CRIMES AMENDMENT BILL (NO. 2)

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This Bill amends the Crimes Act 1961. There are 4 principal amendments, which relate to sexual conduct with children outside New Zealand, female genital mutilation, theft by a spouse, and money laundering.

Clause 1 relates to the Short Title and commencement. The Bill is to come into force on 1 April 1995.

Clause 2 inserts new sections 144s to 144c into the principal Act relating to sexual offences with children outside New Zealand. The new provisions are aimed at New Zealanders who travel to another country and while there commit certain sexual offences against children, and at persons who arrange, promote, or facilitate such activity.

New section 144s makes it an offence for a New Zealand citizen or a permanent resident of New Zealand to engage in conduct, outside New Zealand, with a child under 16 years of age, where, if that conduct occurred in New Zealand, that conduct would be an offence against certain specified provisions of the principal Act. Those offences are as follows:

(a) Sexual intercourse, or attempted sexual intercourse, with a girl under 12:
(b) Indecency with a girl under 12:
(c) Sexual intercourse with a girl between 12 and 16:
(d) Indecency with a girl between 12 and 16:
(e) Indecent act between a girl and a woman:
(f) Indecency with a boy under 12:
(g) Indecency with a boy between 12 and 16:
(h) Anal intercourse.

The following provisions will apply in respect of the new offences:

(a) The penalty for the offence will be the same as if the offence had been committed in New Zealand;
(b) Where, in respect of the equivalent offence in New Zealand, the principal Act provides that certain circumstances constitute or do not constitute a defence, or that the victim cannot be prosecuted for the offence, or that a prosecution must be commenced within a certain time, the same provision will apply in relation to the overseas offence;
(c) There is a special defence in relation to offences committed in respect of children aged between 12 and 16. In these cases, it will be a defence to

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show that, by reason of the age of the child, the conduct was not unlawful in the place where it was done:

(d) The Attorney-General's consent must be obtained before a prosecution is brought (new section 144b).

New section 144c makes it an offence for a person, in New Zealand, to assist other persons to travel overseas for the purpose of committing an offence against the new section 144a. The new offence covers the following activities:

(a) Making or organising travel arrangements (which includes purchasing or reserving tickets or accommodation) for or on behalf of another person with the intention of facilitating the commission of such an offence by that other person:

(b) Transports another person overseas with the intention of facilitating the commission of such an offence by that other person:

(c) Printing or publishing (by any means) any information that is intended to promote conduct that would be such an offence, or to assist another person to engage in such conduct.

Clause 3 inserts new sections 204a and 204b into the principal Act relating to female genital mutilation.

New section 204a makes it an offence punishable by up to 7 years' imprisonment for any person to perform, or cause to be performed, on any other person, any act involving female genital mutilation. For this purpose, female genital mutilation is defined as the excision, infibulation, or mutilation of the whole or part of the labia majora, labia minora, or clitoris of any person. However, the provision does not apply in respect of any of the following procedures:

(a) Any medical or surgical procedure (including any sexual reassignment procedure) that is performed on any person, for the benefit of that person's physical or mental health, by a medical practitioner:

(b) Any medical or surgical procedure that is performed on any person during or immediately after childbirth, where the procedure is performed, for the benefit of that person's health or the health of the child, by a medical practitioner, a registered midwife, a trainee medical practitioner or trainee midwife, or, in a case of urgency, by some other person.

For the purposes of those exemptions, it is made clear that the fact that a medical or surgical procedure is performed on a person as, or as part of, a cultural, religious, or other custom or practice shall not, by itself, be regarded as being performed for the benefit of that person's physical or mental health.

The following provisions also apply in respect of the offence of female genital mutilation:

(a) It is no defence that the person on whom female genital mutilation is performed consented to the procedure or that the person carrying out the procedure believed that the person consented:

(b) The person on whom the offence is committed may not be charged as a party to the offence.

