day after the day on which the notice is given,—

whichever occurs first.

30 (5) The Minister of the Crown who signs any notice given pursuant to **subsection (2)** of this section shall forthwith give public notice of the giving of that notice by such means as are reasonable in the circumstances, and the notice shall be published in the *Gazette* as soon as practicable.

35 (6) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other Act, every notice given pursuant to **subsection (2)** of this section shall come into force when it is signed by the Minister of the Crown presiding at the meeting of Ministers held pursuant to **subsection (1)** of this section.

40 **7. House of Representatives may extend authority to exercise emergency powers**—(1) Where any notice is given pursuant to **section 6 (2)** of this Act authorising the exercise, by the Police, of emergency powers, the Minister of the Crown who signed that notice shall inform the House of

Representatives that such authorisation has been given, and of the reasons why it was given,—

(a) Forthwith, if the House of Representatives is then sitting;
or

(b) If the House of Representatives is not then sitting, at the earliest practicable opportunity. 5

(2) Where the House of Representatives is informed, pursuant to **subsection (1)** of this section, that a notice has been given pursuant to **section 6 (2)** of this Act authorising the exercise, by the Police, of emergency powers, the House of Representatives may, by resolution, from time to time extend that authority to exercise emergency powers for such period, not exceeding 7 days in each instance, as is specified in the resolution. 10

(3) If, when a notice is given pursuant to **subsection (2)** of **section 6** of this Act, Parliament has been dissolved or has expired and no Proclamation has been made summoning Parliament to meet on a day not later than the day on which the authority to exercise emergency powers pursuant to that notice would expire under **subsection (4) (c) or (d)** of that section, the Governor-General may, by Proclamation approved in Executive Council, where the Governor-General is satisfied that it is necessary to extend the authority to exercise emergency powers pursuant to that notice, from time to time extend that authority to exercise emergency powers for such period, not exceeding 7 days in each instance, as is specified in the Proclamation. 20 25

(4) No resolutions passed by the House of Representatives under **subsection (2)** of this section, and no Proclamations made under **subsection (3)** of this section, may extend the authority to exercise emergency powers pursuant to a notice given pursuant to **section 6 (2)** of this Act for a period which, in the aggregate, exceeds 14 days. 30

(5) Nothing in **subsection (2)** or **subsection (3)** of this section authorises any person to exercise any emergency power after the emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given under **this Part** of this Act ends. 35

Emergency Powers

8. Proof of identity—Every member of the Police shall, when exercising any emergency power,— 40

(a) Where it is reasonable and practical in the circumstances,—

- (i) Identify himself or herself to every person who is directly affected by the exercise of that power; and
 - (ii) Inform such persons of the authority under which that member is acting and the power or powers that that member is exercising; and
- 5 (b) If that member of the Police is not in uniform, and if requested to do so, produce evidence that he or she is a member of the Police.

Cf. 1975, No. 116, s. 18 (4)

- 10 **9. Emergency powers**—(1) Subject to **this Part** of this Act, any member of the Police authorised to do so by or under **section 6 (2) or section 7** of this Act may, for the purpose of dealing with any emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given under **this Part** of this Act, or
- 15 of preserving life or property threatened by that emergency,—
- (a) Require the evacuation of any premises or place (including any public place), or the exclusion of persons or vehicles from any premises or place (including any public place) within the area in which
 - 20 the emergency is occurring:
 - (b) Enter, and if necessary break into, any premises or place, or any aircraft, hovercraft, ship or ferry or other vessel, train, or vehicle, within the area in which the emergency is occurring:
 - 25 (c) Totally or partially prohibit or restrict public access, with or without vehicles, on any road or public place within the area in which the emergency is occurring:
 - (d) Remove from any road or public place within the area in which the emergency is occurring any vehicle
 - 30 impeding measures to deal with that emergency; and, where reasonably necessary for that purpose, may use force or may break into any such vehicle:
 - (e) Destroy any property which is within the area in which the emergency is occurring and which that member
 - 35 of the Police believes, on reasonable grounds, constitutes a danger to any person:
 - (f) Require the owner or person for the time being in control of any land, building, vehicle, boat, apparatus, implement, or equipment (in this paragraph referred to as requisitioned property) forthwith to place that
 - 40 requisitioned property under the direction and control of that member of the Police, or of any other member of the Police:

