

Annex to Regulatory Impact Statement: Extending automatic name suppression for complainants where crimes are of a sexual nature

Purpose of Document	
Decision sought:	This analysis informs Cabinet decisions to give victims of all criminal offences of a sexual nature, including intimate visual recording offences, automatic name suppression.
Advising agencies:	Ministry of Justice
Proposing Ministers:	Minister of Justice
Date finalised:	9 October 2024
Background	
<p>This Annex proposes adding a name suppression proposal to the Victims of Sexual Violence (Strengthening Legal Protections) Legislation Bill (the Bill), intended to strengthen the legal protections afforded to victims of sexual violence.</p> <p>It is an Annex to the Regulatory Impact Statement: <i>Changing name suppression settings in sexual violence cases (the primary RIS)</i>, which was prepared to support Cabinet decisions on another additional proposal to the Bill (the first proposal). Information from the primary RIS is mentioned in this Annex, but the proposals are separate. The first proposal is not analysed in this Annex.</p> <p><i>We identified other, related issues, during policy work on the first proposal</i></p> <p>During policy work on the first proposal, we identified some inconsistencies in the name suppression settings for criminal offences of a sexual nature across legislation. This included inconsistencies in complainant name suppression settings in the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 (the CPA) for sexual offences specified in the Crimes Act 1961 and intimate visual recording offences. This inconsistency means some victims could be identified without their knowledge or agreement.</p> <p>In August 2024, Stuff reported on a case involving a man charged with filming more than 20 women and children, including in their homes and bathrooms.¹ One victim said it took three weeks for a name suppression application to be filed on behalf of complainants.</p> <p>In September 2024, Dr Kim McGregor, the Chief Victims Advisor, wrote to the Minister of Justice about this case and the wider issue. She advised the lack of automatic name</p>	

¹ Stuff Limited. August 2024. *'Privacy ripped away': Secret bathroom recording survivor feared being identified.* <https://www.stuff.co.nz/nz-news/350369163/privacy-ripped-away-secret-bathroom-recording-survivor-feared-being-identified>; New Zealand Police. July 2024. *Police lay serious charges over unlawful recordings.* <https://www.police.govt.nz/news/release/police-lay-serious-charges-over-unlawful-recordings?ref=/news&search=&cmin=&cmax=>

suppression for victims of intimate visual recording offences causes shock and distress to victims, who then have to act quickly and take extra steps to secure name suppression.

Dr McGregor pointed out victims “struggle with ongoing fears about being identified to the public. They do not know how far their personal images have been shared across the internet, nor when these images may appear in their lives to embarrass them.”

Kathryn McPhillips, the Chief Executive Director of Auckland Sexual Abuse Help, is reported in the Stuff article as stating “with intimate images, it is such a violation already, it’s an exposure, and for your name to be added to that – it aggravates the original harm that’s been done.”

Independent victims advocate, Ruth Money also called for an immediate update to the law.

The proposal is to extend automatic name suppression for complainants

This annex supports Cabinet’s consideration of a proposal to extend automatic name suppression to all complainants in cases involving offences of a sexual nature, including intimate visual recording offences.

Constraints on analysis of this proposal

This issue has arisen while the Bill is before the Justice Committee. The Minister of Justice intends to address the issue efficiently by incorporating the proposal into the Bill. The Justice Committee is due to report the Bill back by 19 December. Within this context, this analysis has been constrained by:

- **Narrow scope:** the scope of feasible options has been limited to legislative options that align with the purpose of the current Bill. That is, to reduce the harms experienced by victims of sexual violence participating in court proceedings.
- **Lack of time:** there was limited time to undertake policy analysis and develop the options in the paper.
- **Limited consultation:** the tight timeframe meant there was limited opportunity for consultation. As part of our ongoing stewardship of sexual violence settings in the criminal law, stakeholders regularly raise issues. However, consultation with stakeholders on this issue has been limited. We briefly tested the proposal with the Chief Victims Advisor, and have seen advice from them on the issue and proposal. We have also consulted on this proposal with Crown Law and the Privacy Commissioner’s office.
- **Limited data:** a lack of time and resources for gathering evidence has limited our understanding of the true scope of the problem.