New section 204b makes it an offence for a person to cause a child under 17 who is a New Zealand citizen or a permanent resident of New Zealand to be taken or sent out of New Zealand, or to make arrangements for the purpose of causing such a child to be sent or taken out of New Zealand, so that female genital mutilation may be performed on that child. It will be a defence if the accused shows that the act charged was done for the purpose of causing a child to leave New Zealand to reside permanently in another country.
Clause 4 repeals section 226 of the principal Act, which relates to theft by a spouse, and substitutes a new section 226. At present, section 226 of the principal Act provides that it is not theft for a husband or wife to convert or otherwise deal with the property of his or her spouse, unless they are living apart. However, anyone who assists a person to do something in relation to the property of that other person’s spouse that would amount to theft if those 2 persons were not married, commits theft. The new section 226 abolishes the existing rule about interspousal theft, and provides that a person may be convicted of theft of another person’s property even though they are married to each other at the time of the theft. Consequential amendments are made to section 259 of the principal Act and to section 11 (3) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975.

Clause 5 inserts a new section 257A into the principal Act relating to money laundering.

New section 257A creates 2 new offences relating to money laundering, as follows:

(a) It will be an offence punishable by up to 7 years’ imprisonment for any person to engage in a money laundering transaction in respect of any property that is the proceeds of a serious offence, where the person knows or believes that all or part of the property is the proceeds of a serious offence:

(b) It will be an offence punishable by up to 5 years’ imprisonment for any person to obtain or have in his or her possession any property (being property that is the proceeds of a serious offence committed by another person)—

(i) With intent to engage in a money laundering transaction in respect of that property; and

(ii) Knowing or believing that all or part of the property is the proceeds of a serious offence.

The following provisions apply in relation to these money laundering offences:

(a) The term “property” means any real or personal property of any description, whether tangible or intangible, and whether in New Zealand or elsewhere; and includes any interest in such property:

(b) The term “serious offence” means any offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 years of more; and includes offences committed overseas:

(c) The term “proceeds” means any property that is derived or realised, directly or indirectly, by any person from the commission of a serious offence:

(d) A money laundering transaction is defined as dealing with any property, or assisting another person to deal with any property, for the purpose of concealing, or enabling another person to conceal, the property. The term “conceal” includes such things as converting property from one form to another, and concealing or disguising the nature, source, location, disposition, or ownership of property. The term “deal with” includes disposing of property, transferring possession of property, and bringing property to New Zealand or removing it from New Zealand:

(e) In a prosecution for an offence of money laundering,—

(i) The prosecution need not prove that the accused knew or believed that the property involved was the proceeds of a particular serious offence or a particular class of serious offence:
(ii) It is no defence that the accused believed that the property was the proceeds of a particular serious offence, when it was the proceeds of another serious offence:

(iii) It is a defence for the accused to prove that he or she was acting in good faith for the purpose of or in connection with the enforcement or intended enforcement of any enactment relating to a serious offence, or of the Proceeds of Crime Act 1991.

Clause 6 inserts a new section 344AA into the principal Act. The new section is consequential on the new provisions relating to moneylaundering, and provides—

(a) That a person may be charged with moneylaundering in relation to the proceeds of a serious offence even though the person who is alleged to have committed that serious offence has not been charged or convicted, or is not amenable to justice:

(b) That a person may be indicted alone in respect of a moneylaundering offence or indicted together with the person who is alleged to have committed the serious offence:

(c) That where several persons have engaged in moneylaundering at different times in relation to the same property, they may be indicted and tried together in respect of their offences.

These provisions are based on equivalent provisions in section 344 of the principal Act in relation to the offence of receiving.

Clause 7 amends section 375A of the principal Act, which provides that while a complainant in a case of a sexual nature is giving evidence, the court may restrict who may be present in the courtroom, and further provides that the court may prohibit the publication of reports of the proceedings. The amendment extends these provisions to proceedings for the offences created by the new section 144A (as inserted by clause 2).

Clause 8 makes amendments to the Evidence Act 1908 consequential on the new section 144A of the Crimes Act 1961 (as inserted by clause 2). The effect of the amendments is to extend the following provisions of the Evidence Act 1908 (which apply to cases of a sexual nature) to cover proceedings for the offences created by that new section:

(a) Section 23A, which excludes evidence or questions about a complainant's sexual history:

(b) Section 23AA, which prohibits the disclosure of the address or occupation of the complainant:

(c) Section 23AB, which provides that corroboration of the complainant's evidence is not required:

(d) Section 23AC, which relates to judicial comment on delay in the making of a complaint:

(e) Sections 23c to 23t, which enact special provisions in relation to the giving of evidence by child complainants, including permitting evidence to be given by videotape, closed circuit television, or behind a screen.

