



Proactive Release

The following document has been proactively released by the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC), on behalf of Rt Hon Christopher Luxon, Minister for National Security and Intelligence:

Briefing to the Incoming Minister for National Security and Intelligence

The following document has been included in this release:

Title of paper: Briefing to the Incoming Minister for National Security and Intelligence

Some parts of this information release would not be appropriate to release and, if requested, would be withheld under the Official Information Act 1982 (the Act). Where this is the case, the relevant section of the Act that would apply has been identified. Where information has been withheld, no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

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- section 6(a), to protect the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the Government of New Zealand
- section 9(2)(f)(iv), to maintain the confidentiality of advice tendered by or to Ministers and officials



Briefing to the Incoming Minister for National Security and Intelligence

Date 27 November 2023

Priority Routine

Security classification ~~Restricted~~

Introduction

Welcome to your role as Minister for National Security and Intelligence (NSI). In this role you lead the national security and intelligence community and set the overall framework it operates within. The National Security Group (NSG) of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC) will support you. The diagram overleaf provides a one-page summary of your national security roles and areas of focus.

As Prime Minister you have additional national security and strategic crisis management responsibilities, which we cross-reference in this document.

This briefing sets out the:

- strategic context of the portfolio, your roles and responsibilities, and how we can support you through the national security and crisis management systems
- key areas of focus requiring consideration either immediately or within your first three months
- future direction of the portfolio, including options for shaping the future programme.

By ensuring New Zealand is secure we provide space for the pursuit of other goals, and for the country to prosper. The national security community acts early to prevent malicious threats and mitigate their harms. We are geared to make national security incidents less likely and to manage those that arise. In this way we set the foundation that allows you to pursue other Government interests.

We will work with you to confirm your priorities for national security, as both Prime Minister and Minister for NSI. There is a wide range of national security-related work underway, with Cabinet papers and public engagement expected, and in some cases announced, over the next few months. Over the coming year there are opportunities for you to provide direction on the national security community, and to shape the way your ministerial colleagues engage on national security and intelligence.

Briefing to the incoming minister

NATIONAL SECURITY IS ABOUT PROTECTING NEW ZEALAND FROM THREATS THAT WOULD DO US HARM

New Zealand faces a range of complex and disruptive security challenges that are impacting individuals and communities more directly than ever before. These challenges are changing rapidly, and span terrorism and violent extremism, strategic competition, foreign interference, disinformation, and more.

The national security strategy *Secure Together* provides overarching direction to the national security community, led by the DPMC, and enables more integrated advice to Ministers. It focuses on 12 core national security issues that most directly affect our national security interests, and that the national security community works on every day.

DPMC stewards the national security community on your behalf. The Chief Executive of DPMC is New Zealand's lead official for national security.



YOUR NATIONAL SECURITY ROLES AS Prime Minister

The Prime Minister has responsibilities under the Intelligence and Security Act.

You are responsible for:

- appointments of the Commissioner of Intelligence Warrants and Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security
- allocating ministerial responsibilities and groupings on national security issues
- chairing Parliament's Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC)
- designating terrorist entities.

The Prime Minister is the lead decision maker for strategic crisis management (through the Officials' Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination (ODESC) system) - this may involve national security issues.

YOUR FIRST THREE MONTHS AS PRIME MINISTER

Allocate ministerial leadership responsibilities for the 12 core national security areas.

Consult on the size and membership of the ISC with the Leader of the Opposition. Chair the first ISC meeting in February 2024.

Opportunity to speak at *He Whenua Taurikura* Counter Terrorism hui in 2024.

Provide direction on national security-related funding priorities and choices.



YOUR ROLE AS Minister for National Security and Intelligence

The Minister for National Security and Intelligence is the lead Minister for the national security community.

You are also responsible for:

- oversight of the national security community and setting its overall policy for the system
- leading the national security strategy implementation
- leading national security ministers.

YOUR FIRST THREE MONTHS AS MINISTER FOR NSI

Provide direction on:

- your priorities for national security
- national security system reform
- Intelligence and Security Act reform
- preventing and countering violent extremism strategic framework
- continued implementation of Royal Commission recommendations, and responding to community views ahead of fifth anniversary of the mosque terror attacks on 15 March 2024
- legislation programme bids, e.g. s9(2)(f)(iv)

OUR SUPPORT TO YOU

The National Security Group (NSG) supports you from the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC).

We lead, coordinate, and support a national security community that delivers a secure and resilient New Zealand.

We support you by:

- understanding your priorities for national security
- assessing and giving strategic advice on national security and intelligence issues
- leading and coordinating agencies on national security and intelligence issues.