A longer timeframe could have allowed for greater consultation on the proposal. This might have surfaced alternative approaches, additional impacts, and operational challenges.

The Minister of Justice intends to invite the Justice Committee to re-open for public submissions on the proposal, which will provide an opportunity for broader public input and to test the workability of this proposal (and the first proposal). Public consultation will help to identify any unintended consequences or risks that we have not been able to identify because of the constraints to this analysis.

Responsible Manager

Rajesh Chhana
Deputy Secretary Policy, Policy Group
Ministry of Justice



7 October 2024

Quality Assurance (completed by QA panel)

Reviewing Agency: Ministry of Justice

<p>Panel Assessment & Comment:</p>	<p>The Ministry of Justice’s Regulatory Impact Assessment quality assurance panel has reviewed the Annex to Regulatory Impact Statement: <i>Extending automatic name suppression for complainants in offences of a sexual nature</i> prepared by the Ministry of Justice and considers that the information and analysis summarised in the Annex partially meets the quality assurance criteria.</p> <p>Gathering evidence to support the problem definition and analysis of the options has been constrained by the timeframe for progressing the Victims of Sexual Violence (Strengthening Legal Protections) Legislation Bill. This has also led to limited opportunities for consultation. The Panel supports the intention of the Minister of Justice to invite the Justice Committee to re-open for public submissions on the proposal.</p>
--	--

Section 1: Diagnosing the policy problem

What is the context for the policy problem?

Sexual violence victims can experience further harm through the criminal justice system

1. Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the primary RIS set out that available evidence indicates when victims of sexual violence engage with the criminal justice system, it can exacerbate the effects of the initial trauma caused by offending, and impact their psychological recovery.

Rates of sexual violence are high, but reporting and conviction rates are low

2. Paragraphs 3 to 7 of the primary RIS discuss the prevalence of sexual violence in New Zealand, including harms and under-reporting. In 2024, courts data shows 39% of sexual offence charges resulted in convictions.²
3. Reporting, apprehension, and conviction rates for sexual offences are low. Corrections data³ shows of 3,102 male sexual offenders released from prison between July 2011 and June 2019, within five years of release:
 - 33% were reconvicted and 21% were re-imprisoned.
4. Recidivism rates were higher for sex offenders who had committed crimes against adult victims (1,249). Of these:
 - 41% were reconvicted and 29% were re-imprisoned.

Specific intimate visual recording offences were introduced in 2006

5. Under the law, intimate visual recordings include recordings of:
 - a person in a place where they would reasonably expect privacy when they are naked or engaged in intimate sexual activity, or
 - naked or undergarment-clad genitals, buttocks or breasts (“up-skirting”).
6. Offences involving intimate visual recordings are contained in the Crimes Act 1961 and the Harmful Digital Communications Act 2015.
7. The Crimes Act prohibits activities involving intimate visual recordings, where the recording was made without the knowledge or consent of the recorded person. The offences are set out in sections 206H – J and cover making, possessing, or dealing in intimate visual recordings.
8. The maximum penalties for these offences range from 1 to 3 years’ imprisonment. The offences were introduced following technological advances that made existing offences inadequate.

² Ministry of Justice. 2024. *New Zealand Crime and Victims Survey Cycle 6*. Wellington: Ministry of Justice.

³ Department of Corrections. 2024. Reoffending rates are based on offending committed within a 60-month window from release date, with a three-month grace period to allow for any charges laid in the latter months to progress through the courts.

9. When introducing the offences, then Minister of Justice, Hon Phil Goff, said:

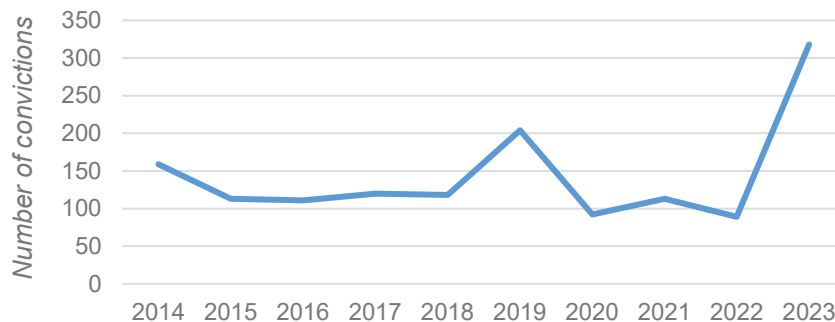
I have to say that the problem is getting worse. The old offence of peeping and peering has been aggravated by the advent of new technology. Miniature cameras, mobile phone cameras, and other devices have been used to visually record women and children in circumstances of undress or intimacy without their knowledge or approval. The internet facilitates the transfer of those pictures around the country and, indeed, around the world.⁴

