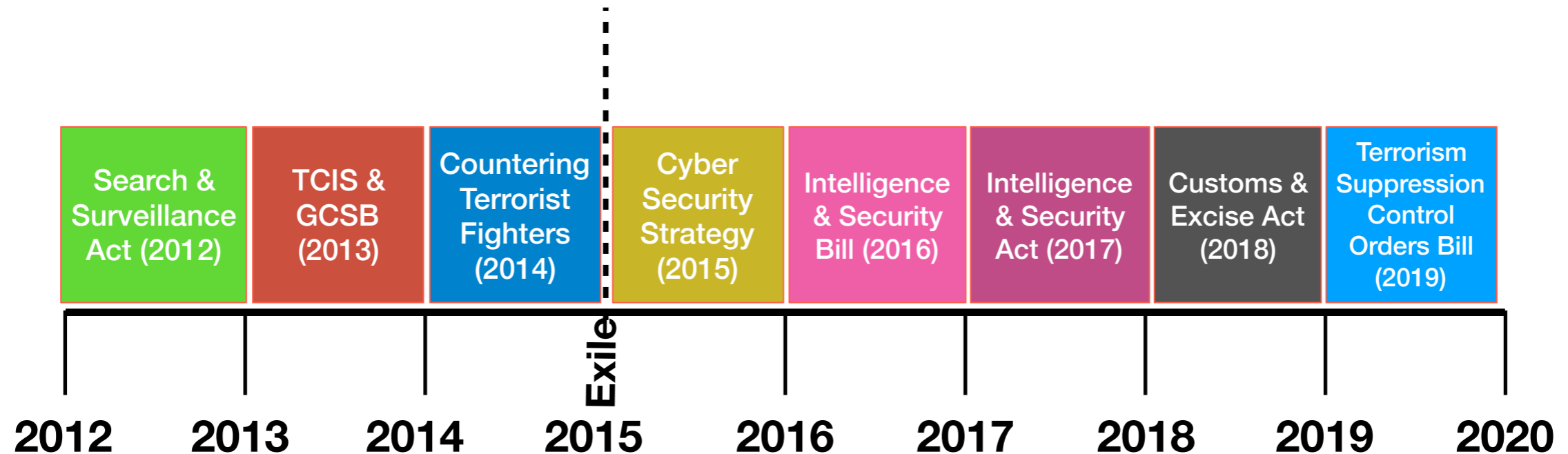


TIMELINE 4: EVOLUTION OF NZ SECURITY LEGISLATION 2011-2019



2012	Dramatic expansion of surveillance powers for many government agencies, changed right to silence even for press	2016	Sharing of “incidentally-obtained” info with 5-Eyes partners, whistleblowers get 5yrs jail, passports of natsec targets cancelled
2013	Forced every ISP in New Zealand to create backdoors in their systems, deputised ISP staff to work for spies, legalised mass surveillance of NZ’ers	2017	Implementation of all of the above, and “class-based” warrants allowing bulk targeting of citizens under single warrant.
2014	Enabled warrantless “domestic visual surveillance” (government agencies spying on targets inside their homes)	2018	Forces travellers to hand over their personal information, passwords, and decryption keys for their devices
2015	Not legislation, but a new policy led by Office of then-Prime Minister John Key. Followed by sending NZ cybersecurity staff to Israel for advanced training.	2019	Allows Police Commissioner to arbitrarily impose a regime of harsh restrictions and monitoring on targets without first arrest, prosecution or conviction.

Reference Links

2012	Search & Surveillance Act (2012) Legislation Analysis Media
2013	Telecommunications (Interception Capability and Security) Act (2013) Legislation Analysis Media
2013	Government Communications Security Bureau Act (2013) Legislation Analysis Media
2014	Countering Terrorist Fighters Legislation Bill Legislation Analysis Media
2015	Cybersecurity Strategy (Office of the Prime Minister) Policy Details
2016	Intelligence and Security Bill 2016 Framework Analysis Media
2017	Intelligence and Security Act (2017) Legislation Analysis
2018	Customs and Excise Act (2018) Legislation Analysis Media
2019	Terrorism Suppression (Control Orders) Bill 2019 Legislation Analysis Media