Clause 9 amends the District Courts Act 1947 consequentially on the new sections 144A and 144C of the Crimes Act 1961 (as inserted by clause 2). The effect of the amendment is to put the new offences created by those sections into the "middle band" of offences specified in Schedule 1A to that Act. This means that a High Court Judge will determine whether or not a particular offence is to be tried in the High Court or a District Court.

Clause 10 amends the Summary Proceedings Act 1957 as follows:

(a) Section 185A is amended to include a reference to the offences created by the new section 144A of the Crimes Act 1961 (as inserted by clause 2).
This means that Part VA of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957, which applies special rules relating to the giving of evidence by the complainant at preliminary hearings in cases of a sexual nature, and provides for the prohibition of the publication of details of the case at such hearings, will apply to the new offences:

(b) The First Schedule is amended by including a reference to—

(i) The new offences relating to female genital mutilation created by new sections 204a and 204b of the Crimes Act 1961 (as inserted by clause 3); and

(ii) The new offences of moneylaundering created by new section 257a of the Crimes Act 1961 (as inserted by clause 5).

That Schedule lists those indictable offences that are triable summarily.

Clause 11 amends the Extradition Act 1965 by inserting, in the First Schedule, references to new sections 144a, 144c, 204, 204a, and 257a of the Crimes Act 1961 (as inserted by clauses 2, 3, and 5). The effect of the amendment is that the offences created by those new sections will be treated as extradition offences for the purposes of the Extradition Act 1965, and therefore persons alleged to have committed a like offence overseas will be liable to extradition from New Zealand.

Clause 12 amends section 139(1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1985, which prohibits the publication, in any report or account relating to any proceedings in respect of certain sexual offences, of the name or any identifying particulars of the complainant. The effect of the amendment is to extend that prohibition to the offences created by new section 144a of the Crimes Act 1961 (as inserted by clause 2).
CRIMES AMENDMENT (NO. 2)

A BILL INTITULED

An Act to amend the Crimes Act 1961

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

1. **Short Title and commencement**—(1) This Act may be cited as the Crimes Amendment Act (No. 2) 1994, and shall be read together with and deemed part of the Crimes Act 1961* (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act).

(2) This Act shall come into force on the 1st day of April 1995.

2. **New heading and sections inserted**—The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after section 144, the following heading and sections:

   204a. Sending child overseas for female genital mutilation

   4. Theft by husband or wife

   5. New heading and section inserted

   **Moneylaundering**

   257a. Moneylaundering

   6. Moneylaunderers

   7. Special provisions in cases of sexual nature

   8. Amendments to Evidence Act 1908

   9. Amendment to District Courts Act 1947

   10. Amendments to Summary Proceedings Act 1957

   11. Amendment to Extradition Act 1965

   12. Amendment to Criminal Justice Act 1985

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*R.S. Vol. 1, p. 635


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144A. Sexual conduct with children outside New Zealand—(1) Every one commits an offence who, being a New Zealand citizen or a person ordinarily resident in New Zealand, does, outside New Zealand, any act to or in relation to any child under the age of 16 years if that act would, if done in New Zealand, constitute an offence against any of the following provisions of this Act:

(a) Section 132 (1) (sexual intercourse with girl under 12);
(b) Section 132 (2) (attempted sexual intercourse with girl under 12);
(c) Section 133 (indecent act with girl under 12);
(d) Section 134 (1) (sexual intercourse with girl between 12 and 16);
(e) Section 134 (2) (indecent act with girl between 12 and 16);
(f) Section 139 (indecent act between girl and woman);
(g) Section 140 (indecent with boy under 12);
(h) Section 14OA (indecent with boy between 12 and 16);
(i) Section 142 (anal intercourse).

(2) Every one who commits an offence against this section in respect of any provision specified in subsection (1) of this section is liable to the same penalty to which he or she would have been liable had he or she been convicted of an offence against that provision.

(3) Where, in respect of any provision specified in subsection (1) of this section (in this subsection referred to as the specified provision), any provision of this Act specifies—

(a) Circumstances that constitute a defence to a charge under the specified provision; or
(b) Circumstances that do not constitute a defence to a charge under the specified provision; or
(c) Circumstances in which the person upon or with whom an offence against the specified provision is committed may not be charged with an offence against the specified provision; or
(d) Any time limit on the commencement of proceedings for an offence against the specified provision,—that provision shall apply in respect of the commencement of proceedings for an offence against this section in respect of the specified provision and in respect of any charge under this section in respect of the specified provision.