- (g) Totally or partially prohibit or restrict land, air, or water traffic within the area in which the emergency is occurring;
- (h) Prohibit or restrict—
- (i) The publication, in any newspaper or other document; and
 - (ii) The broadcasting, by radio or television or otherwise,—
- of any report or account of any measure that is being taken, or has been taken, or is about to be taken, to deal with the emergency:
- (i) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act,—
- (i) Connect any additional apparatus to, or otherwise interfere with the operation of, any part of the telephone system; and
 - (ii) Intercept private telephonic communications—
- in the area in which the emergency is occurring.
- (2) Nothing in **subsection (1) (h)** of this section shall restrict the broadcasting or reporting of the proceedings of the House of Representatives.
- 20
- Cf. 1983, No. 46, ss. 60-64 (1)

10. Requisitioning powers—(1) Any member of the Police exercising any power conferred on that member by **section 9 (1) (f)** of this Act to requisition any property shall give to the owner or person in charge of the requisitioned property a written statement specifying the property that is requisitioned and the person under whose control the property is to be placed.

(2) Where the owner or person for the time being in control of any property that may be requisitioned under **section 9 (1) (f)** of this Act cannot be immediately found, any member of the Police may assume forthwith the control and direction of the requisitioned property.

(3) Where any member of the Police assumes the control and direction of any property under **subsection (2)** of this section, that member shall ensure that, as soon as reasonably practicable in the circumstances, a written statement specifying the property that has been requisitioned, and the person under whose control it has been placed, is given to the owner or person formerly in charge of the requisitioned property.

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Cf. 1983, No. 46, s. 64 (2)-(4)

11. Compensation payable where property requisitioned or destroyed—

(1) Where any requisitioned property has come under the control of any person acting under **section 9 (1) (f)** or **section 10** of this Act, there shall, on
5 application by any person having an interest in the requisitioned property, be payable, out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, reasonable compensation for—

- (a) The use of that requisitioned property while under that control; and
- 10 (b) Any loss of, or damage or injury to, that requisitioned property suffered or incurred while under that control.

(2) Where any property (other than requisitioned property, or any property belonging to any person and used by that
15 person for the purpose of, or in the course of, causing an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given under **this Part** of this Act) is damaged or injured or destroyed as a result of any action taken by any member of the Police in the course of dealing
20 with that emergency, there shall, on application by any person having an interest in the property, be payable, out of money appropriated by Parliament for the purpose, reasonable compensation for such loss of, or damage or injury to, that property.

(3) Where there is any dispute as to the entitlement of any
25 person to compensation under this section, or as to the amount of such compensation, or as to the liability of the Crown to pay any such compensation, the matter shall be determined by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

30 Cf. 1983, No. 46, s. 65

12. Prime Minister may prohibit publication or broadcasting after international terrorist emergency ended—

(1) Where, in respect of any emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given
35 under **this Part** of this Act, the Prime Minister believes, on reasonable grounds, that the publication or broadcasting of—

- (a) The identity of any person involved in dealing with that emergency; or
- 40 (b) Any other information or material (including a photograph) which would be likely to identify any person as a person involved in dealing with that emergency—

would be likely to endanger the safety of any person involved in dealing with that emergency, or of any other person, the Prime Minister may, by notice in writing, prohibit or restrict—

(c) The publication, in any newspaper or other document;
and

(d) The broadcasting, by radio or television or otherwise,— of the identity of any person involved in dealing with that emergency, and any other information or material (including a photograph) which would be likely to identify any person as a person involved in dealing with that emergency.

(2) Where, in respect of any emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given under **this Part** of this Act, the Prime Minister believes, on reasonable grounds, that the publication or broadcasting of any information or material (including a photograph) relating to any equipment or technique lawfully used to deal with that emergency would be likely to prejudice measures designed to deal with international terrorist emergencies, the Prime Minister may, by notice in writing, prohibit or restrict—

(a) The publication, in any newspaper or other document;
and

(b) The broadcasting, by radio or television or otherwise,— of any information or material (including a photograph) of any such equipment or technique.

(3) The Prime Minister may issue a notice under **subsection (1) or subsection (2)** of this section notwithstanding that the emergency in respect of which the notice is issued has ended.

(4) Where any notice is issued under **subsection (1) or subsection (2)** of this section, the Prime Minister shall forthwith give public notice of the issue of that notice by such means as are practicable in the circumstances, and the notice shall be published in the *Gazette* as soon as practicable.

(5) Nothing in this section shall restrict the broadcasting or reporting of the proceedings of the House of Representatives.