10. The Harmful Digital Communications Act prohibits the posting of an intimate visual recording without a person’s consent (section 22A). This might arise where the recorded person consented to the original recording being made, but does not consent to the recording being posted. The maximum penalty for this offence is 2 years’ imprisonment. This offence aims to prevent and mitigate the harms caused by the non-consensual publication of intimate visual images, which involves breach of trust and confidence and invasion of privacy.⁵

Data suggests an increase in intimate visual recordings and victims

11. Court data shows that relevant convictions have increased over the last ten years, meaning a greater number of victims. We assume this is a result of an increase in offending, reporting, and police action against this behaviour. Easy access to professional spyware equipment online may be contributing to this trend.

Graph 1: Convictions for intimate visual recording offences, 2014–2023⁶



12. The majority of these convictions (299 of 318 convictions in 2023) were for making an intimate visual recording (section 216H of the Crimes Act).

13. Intimate visual recordings vary widely, and it can be difficult to identify and contact victims. For this reason, we cannot quantify the number of victims or applications filed by complainants of these offences seeking suppression of their identity.

Complainants of specified sexual offences have automatic name suppression

14. Paragraphs 8 to 12 of the primary RIS provide a summary of name suppression laws in New Zealand, and the various interests they seek to balance. Within that broader

⁴ (5 May 2005) 625 NZPD 20321 (Crimes (Intimate Covert Filming) Amendment Bill — First Reading, Hon Phil Goff).

⁵ (29 July 2020) 748 NZPD (Harmful Digital Communications (Unauthorised Posting of Intimate Visual Recording) Amendment Bill — First Reading, Louisa Wall.

⁶ Ministry of Justice data.

context, there are specific protections in the CPA for complainants of specified sexual offences.

15. Section 203 of the CPA provides automatic suppression to protect complainants of specified sexual offences. Suppression prohibits publication of the name, address, and occupation of the complainant (for brevity, this is referred to as “name suppression”). The specified sexual cases include sections 128 to 142A and 144A of the Crimes Act (these are listed in **Appendix A**).
16. Under section 203, complainants with name suppression can apply to have it lifted, enabling them to speak about their experiences. The Bill provides for a clearer and streamlined process to be set out in the Criminal Procedure Rules 2012.

Complainants of other offences can apply to the court for name suppression

17. For offences not specified in section 203, complainants can apply to the court under section 202 of the CPA. Section 202 gives the court discretion to make a complainant name suppression if satisfied that one of six circumstances is likely to be met. This includes where the publication would cause undue hardship to the complainants, endanger their safety, or prejudice fair trial rights.

The Government’s response to support victims of sexual violence

18. As set out in paragraphs 20 to 22 of the primary RIS, the Government has a range of targets to deliver on over the next six years, including a goal of 20,000 fewer victims of assault, robbery, and sexual assault by 2029.⁷ Due to time constraints, we have not analysed the extent to which this proposal might contribute to this target.
19. The Bill is part of the response. Paragraphs 23 to 26 of the primary RIS summarise the Bill in more detail.

The policy problem or opportunity: current settings can be distressing for victims of other offences of a sexual nature

20. Complainant name suppression settings for victims of sexual offences are inconsistent. Some complainants are given automatic name suppression, while others must apply to the court for name suppression (non-exhaustive list in **Appendix B**). This means some complainants could be identified without their knowledge or agreement.
21. We are not aware of any strong policy rationale as to why complainants of intimate visual recording offences were not specified to benefit from automatic complainant name suppression. This appears to be an oversight. With the steep rise in intimate visual recordings and related victimisation, it is likely that this gap is attracting more attention.
22. The absence of automatic name suppression can cause complainants distress and further harm. Some do not want to be named in public in connection with the offending behaviour they have experienced, and having their name publicised can mean they are forced to re-live their experience. For victims of intimate visual recording offences,

⁷ New Zealand Government (2024), *Government Targets*. Available at: <https://www.dPMC.govt.nz/our-programmes/government-targets>.

there may be a particular concern about their name being revealed because intimate images of them may be available online.