(4) Without limiting subsection (3) of this section, but subject to subsection (5) of this section, it is a defence to a charge under this section if the person charged proves that, by reason of the
age of the child upon or with whom the act was committed, the
act charged was not, at the time of its commission, an offence
under the law of the place where the act was done.

"(5) Nothing in subsection (4) of this section applies where the
child upon or with whom the act was committed was under the
age of 12 years when the act was done.

"144B. Consent of Attorney-General required—(1) No
information shall be laid for an offence against section 144A of
this Act except with the consent of the Attorney-General.

"(2) A person who is alleged to have committed such an
offence may be arrested, or a warrant for the arrest of the
person may be issued and executed, and any such person may
be remanded in custody or on bail, notwithstanding that the
consent of the Attorney-General to the laying of an information
for the offence has not been obtained, but no further or other
proceedings shall be taken until that consent has been obtained.

"(3) The Attorney-General may, before deciding whether or
not to give his or her consent under subsection (1) of this section,
make such inquiries as he or she thinks fit.

"144c. Organising or promoting child sex tours—
(1) Every one is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding
7 years who—

"(a) Makes or organises any travel arrangements for or on
behalf of any other person with the intention of
facilitating the commission by that other person of
an offence against section 144A of this Act, whether or
not such an offence is actually committed by that
other person; or

"(b) Transports any other person to a place outside New
Zealand with the intention of facilitating the
commission by that other person of an offence
against section 144A of this Act, whether or not such
an offence is actually committed by that other
person; or

"(c) Prints or publishes any information that is intended to
promote conduct that would constitute an offence
against section 144A of this Act, or to assist any other
person to engage in such conduct.

"(2) For the purposes of this section,—

"(a) The making or organising of travel arrangements
includes, but is not limited to,—

"(i) The purchase or reservation of tickets for
travel to a country outside New Zealand:
“(ii) The purchase or reservation of accommodation in a country outside New Zealand:
“(b) The publication of information means publication of information by any means, whether by written, electronic, or other form of communication.”

8. New heading and sections inserted—The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after section 204, the following heading and sections:

“Female Genital Mutilation

204A. Female genital mutilation—(1) For the purposes of this section,—

‘Female genital mutilation’ means the excision, infibulation, or mutilation of the whole or part of the labia majora, labia minora, or clitoris of any person:
‘Registered midwife’ means a person who is registered as a midwife under the Nurses Act 1977:
‘Sexual reassignment procedure’ means any surgical procedure that is performed for the purposes of altering (whether wholly or partly) the genital appearance of a person to the genital appearance of a person of the opposite sex:
‘Trainee health professional’ means any person who is receiving training or gaining experience under the supervision of—
“(a) A medical practitioner for the purpose of gaining registration as a medical practitioner; or
“(b) A registered midwife for the purpose of gaining registration as a registered midwife.

(2) Subject to subsection (3) of this section, every one is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who performs, or causes to be performed, on any other person, any act involving female genital mutilation.

(3) Nothing in subsection (2) of this section applies in respect of—

(a) Any medical or surgical procedure (including a sexual reassignment procedure) that is performed on any person—
“(i) For the benefit of that person’s physical or mental health; and
“(ii) By a medical practitioner:

(b) Any medical or surgical procedure that is performed on any person—
“(i) While that person is in labour or immediately after that person gives birth; and
“(ii) For the benefit of that person’s health or the health of the child; and
“(iii) By a medical practitioner or a registered midwife or a trainee health professional, or by any other person in any case where the case is urgent and no medical practitioner or registered midwife or trainee health professional is available.

“(4) For the purposes of subsection (3) of this section, the fact that a medical or surgical procedure is performed on a person as, or as part of, a cultural, religious, or other custom or practice shall not, by itself, be regarded as being performed for the benefit of that person’s physical or mental health.

“(5) Nothing in subsection (3) of this section limits or affects any enactment or rule of law relating to consent to any medical or surgical procedure or treatment.