13. Commencement, revocation, expiry, and renewal of notice issued under section 12—(1) Notwithstanding anything in any other Act, every notice issued under **section 12** of this Act shall become effective in relation to any person either—

(a) When that notice is delivered to that person; or

(b) On the giving of public notice of the issue of that notice pursuant to **subsection (4)** of that section,—

whichever occurs first.

(2) The Prime Minister may at any time, by notice in the *Gazette*, revoke any notice issued under **section 12** of this Act.

(3) Subject to **subsections (2) and (4)** of this section, every notice issued under **section 12** of this Act shall expire 1 year after the
5 date on which the notice was issued, or on such earlier date as may be specified in the notice.

(4) Subject to **subsection (2)** of this section, the Prime Minister may, from time to time, by notice in the *Gazette*, renew any notice issued under **section 12** of this Act for such period, not
10 exceeding 5 years in each instance, as is specified in the notice of renewal, if the renewal of the notice is necessary—

(a) To protect the safety of any person; or

(b) To avoid prejudice to measures designed to deal with international terrorist emergencies.

15 **14. Protection from liability**—Except as provided by **section 11** of this Act, no action or proceeding shall be brought against the Crown, or any member of the Police, or any member of the Armed Forces, to recover damages for any loss
20 of, or damage or injury to, any property where that loss, damage, or injury is due directly or indirectly to an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given under **this Part** of this Act, whether the loss or damage or injury is caused by any person taking any action, or
25 failing to take any action, in the exercise or performance in good faith of that person's functions, duties, or powers under **this Part** of this Act.

Cf. 1983, No. 46, s. 66

15. Commissioner of Police to give information to Parliament—The Commissioner of Police shall include in
30 every annual report prepared by the Commissioner for the purposes of section 65 of the Police Act 1958 details of every exercise of emergency powers under **this Part** of this Act during the period under review.

Provisions Relating to Interception of Private Communications

35 **16. Prohibition on disclosure of private communications lawfully intercepted**—No person who,—

(a) Pursuant to the power conferred by **section 9 (1) (i)** of this Act, intercepts or assists in the interception, of a private communication; or

40 (b) Acquires knowledge of a private communication as a direct or indirect result of that interception,—

shall knowingly disclose the substance, meaning, or purport of that communication, or any part of that communication, otherwise than in the performance of that person's duty.

Cf. 1978, No. 65, s. 23 (1)

17. Notice to be given of intention to produce evidence of private communication—Particulars of a private communication intercepted pursuant to the power conferred by **section 9 (1) (i)** of this Act shall not be received in evidence by any Court against any person unless the party intending to adduce it has given to that person reasonable notice of that party's intention to do so, together with—

- (a) A transcript of the private communication where that party intends to adduce it in the form of a recording, or a written statement setting forth the full particulars of the private communication where that party intends to adduce oral evidence of it; and
- (b) A statement of the time, place, and date of the private communication, and of the names and addresses of the parties to the communication, if they are known.

Cf. 1978, No. 65, s. 24

18. Inadmissibility of evidence of private communications lawfully intercepted—Where—

- (a) A private communication is intercepted pursuant to the power conferred by **section 9 (1) (i)** of this Act during an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given under **this Part** of this Act; and
 - (b) That private communication discloses evidence relating to any offence that is not related to that emergency,—
- no particulars of that communication which relate to that offence shall be received in evidence by any Court against any person.

Cf. 1978, No. 65, s. 26

Offences

19. Offences—(1) Subject to **subsection (4)** of this section, every person commits an offence who,—

- (a) Without lawful excuse, fails or refuses to comply with any direction, requirement, prohibition, or restriction given to or imposed upon that person pursuant to **section 9** of this Act—

- (i) By any member of the Police; or
 - (ii) By any other person acting in aid of any such member of the Police:
- 5 (b) Contrary to any notice issued by the Prime Minister under **section 12** of this Act, publishes or causes or allows to be published in a newspaper or other document, or broadcasts or causes or allows to be broadcast by radio or television or otherwise,—
 - 10 (i) The identity of any person involved in dealing with an emergency in respect of which authority to exercise emergency powers has been given under **this Part** of this Act, or any other information or material (including a photograph) which would be likely to identify any person as a person involved in dealing with any such emergency; or
 - 15 (ii) Any information or material (including a photograph) of any equipment or techniques used to deal with any such emergency.
- (2) Every person who commits an offence against **subsection (1)** of this section is liable on summary conviction,—
 - 20 (a) In the case of an individual, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 3 months or to a fine not exceeding \$2,000;
 - 25 (b) In the case of a body corporate, to a fine not exceeding \$20,000.
- (3) Every person commits an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding \$1,000 who acts in contravention of **section 16** of this Act.
- (4) It is a defence to a charge under **subsection (1) (a)** of this
30 section if the Court is satisfied that—
 - 35 (a) The member of the Police, or the person acting in aid of that member of the Police, as the case may require, did not have reasonable grounds for believing that in all the circumstances of the case the direction, requirement, prohibition, or restriction was necessary for the purposes of dealing with the emergency in respect of which the direction, requirement, prohibition, or restriction was given or imposed, or of preserving life or property threatened
40 by that emergency; or
 - (b) The defendant had no reason to believe that the person giving or imposing that direction, requirement, prohibition, or restriction was a member of the