What objectives are sought in relation to the policy problem?

23. The overarching objective is to extend name suppression protections to more victims of sexual violence to reduce the harm caused when they are identified without their knowledge or agreement. This is intended to improve the experience of victims in the criminal justice system, which may positively impact on reporting, apprehension and conviction rates for these offences.
24. This Annex will assess the proposal against criteria to ensure it meets **two objectives**:
 - (A) to protect victims of sexual violence, and
 - (B) to hold people to account and prevent future offending.

Section 2: Deciding upon an option to address the policy problem

What criteria will be used to compare options to the status quo?

25. The criteria fall out of the objectives identified in the previous section:
 - (1) **Further protect victims:** the extent to which a proposal reduces the risk of harm and secondary victimisation for victims of sexual violence, and upholds the victim's mana, and
 - (2) **Hold people to account and prevent future offending:** the extent to which the proposal ensures those convicted of sexual crimes are held to account and prevented from further offending.
26. Options are assessed and compared on the basis of how likely they are to meet the criteria.
27. Criterion (1) relates to objective (A). This criterion is well-placed to balance the range of implications for victims across the different options, and test whether they meet objective (A), and align with the purpose of the current Bill.
28. Criterion (2) relates to objective (B). This criterion recognises that a victim's experience of the criminal justice system is linked to holding people to account, and preventing future offending. This is on the basis that improving victim experience can incentivise reporting of offences and that increased reporting can lead to increased rates of conviction.

What options are being considered?

29. We have considered three options to test against the criteria:
 - Option 1 – status quo
 - Option 2 – extend automatic name suppression to complainants of intimate visual recording offences
 - Option 3 – extend automatic name suppression to complainants of offences against a person of a sexual nature

Option 1 – status quo

30. Without intervention, the law will continue to apply inconsistently and the settings will continue to cause some complainants distress and further harm – some victims could be identified without their knowledge or agreement. For example, complainants of intimate visual recording offences will continue to need to apply to the court for an order to suppress their identity.
31. The status quo **helps to meet criteria A**. It benefits complainants who will continue to be given automatic name suppression. Other complainants will not have automatic name suppression, and may be harmed.
32. The status quo **does not meet criteria B** as it is unlikely to change the rates of reporting, conviction and recidivism, or to the experience of complainants who engage in the criminal justice system.

Option 2 – extend automatic name suppression to complainants of intimate visual recording offences

33. Under option 2, the list of specified offences giving rise to automatic name suppression in section 203 of the CPA would be extended so that automatic name suppression also applies to complainants of intimate visual recording offences (offences in the Crimes Act and Harmful Digital Communications Act).
34. Option 2 **helps to meet criteria A**. Compared to the status quo, it benefits more complainants, who will be given automatic name suppression. This will lessen the burden on those complainants who are now given automatic name suppression but who otherwise would have needed to apply for it.
35. Option 2 will protect complainants from the harm they might experience when they are identified in connection with intimate visual recording offences (including in connection with images of an intimate nature which may be publicly available). Option 2 will better respect the privacy of complainants' who benefit, and is likely to reduce distress, embarrassment, and other psychological harms they may experience.
36. However, there will continue to be some complainants of offences of a sexual nature, who must apply for name suppression. This means some victims could be identified without their knowledge or agreement, and could be harmed as a result.
37. Option 2 **helps to meet criteria B**. It is likely to improve the experience of some complainants in the criminal justice system, which may positively impact the rate of reporting and conviction.