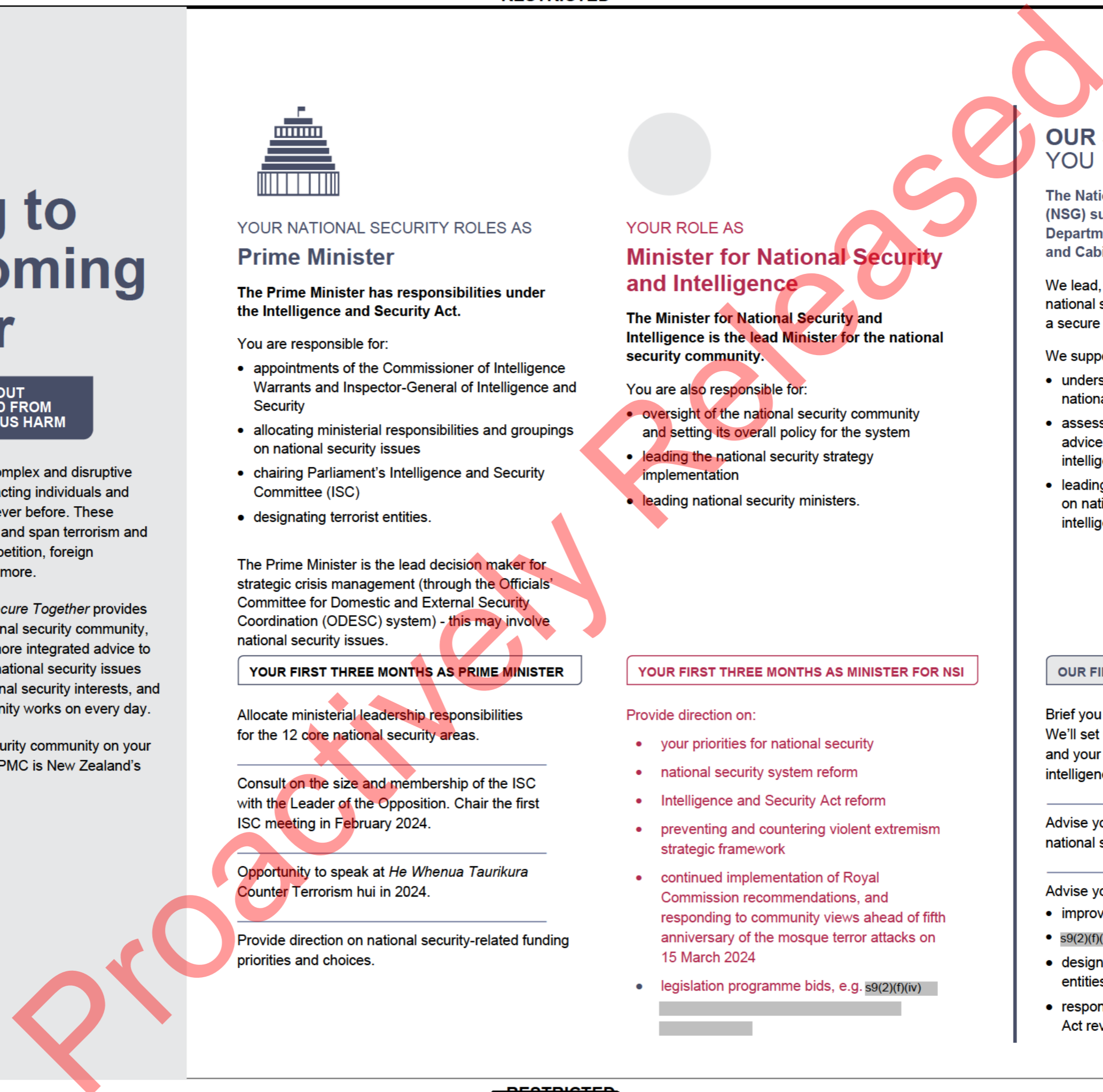
OUR FIRST THREE MONTHS OF SUPPORT

Brief you on national security issues. We'll set up processes to support you and your office receive classified intelligence.

Advise you on emerging and ongoing national security issues and crises.

Advise you on:

- improving critical infrastructure resilience
- s9(2)(f)(iv), s6(a)
- designations and renewals of terrorist entities
- response to the Intelligence and Security Act review.



Strategic context for national security

New Zealand faces a range of complex and disruptive security challenges that are impacting individuals and communities more directly than ever before. These challenges are changing rapidly, and span terrorism and violent extremism, strategic competition, foreign interference, disinformation, and more.

The **National Security Strategy** *Secure Together, Tō Tātou Korowai* (the Strategy) provides overarching direction to the national security community to navigate this dynamic security environment, led by DPMC.

The Strategy outlines a vision for a secure and resilient New Zealand, describes our security outlook, and sets out our national security interests and outcomes.