Police, or a person acting in aid of such member of the Police, as the case may require.

PART II

AMENDMENTS TO DEFENCE ACT 1971

20. This Part of this Act to be read with Defence Act 1971—This Part of this Act shall be read together with and deemed part of the Defence Act 1971* (in this Part of this Act referred to as the principal Act). 5

*1971, No. 52

Amendments: 1974, No. 24; 1976, No. 14; 1980, No. 40; 1982, No. 66; 1986, No. 54

21. Provision of public services by Armed Forces—Section 79 (2) of the principal Act is hereby repealed. 10

22. Use of Armed Forces to assist the civil power—The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after section 79, the following section:

“79A. (1) Subject to **subsection (2)** of this section, where an emergency in which any person is threatening, causing, or attempting to cause— 15

“(a) The death of, or serious injury or serious harm to, any person or persons; or

“(b) The destruction of, or serious damage or serious injury to, any property— 20

is occurring in any area, the Prime Minister, or (if the Prime Minister is for any reason unavailable) the Deputy Prime Minister, or (if both the Prime Minister and the Deputy Prime Minister are for any reason unavailable) the next highest ranked Minister of the Crown available may, after consultation (where practicable) with the Minister, authorise any part of the Armed Forces to assist the Police to deal with the emergency. 25

“(2) The Prime Minister or, as the case may require, the Deputy Prime Minister or the next highest ranked Minister of the Crown shall not give any authority under **subsection (1)** of this section unless the Prime Minister or, as the case may require, the Deputy Prime Minister or that Minister of the Crown is satisfied, on information provided by the Commissioner of Police or a Deputy Commissioner of Police, that the emergency cannot be dealt with by the Police without the assistance of the Armed Forces. 30 35

“(3) Every part of the Armed Forces authorised to assist the Police pursuant to **subsection (1)** of this section shall, in providing such assistance, act at, and in accordance with, the request of the member of the Police who is in charge of operations in
5 respect of that emergency.

“(4) For the purpose of protecting members of the Armed Forces from civil and criminal liability in respect of acts done by such members while acting in accordance with any request given pursuant to **subsection (3)** of this section, every such
10 member shall, while so acting, and for that purpose only, be treated as if that member were a member of the Police.

“(5) Where any authority is given pursuant to **subsection (1)** of this section, the Minister of the Crown who gave that authority shall inform the House of Representatives that that authority
15 has been given, and of the reasons why it was given,—

“(a) Forthwith, if the House of Representatives is then sitting; or

“(b) If the House of Representatives is not then sitting, at the earliest practicable opportunity.

“(6) Any authority given pursuant to **subsection (1)** of this section shall lapse after the expiration of 14 days after the day
20 when it was given unless—

“(a) The House of Representatives passes a resolution providing for the extension of that authority for such period as is specified in the resolution; or
25

“(b) If, when any authority is given pursuant to **subsection (1)** of this section, Parliament has been dissolved or has expired and no Proclamation has been made summoning Parliament to meet on a day not later
30 than the day on which that authority would expire, the Governor-General, by Proclamation approved in Executive Council, where the Governor-General is satisfied that it is necessary to extend that authority, extends that authority for such period as
35 is specified in that Proclamation.”

PART III

REPEAL OF PUBLIC SAFETY CONSERVATION ACT 1932

23. Repeal of Public Safety Conservation Act 1932—The following enactments are hereby repealed:

- 40 (a) The Public Safety Conservation Act 1932:
(b) The Public Safety Conservation Amendment Act 1960:
(c) Section 26 (a) of the Petroleum Demand Restraint Act 1981:

- (d) Section 84 (2) of the Civil Defence Act 1983:
- (e) So much of the First Schedule to the Constitution Act 1986 as relates to the Public Safety Conservation Act 1932.