“(6) It is no defence to a charge under this section that the person on whom the act involving female genital mutilation was performed consented to that act, or that the person charged believed that such consent had been given.

“(7) No person shall be charged as a party to an offence committed upon her against this section.

“204B. Sending child overseas for female genital mutilation—(1) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, every one is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who, with intent that there be done, outside New Zealand, to or in relation to any child under the age of 17 years (being a child who is a New Zealand citizen or is ordinarily resident in New Zealand), any act which, if done in New Zealand, would constitute an offence against section 204A of this Act,—

“(a) Causes that child to be sent or taken out of New Zealand; or

“(b) Makes any arrangements for the purposes of causing that child to be sent or taken out of New Zealand.

“(2) It is a defence to a charge under this section if the person charged proves that the act charged was done for the purpose of causing a child to be sent or taken out of New Zealand to reside permanently in another country.”

4. Theft by husband or wife—(1) The principal Act is hereby amended by repealing section 226, and substituting the following section:
“226. A person may be convicted of theft of another person’s property notwithstanding that those persons were married to each other at the time of the theft.”

(2) Section 259 of the principal Act is hereby consequentially repealed.

(3) Section 11 (3) of the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975 is hereby consequentially amended by omitting the expression “259,”.

5. New heading and section inserted—The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, after section 257, the following heading and section:

“Moneylaundering

“257A. Moneylaundering—(1) For the purposes of this section,—

‘Conceal’, in relation to property, means to conceal or disguise the property; and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes—

(a) To convert the property from one form to another;

(b) To conceal or disguise the nature, source, location, disposition, or ownership of the property or of any interest in the property:

‘Deal with’, in relation to property, means to deal with the property in any manner and by any means; and, without limiting the generality of the foregoing, includes—

(a) To dispose of the property, whether by way of sale, purchase, gift, or otherwise:

(b) To transfer possession of the property:

(c) To bring the property into New Zealand:

(d) To remove the property from New Zealand:

‘Interest’, in relation to property, means—

(a) A legal or equitable estate or interest in the property; or

(b) A right, power, or privilege in connection with the property:

‘Proceeds’, in relation to a serious offence, means any property that is derived or realised, directly or indirectly, by any person from the commission of the offence:

‘Property’ means real or personal property of any description, whether situated in New Zealand or elsewhere and whether tangible or intangible; and
includes an interest in any such real or personal property:

" 'Serious offence' means an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 years or more; and includes any act, wherever committed, which if committed in New Zealand would constitute an offence punishable by imprisonment for a term of 5 years or more.

"(2) Subject to subsection (6) of this section, every one is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 7 years who, in respect of any property that is the proceeds of a serious offence, engages in a moneylaundering transaction, knowing or believing that all or part of the property is the proceeds of a serious offence.

"(3) Subject to subsection (6) of this section, every one is liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years who obtains or has in his or her possession any property (being property that is the proceeds of a serious offence committed by another person)—

"(a) With intent to engage in a moneylaundering transaction in respect of that property; and

"(b) Knowing or believing that all or part of the property is the proceeds of a serious offence.

"(4) For the purposes of this section, a person engages in a moneylaundering transaction if that person—

"(a) Deals with any property; or

"(b) Assists any other person, whether directly or indirectly, to deal with any property—

for the purpose of—

"(c) Concealing that property; or

"(d) Enabling another person to conceal that property.

"(5) In any prosecution for an offence against subsection (2) or subsection (3) of this section,—

"(a) It shall not be necessary for the prosecution to prove that the accused knew or believed that the property was the proceeds of a particular serious offence or a particular class of serious offence:

"(b) It is no defence that the accused believed any property to be the proceeds of a particular serious offence, when in fact the property was the proceeds of another serious offence.

"(6) It is a defence to a charge under this section if the person charged proves that the act to which the charge relates was done by that person, in good faith, for the purpose of or in connection with—
(a) The enforcement or intended enforcement of this section or any other provision of this Act or any enactment relating to a serious offence; or

(b) The enforcement or intended enforcement of the Proceeds of Crime Act 1991.

(7) Nothing in this section limits or restricts the operation of any other provision of this Act or any other enactment.