The Strategy's three priorities for the work of the national security community are:

- **Acting early** to prevent national security threats and build New Zealand's resilience.
- **Working together** to foster collective understanding and approaches.
- **Leading an integrated approach** with clear leadership and accountabilities, integrated advice, and a system-wide approach to capabilities.

The Strategy describes **12 core national security issues** that most directly affect our national security interests, and that the national security community works on every day. Strategic Coordination Agencies work across government to build strategic, whole-of-system approaches, as set out below. DPMC is the lead or co-lead for six of the 12 core issues.

CORE NATIONAL SECURITY ISSUES & STRATEGIC COORDINATION AGENCIES

Strategic competition and the rules-based international order	DPMC	with Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Emerging, critical, and sensitive technologies	DPMC	
Disinformation	DPMC	
Foreign interference	DPMC	
Terrorism and violent extremism	DPMC	
Cyber security	DPMC	with Government Communications Security Bureau
Space security		Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry of Defence, NZ Defence Force
Transnational organised crime		NZ Police, NZ Customs Service
Pacific resilience and security		Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
Maritime security		Ministry of Transport
Economic security		The Treasury
Border security		NZ Customs Service

Your national security role as Prime Minister

You are the **lead decision maker for the ODESC System** (Officials' Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination), New Zealand's all hazards, all risks strategic crisis management arrangements – this could include national security issues which have a strategic/system-level impact. We recommend that you **allocate leadership responsibilities** to appropriate Ministers to oversee the government work programme on the 12 core national security issues, and we will provide advice on proposed allocations before the end of 2023.

Under the **Intelligence and Security Act 2017**, the Prime Minister has additional roles and responsibilities, including:

- to recommend to the Governor-General the appointments of Commissioners of Intelligence Warrants¹, the Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security (IGIS) and their Deputy, and members of the IGIS Advisory Panel;
- to chair Parliament's Intelligence and Security Committee (ISC),² and to present to the House of Representatives for endorsement the names of any changed members of the committee; and
- to request the IGIS conduct inquiries into the activities of the intelligence and security agencies.

DPMC administers the Intelligence and Security Act. The Ministry of Justice leads on advice related to IGIS appointments, and the periodic review of the Act and the intelligence and security agencies.³

The Prime Minister may **designate an individual or group as a 'terrorist entity'** under the Terrorism Suppression Act 2002. It is an offence under New Zealand law to deal with a designated entity's property, financial or related services, or to knowingly recruit for the group. There are 22 entities designated within New Zealand, as well as several thousand designated under equivalent United Nations sanctions. The National Security Group provides advice to you on this, reflecting the recommendations of the National Security Board (NSB) of chief executives⁴. s9(2)(f)(iv), s6(a)

¹ There are no imminent statutory appointments. A Commissioner of Intelligence Warrants, the Chief Commissioner of Intelligence Warrants, and the Chair/member of the IGIS Advisory Panel, are all due for appointment in October-December 2024.

² The first required meeting of the ISC is to consider the annual report of the IGIS. We will provide you separate advice to support the process of re-establishing the ISC and the timing of the first meeting.

³ The agencies are the Government Communications Security Bureau (GCSB) and the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service (NZSIS).

⁴ The NSB, which was previously known as the Security and Intelligence Board (SIB), is a chief executive-level governance board. The counterpart board that governs natural hazards is the Hazard Risk Board (HRB). See diagram on p.9 for membership of these boards.

Your role as Minister for National Security and Intelligence

The portfolio of Minister for National Security and Intelligence was established in 2014, at the same time as the creation of the portfolios of the Minister(s) Responsible for the NZSIS and GCSB.

You **lead the national security community** and are responsible for oversight and setting the overall policy direction for national security and intelligence. The NSI portfolio gives you strategic policy and legislative overview responsibilities for the intelligence and security agencies. Ministerial oversight of the day-to-day operational activities of the GCSB and the NZSIS sits with the Minister(s) responsible for those agencies.

The Intelligence and Security Act was recently reviewed and DPMC is developing advice on the response, as discussed below. You are the **lead Minister for the response** to this review, and we recommend you share this role with the Minister(s) Responsible for the GCSB and the NZSIS.

You **lead, and are supported by, other ministers with portfolios and responsibilities related to national security**. National security spans all-of-government and all-of-society. You work closely with a range of ministerial colleagues, including portfolios such as:

- Minister of Customs
- Minister of Defence
- Minister of Finance
- Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Minister(s) Responsible for the GCSB and NZSIS
- Minister of Immigration
- Minister for Infrastructure
- Minister of Police
- Minister of Science, Innovation and Technology
- Minister for Space
- Minister of Transport

This may extend to other portfolios including Minister of Justice and the Lead Coordination Minister for the Government's response to the Royal Commission's Report into the Terrorist Attack on the Christchurch Mosques.

With the Strategy now in place, there is an opportunity for you to **identify a core group of national security Ministers** to meet periodically with their Chief Executives to discuss assessments, threats, issues and responses. You can set some formal expectations about how these Ministers receive intelligence, keep you briefed and inform you of issues that may impact at a system level.

Core national security issues

You are the **lead Minister for the National Security Strategy** and we recommend you also lead the **core national security issues** that the DPMC has a strategic coordination role for:

Strategic competition and the rules-based international order

Strategic competition is a driver of threats to New Zealand's national security interests, including challenges to the rules-based international system that reflects New Zealand values and interests. China's growing economic, political, and military power, and more assertive pursuit of its interests abroad, are key drivers of competition. Other countries, such as Russia, Iran, and North Korea, are exacerbating this dynamic.

Strategic competition affects the full spectrum of New Zealand's national security interests, both at home and offshore, and features across many other core national security issues, including foreign interference, economic security, Pacific resilience and security. DPMC and Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT) are leading national security community work to support you on a coherent approach that draws on diplomatic, intelligence, economic, and defence tools in partnership with like-minded countries.

Emerging, critical, and sensitive technologies

Emerging technologies include a broad range of new capabilities that have the potential to be highly disruptive or have transformative effects. Many of these could become critical technologies (with capacity to significantly impact national security, economic prosperity, and social cohesion) or sensitive technologies (with military or security uses), or both.

DPMC will lead development of a strategic approach to managing national security risks posed by emerging, critical and sensitive technologies. This will enable effective prioritisation and governance of the national security risks posed, while considering the economic and other opportunities that they present.

Strengthening resilience to disinformation

DPMC is coordinating a 'whole-of-society' approach to build understanding and resilience against the harms of disinformation, to be led primarily by those outside government. This approach recognises the need to maintain an open internet and uphold the right to freedom of expression.

Three initiatives are funded to June 2024: convening a civil society-led group to scope longer-term work, partnering with InternetNZ for a one-off fund to provide support for capacity-building and community resilience, and commissioning public research and analysis into the problem.

Countering foreign interference

Foreign interference is an act by a foreign state, often acting through a proxy, intended to influence, disrupt or subvert national interests by deceptive, corruptive or coercive means. New Zealand and our Pacific neighbours are and will remain targets, with some countries likely to keep trying to penetrate our government IT networks, acquire sensitive research, co-opt influential figures, monitor dissidents, and influence media for their own benefit.

The work programme has two pillars: *protecting democratic institutions and civil and political rights* and *protecting sustained economic prosperity*. Current initiatives include:

- Continuing engagement on foreign interference risks with exposed sectors.
- Strengthening the government's ability to manage procurement-related national security risks
- Measures to promote greater transparency of foreign activity in NZ and the adequacy of relevant criminal offences.

Countering terrorism and violent extremism

New Zealand's *Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism Strategy* (the CT Strategy) aims to bring our nation together to prevent terrorism and violent extremism of all kinds, while ensuring the systems and capabilities are in place to act early and respond when needed. NSG oversees the multi-agency work programme to implement the CT Strategy, including the *He Whenua Taurikura* National Centre of Research Excellence and associated hui scheduled for December 2023.

DPMC has developed a draft *Strategic Framework for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism* (PCVE), together with an Action Plan. This is ready for your review and endorsement.

Budget 2022 provided \$5 million over three years for DPMC to develop the Strategic Framework (\$750,000) and to Vote Internal Affairs to implement the \$3.75 million fund which provides grants to civil society and community organisations for prevention initiatives. In 2022/23 \$600,000 was distributed and \$1.2m of funding will be distributed in December 2023.

Cyber security

Cyber security threats against New Zealand continue to grow in number and complexity, reflecting global trends. In the face of increasing cybercrime and malicious cyber activity, we have a significant programme of work to enhance New Zealand's cyber resilience. The strategic work programme, implemented by a cross-agency Coordination Committee chaired by NSG, aims to address the priority areas of the Cyber Security Strategy 2019. We anticipate developing a revised strategy for 2024.

s9(2)(f)(iv), s6(a)

Enhancing Pacific resilience and security

MFAT is the Strategic Coordination Agency for the *Pacific resilience and security* core issue. DPMC is a key contributor through work that includes sharing information with Pacific partners on shared security challenges, supporting Pacific countries to manage national security risks, s6(a)