6. Moneylaunderers—The principal Act is hereby amended by inserting, immediately after section 344, the following section:

344AA. (1) Every one charged with an offence (in this section referred to as a ‘moneylaundering offence’) against subsection (2) or subsection (3) of section 257A of this Act (which relates to moneylaundering) in respect of any property that is the proceeds of a serious offence—

(a) May be indicted whether or not the person who committed that serious offence has been indicted or convicted or is amenable to justice; and

(b) Either—

(i) May be indicted alone in respect of that moneylaundering offence; or

(ii) May be charged jointly with that other person in one indictment in which each is charged in a separate count with the respective offence alleged to have been committed by that person, in which case those persons may be tried together.

(2) Where any property is the proceeds of a serious offence, any number of persons who are alleged to have committed, at different times, a moneylaundering offence in respect of that property, or any part or parts of that property,—

(a) May be charged jointly in one indictment in which each is charged in a separate count with the respective offence alleged to have been committed by that person; and

(b) May be tried together.

(3) For the purposes of this section, the terms ‘proceeds’, ‘property’, and ‘serious offence’ have the same meaning as they have in section 257A of this Act.

7. Special provisions in cases of sexual nature—

(1) Section 375A of the principal Act (as inserted by section 5 of the Crimes Amendment Act (No. 3) 1985) is hereby amended by inserting in subsection (1) (as substituted by section 2 (1) of
8. Amendments to Evidence Act 1908—(1) Section 23A (1) of the Evidence Act 1908 (as substituted by section 2 (1) of the Evidence Amendment Act 1989) is hereby amended by inserting, after paragraph (a), the following paragraph:

“(aa) Any offence against section 144A of the Crimes Act 1961; or”.

(2) Section 23A (1) of the Evidence Act 1908 (as so substituted) is hereby amended by inserting in paragraph (c), after the expression “paragraph (a) or”, the expression “paragraph (aa) or”.

(3) Section 23AB of the Evidence Act 1908 (as inserted by section 3 of the Evidence Amendment Act (No. 2) 1985) is hereby amended by omitting the expression “144”, and substituting the expression “144A”.

(4) Section 23Ac of the Evidence Act 1908 (as so inserted) is hereby amended by omitting the expression “144”, and substituting the expression “144A”.

(5) Section 23c of the Evidence Act 1908 (as inserted by section 3 of the Evidence Amendment Act 1989) is hereby amended by inserting, after paragraph (a) (i), the following subparagraph:

“(ia) Any offence against section 144A of the Crimes Act 1961; or”.

(6) Section 23c of the Evidence Act 1908 (as so inserted) is hereby amended by inserting in paragraph (a) (iii), after the expression “subparagraph (i) or”, the expression “subparagraph (ia) or”.

9. Amendment to District Courts Act 1947—Schedule 1A to the District Courts Act 1947 (as inserted by section 20 of the District Courts Amendment Act 1991) is hereby amended by inserting in Part II, in their appropriate numerical order, the following items:

"144A . . . Sexual conduct with children outside New Zealand
144C . . . Organising or promoting child sex tours".

10. Amendments to Summary Proceedings Act 1957—

(1) Section 185A of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957 (as
substituted by section 4 of the Summary Proceedings Amendment Act (No. 2) 1989) is hereby amended by inserting, after paragraph (a), the following paragraph:

"(aa) Any offence against section 144A of the Crimes Act 1961:"

(2) Section 185A of the Summary Proceedings Act 1957 (as so substituted) is hereby amended by inserting in paragraph (c), after the expression "paragraph (a) or", the expression "paragraph (aa) or".

(3) Part I of the First Schedule to the Summary Proceedings Act 1957 is hereby amended by inserting, in their appropriate numerical order, the following items:

"204A Female genital mutilation
"204B Sending child overseas for female genital mutilation
"257A Moneylaundering"

11. Amendment to Extradition Act 1965—Part I of the First Schedule to the Extradition Act 1965 is hereby amended by inserting, in their appropriate numerical order, the following items:

"144A Sexual conduct with children outside New Zealand
"144C Organising or promoting child sex tours
"204A Female genital mutilation
"204B Sending child overseas for female genital mutilation
"257A Moneylaundering"

12. Amendment to Criminal Justice Act 1985— Section 139 (1) of the Criminal Justice Act 1985 is hereby amended by inserting, after the expression "Crimes Act 1961,"", the expression "or in respect of an offence against section 144A of that Act,".