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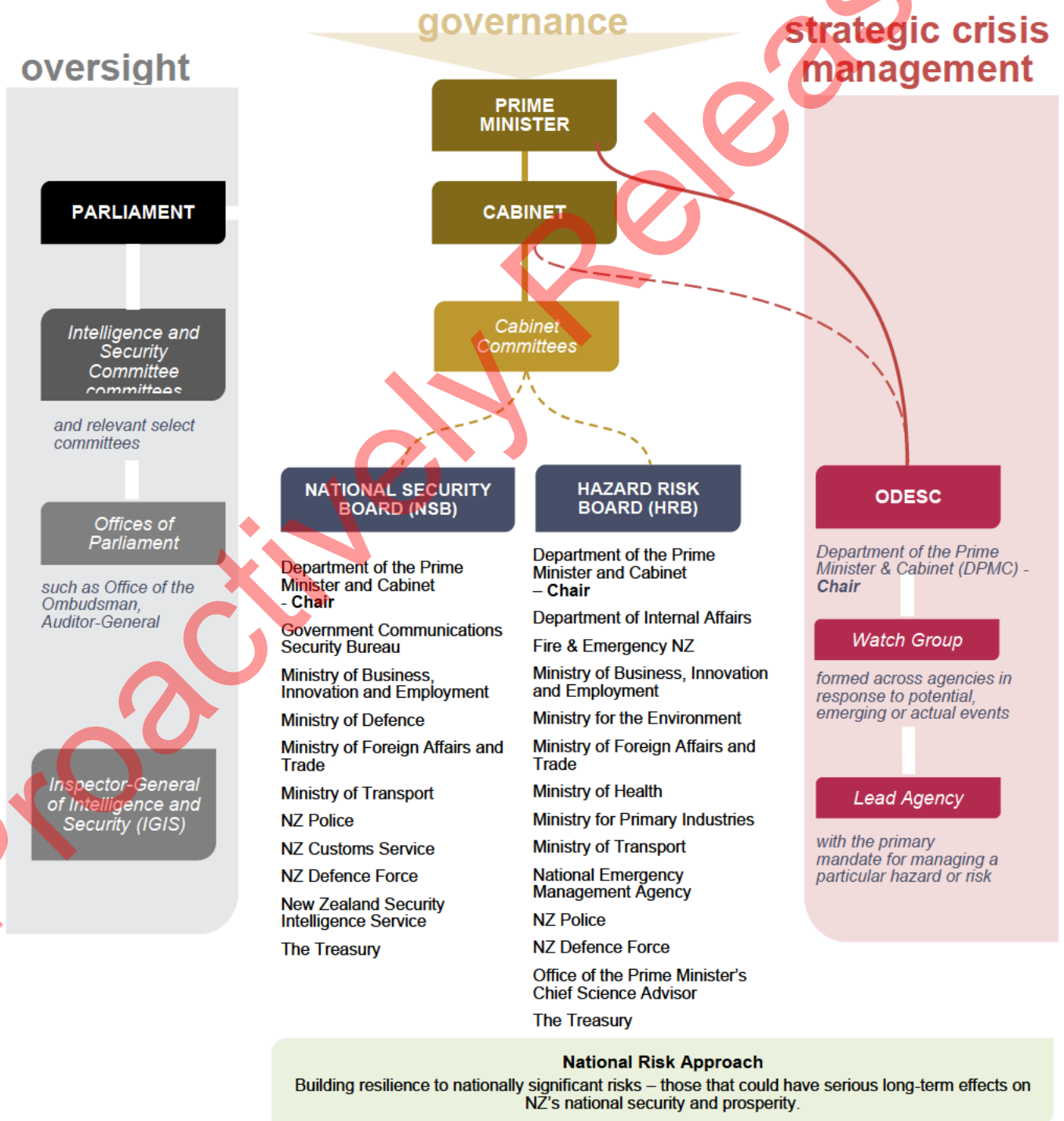
s6(a) [Redacted]

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How DPMC supports you

The Chief Executive of DPMC is New Zealand's lead official for national security. DPMC chairs chief executive bodies: ODESC, NSB and HRB, supported by NSG and the Risk and System Governance Group (RSGG).

The diagram below sets out the governance structures for the strategic crisis management, national security, and hazard risk systems that the DPMC leads to support your key decision-making roles as both PM and Minister NSI during a steady state and in a crisis. The diagram also includes the Parliamentary and IGIS oversight for intelligence and security.



Who we are

DPMC's National Security Group provides system leadership and stewardship across New Zealand's national security and intelligence community to strengthen national resilience, develop situational understanding and improve coordination on issues of national significance. We work with the national security community to ensure intelligence is focused in the most important areas and integrated through assessments and national security policy.

The National Security Group:

- provides independent intelligence assessments across government (undertaken by the National Assessments Bureau)
- ensures coordinated policy and strategic advice is provided to Ministers drawing on independent intelligence assessments
- uses a range of approaches (e.g. horizon scanning and public engagement) to ensure that the system is responsive to emerging malicious threats
- advises Ministers on the setting of priorities for intelligence collections and analysis
- provides strategic co-ordination for those national security issues in the National Security Strategy for which DPMC is accountable.

Our support to you

We support your roles as Prime Minister and Minister NSI with advice relating to the Cabinet committee covering national security topics⁷, a Weekly Briefing on intelligence issues, regular reporting on our focus and work, and advice related to being the Chair of ISC.

The National Security Group provides you with integrated strategic policy advice on emerging and ongoing national security issues. We bring together for you intelligence and assessment material produced by the National Assessments Bureau (NAB) (which provides independent intelligence assessments working closely with other agencies in the intelligence community) alongside national security policy advice on behalf of the broader national security community.

You will receive regular intelligence material from us reflecting the breadth of issues covered in the National Security Intelligence Priorities, and you can ask for reporting on topics of interest to you.

We will work with your office to set up regular briefing times and processes to support you in your roles. Staff are available to brief you, other Ministers, and your office staff on specific topics as required, including in advance of key international engagements (e.g. travel).

⁷ In the previous term, this was the External Relations and Security Committee (ERS).

Immediate priorities for your first three months

Your first three months will feature a range of engagements and events. Some are confirmed while others are discretionary.

In your first weeks, we will provide an early classified briefing to you on New Zealand's international security environment. This oral briefing will focus on serious security challenges that are likely to present during the first few months of your term. The briefing will also outline how NSG can support you to lead through these issues, both in a crisis and steady state. We also recommend an introductory briefing for you and your office on the ODESC system, its processes, activations and how DPMC supports Ministers during a national security crisis.

These briefings will give you the strategic context needed to set your direction on national security, engage confidently with international partners, and respond seamlessly to crises as they arise. **You may need to make early national security strategic crisis management decisions.**

The third *He Whenua Taurikura* Counter Terrorism Hui, originally planned for December 2023, has been postponed to 2024. You, or another Minister, will be invited to present a keynote speech on countering terrorism and violent extremism. The audience is likely to expect an update on how the incoming Government intends to progress the recommendations of the Royal Commission. The hui brings together government agencies, private sector, academics, civil society and communities in a two-day conference-style event focused on prevention and initiatives to disengage individuals from radicalisation. This is the final hui funded as part of the Royal Commission response.

The Coronial Inquiry into the Mosque attack runs from 24 October – 15 December. This is likely to lead to media coverage and questions about the Government's response.

By the end of December, you will need to confirm the membership of the ISC, which you will chair as Prime Minister. As you know, membership is cross-Parliament and determined in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition. The Committee's first meeting will probably be in February and will consider the annual report of the IGIS. We will provide you separate advice to support the process of re-establishing the ISC and the timing of the first meeting.

Kāpuia, the independent ministerial oversight and advisory group for the response to the Royal Commission, is funded to 30 June 2024. It is likely to meet in February 2024, if not sooner, and invite you, or another Minister, to attend.

Strategic opportunities in your first year on cross-cutting issues

You have the opportunity to shape the NSI portfolio and the national security community through national security reform decisions, guiding the Government's responses to the Intelligence and Security Act review and to the Royal Commission.

National security reform

DPMC has recently changed the structure of NSG, to help us deliver more effective national security leadership, as set out in the National Security Strategy, and support to you as Minister for National Security and Intelligence. These changes will enable us to more effectively lead the national security community to ensure that the government is best placed to keep New Zealanders safe across the set of key risks and threats that we face. These changes also include strengthening the risk, governance and crisis management responsibilities of DPMC. Alongside this, we have refreshed the National Security Board of Chief Executives – in line with the Royal Commission's emphasis on collective accountabilities and national security community leadership.

Once the changes have bedded in and you have had the opportunity to see the new structure in operation, we will engage with you about whether further structural reform is needed to ensure the issues identified by the Royal Commission have been fully addressed.

Intelligence and Security Act review

The Intelligence and Security Act sets out the objectives, functions, powers and oversight arrangements of the intelligence and security agencies (GCSB and NZSIS), as well as some of DPMC's national security functions.

The report of the first independent review of the Act – *Taumarū: Protecting New Zealand as a Free, Open and Democratic Society: Review of the Intelligence and Security Act (the Review)* – was provided to ISC in January, then presented to the House and made public on 29 May 2023. The Review was wide-ranging and made 52 recommendations. These reform proposals require careful consideration and a bipartisan approach.

How you engage in, and shape, the Government's response to this review will have important implications for the legal parameters for, and oversight of, intelligence and security activities. We recommend that the Minister for NSI and the Minister(s) Responsible for the GCSB and NZSIS be the joint Ministerial leads on the policy response to the Review.

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Royal Commission of Inquiry into the 15 March 2019 terrorist attack on Christchurch mosques

In December 2020, the Government accepted the report of the Royal Commission and agreed in principle to all 44 recommendations. In addition to the overall coordination of the response, you and DPMC have specific responsibility for several recommendations (see **Annex 4**).

DPMC has prepared a separate briefing for the incoming minister responsible for the Government's response to the Royal Commission's report. The key issues include:

- areas for immediate attention ahead of the fifth anniversary of the mosque attacks on 15 March 2024
- outstanding issues for the community, including restorative justice
- ministerial-led public conversations on national security issues, and work to build trust, social cohesion and to decrease racism and discrimination.

Enhancing critical infrastructure resilience

DPMC is leading work to develop a new regulatory framework to enhance the resilience of New Zealand's critical infrastructure. This recognises the need to shift from sector-specific regulation to a system-wide approach, which enables the setting of minimum resilience requirements consistently across all critical infrastructure sectors. It also recognises the increasing risks currently facing New Zealand's critical infrastructure.

This work will deliver on commitments made in the Infrastructure Action Plan to ensure our critical infrastructure is better prepared to manage adverse events. This was demonstrated during Cyclone Gabrielle, when power outages quickly cascaded and disrupted telecommunications, payments systems, and access to critical goods.

We will provide you with a summary of the submissions from the first phase of public consultation with recommended next steps. These next steps include the release of reform options for the second phase of public consultation during 2024 and legislation in 2025.

Annex 1 – Other relevant documents

The National Security Strategy and the following range of strategic national security-related documents released in 2023 have contributed to growing the public discourse about national security.

The **Defence Policy Strategy Statement**, by the Ministry of Defence, sets out New Zealand's Defence goals and how we seek to achieve them, now and into the future. **Future Forces Design Principles** acts as a bridge between the new Defence strategy and the options for the investment required to deliver it.

The **Strategic Foreign Policy Assessment to 2035**, by MFAT, identifies and analyses shifts in Aotearoa New Zealand's strategic environment and the potential implications for and impacts on New Zealand's foreign, trade and development policy.

The **2023 National Security Intelligence Priorities** (NSIPs), agreed by Cabinet, establish clear expectations and guidance on where intelligence resources should be prioritised to support decision-makers. The 14 priorities help us understand and act on the national security issues set out in the Strategy, and NSIPs are scheduled for review every five years to coincide with the Strategy refresh (next scheduled for 2028)⁸.

New Zealand's Security Threat Environment 2023 is the NZSIS' first comprehensive assessment on the threats of violent extremism, foreign interference and espionage facing New Zealand. It provides more detail of threats and origins than has previously been reported at an unclassified level. For the first time, this document publicly names China, Russia, and Iran as carrying out foreign interference in New Zealand.

Let's talk about our national security – Engaging an increasingly diverse Aotearoa New Zealand on national security risks, challenges and opportunities, is the first national security long-term insights briefing, published by DPMC and MFAT, on behalf of the then-Security and Intelligence Board chief executives. The briefing aimed to build greater awareness and understanding among New Zealanders about national security issues. It drew on research and insights held by the national security community and what we heard from communities including through the **National Security Public Survey**⁹.

⁸ ERS-23-MIN-0032, 21 June 2023.

⁹ The survey was first run in 2022 and repeated in 2023, with public reports available on DPMC's website. As part of the Strategy's Programme of Action we will repeat the survey annually, so we can develop a sense of trends over time.
[2023 National Security Survey Report | Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet \(DPMC\)](#)

Annex 2 – Funding and reporting

DPMC administers all appropriations within Vote Prime Minister and Cabinet. Appropriation funding for the National Security and Intelligence portfolio sits within the department's Advice and Support Services Multi-Category Appropriation, which also funds other DPMC outputs. The Prime Minister is also responsible for a non-departmental appropriation – Centre of Excellence for Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism, as well as a Permanent Legislative Authority for Remuneration of Commissioners of Intelligence Warrants.

In recent years the Prime Minister has allocated responsibility for cyber security policy from the NSI portfolio to another Minister with relevant portfolio responsibilities. This Minister also assumes responsibility for the Cyber Security appropriation within Vote Prime Minister and Cabinet.

DPMC is responsible for coordinating the annual accountability process, responses for the Governance and Administration Select Committee hearings, and funding proposals.

As part of the Estimates of the Appropriations passed by Parliament, performance measures are attached to funding within your portfolio. This includes annual Ministerial satisfaction surveys which you will be required to complete, although we appreciate feedback at any time.

The table below sets out the time-limited appropriations for national security. These are in addition to the baseline funding allocated within DPMC.

2023/24 \$m	2024/25 \$m	2025/26 \$m	
1.288	-	-	Building Community Trust and Confidence in Response to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into March 2019 Terrorist Attack – Implementation Oversight Advisory Group (Kāpuia)
5.400	-	-	RCOI - System Response to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into March 2019 Terrorist Attack
0.250	0.250	-	RCOI - Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism Strategic Framework
0.300	-	-	RCOI - <i>He Whenua Taurikura</i> Hui on countering terrorism and violent extremism
4.367	-	-	Response to Disinformation (2023/24 amount is carried over from 2022/23)
1.511	1.911	0.883	Countering Foreign Interference - Enhancing infrastructure resilience (2023/24 and 2024/25 include initial establishment funding, ongoing funding from 2025/26 is \$883,000 per annum)

s9(2)(f)(iv)

Annex 3 – Royal Commission recommendations DPMC is leading or contributing to

- 1.** Ensure a minister is given responsibility and accountability to lead and coordinate the counter-terrorism effort.
- 2.** Establish a new national intelligence and security agency that is well-resourced and legislatively mandated to be responsible for strategic intelligence and security leadership functions.
- 3.** Investigate alternative mechanisms to the voluntary nature of the Security and Intelligence Board, including the establishment of an Interdepartmental Executive Board.
- 4.** Develop and implement a public facing counter-terrorism and countering violent extremism (CT and CVE) strategy.
- 6.** Strengthen the role of the ISC.
- 7.** Establish an Advisory Group on CT.
- 8.** Include a summary of advice from the Advisory Group and actions taken in response, when providing advice on the NSIPs and annual threatscape report.
- 9.** Improve intelligence and security information-sharing practices.
- 10.** Direct access agreements.
- 11.** Security clearances and appropriate access to information management systems and facilities.
- 14.** Establish a programme to fund independent NZ-specific research.
- 15.** Create opportunities to improve public understanding on violent extremism and terrorism in NZ, with ongoing public discussions.
- 16.** Establish an annual hui on CT and CVE.
- 17.** Require in legislation publication of the NSIPs and referral to ISC for consideration; publication of an annual threatscape report; and the ISC to receive and consider submissions on the NSIPs and threatscape report.
- 18.** Review all legislation related to the counter-terrorism effort to ensure it is current and enables Public sector agencies to operate effectively, prioritising consideration of the creation of precursor terrorism offences in the Terrorism Suppression Act, the urgent review of the effect of section 19 of the Intelligence and Security Act on target discovery and acceding to and implementing the Budapest Convention.
- 27.** Discuss with whānau, survivors and witnesses what, if any, restorative justice process might be desired, and how they would be designed and resourced.
- 38.** Require all Public sector community engagement to be in accordance with New Zealand's Open Government Partnership commitments
- 43.** Appointment of a Minister to lead and coordinate the response to and implementation of the report's recommendation.
- 44.** Establish an Implementation Oversight Advisory Group.

Annex 4 – Commonly used terms

CSSCC	Cyber Security Strategy Coordination Committee
CTCC	Counter-terrorism Coordination Committee
CT Strategy	New Zealand’s Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism Strategy
ERS.....	Cabinet External Relations and Security Committee
FCM	Five Country Ministerial
FICC.....	Foreign Interference Coordination Committee
HRB	Hazard Risk Board
IGIS.....	Inspector-General of Intelligence and Security
ISA	Intelligence and Security Act 2017
ISC.....	Parliamentary Intelligence and Security Committee
ITEPA.....	International Terrorism (Emergency Powers) Act 1987
Kāpuia	The Ministerial Advisory Group on the Government’s Response to the Royal Commission, to give effect to recommendation 44
LTIB	Long-term Insights Briefing
MESC.....	Major Events Security Committee
MPS	Ministerial policy statement
NAB.....	National Assessments Bureau
NAC	National Assessments Committee
NICC	National Intelligence Coordination Committee
NSB.....	National Security Board (previously known as SIB)
NSG	National Security Group
NSI	National Security and Intelligence
NSIPs.....	National Security Intelligence Priorities
NSPD	National Security Policy Directorate
ODESC	Officials’ Committee for Domestic and External Security Coordination
PCVE	Preventing and Countering Violent Extremism
Royal Commission	Royal Commission of Inquiry into the terrorist attack on Christchurch masjidain on 15 March 2019 (also referred to as RCOI)
RSG	Response Steering Group
RSGG	Risk and System Governance Group
SCMU	Strategic Crisis Management Unit (formerly National Security Systems Directorate)
SIB	Security and Intelligence Board (now known as NSB)