Option 3 – extend automatic name suppression to complainants of offences against a person of a sexual nature

38. Under option 3, section 203 of the CPA would be amended so that all complainants of offences against a person of a sexual nature are given automatic name suppression. The scope of "offence against a person of a sexual nature" is derived from the "sexual case" definition at section 4 of the Evidence Act 2006.⁸

⁸ In section 4 of the Evidence Act 2006 the meaning of sexual case includes, "a criminal proceeding in which a person is charged with, or is waiting to be sentenced or otherwise dealt with for,— (i) an offence against any of

- 39. Option 3 **best meets criteria A**. All complainants of offences against a person of a sexual nature are given automatic name suppression. This will lessen the burden on those who want name suppression, and means that they will not be identified without their knowledge or agreement.
- 40. If complainants want to speak out about their experiences and be identified, they will apply to the court to lift their automatic name suppression. We recognise that, for complainants who currently are not given automatic name suppression, this will be an additional burden.
- 41. By reducing the complainants who could be identified without their knowledge or consent, this option will reduce the amount of harm they experience. This option best respects the privacy of complainants, and is likely to reduce distress, embarrassment, and other psychological harms.
- 42. Option 3 **best meets criteria B**. It will most likely improve complainants' experience of the criminal justice system. In turn, this is most likely to incentivise victims to report offending and to have an impact on ensuring perpetrators are held to account and prevented from further offending.

How do the options compare?

	Option 1 - status quo	Option 2 - extend automatic name suppression to complaint of intimate visual recording offences	Option 3 - extend automatic name suppression to complainants of offences against a person of a sexual nature
Further protect victims	0	+	++
Holds people to account and prevents future offending	0	+	++
Overall assessment	0	+	++

Key: 0 about the same as the status quo + better than the status quo ++ much better than the status quo

the provisions of sections 128 to 142A or section 144A of the Crimes Act 1961; or (ii) any other offence against a person of a sexual nature." Whether a case is a "sexual case" is determined by the trial judge and is relevant because it bears on whether evidence of sexual experience or reputation is admissible in evidence.

What option is likely to best address the problem, meet the policy objectives, and deliver the highest net benefits?

43. Option 3 is the preferred option. All complainants of offences against a person of a sexual nature will be given name suppression automatically – they will not need to apply.
44. Compared with both the status quo and option 2, option 3 provides the most protection for complainants, as it will reduce the number identified without their knowledge or agreement. If the complainant wishes to speak publicly about their experiences, they can apply for the court to lift their automatic name suppression.
45. Compared with both the status quo and option 2, option 3 is most likely to lead to an increase in reporting, convictions and a reduction in reoffending. This is on the basis that it is most likely to improve the experience of victims in the criminal justice system and incentivise reporting.
46. Option 3 most closely aligns with the purpose of the Sexual Violence Bill – to strengthen the legislative safeguards and to enhance protection for victims of sexual violence as they participate in court processes

What are the marginal costs and benefits of the option?

Complainants

47. Under option 3, complainants in cases involving offences of a sexual nature will be better protected from being identified without their knowledge or agreement. Option 3:
 - will lessen the burden on complainants who want name suppression, and in aggregate, may reduce applications for orders to suppress their identity. This change will better respects complainants' privacy, and is likely to reduce distress, embarrassment, and other psychological harms.
 - may incentivise more victims to report sexual offending. If this happens, reporting rates, and possibly conviction rates, are likely to increase.
 - may have timeliness benefits, by saving victims applying for name suppression on a case-by-case basis.
48. Using the phrase “offence against a person of a sexual nature” future-proofs section 203, limiting the need for future amendments when new sexual offences are created.
49. However, we also recognise that option 3:
 - will increase the burden on complainants who do not want name suppression (and impact on court timeliness in these cases). We note that the amendments in the Sexual Violence Bill will mitigate this as they are intended to streamline the process.
 - may lead to some complainants feeling aggrieved, disempowered, and further traumatised by the new settings if they do not want name suppression and the court does not lift automatic name suppression despite their application.
 - may lead to initial uncertainty and delays for complainants, as they may not be immediately sure whether what they experienced falls into the category of “offence against a person of a sexual nature” and, therefore, gives them

automatic name suppression. This uncertainty is likely only prior to the case going to trial.

50. We also recognise that, by affecting complainants' ability to speak out about their experiences, option 3 will limit freedom of expression, protected by section 14 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (**NZBORA**).
51. The Government is committed to reducing the harms experienced by victims of sexual violence participating in court proceedings, and seeks to ensure the court processes are aligned with victims' needs, while preserving the fairness and integrity of the court system. The overall objective of this change is to extend name suppression protections to more victims to reduce the harm caused when they are identified without knowledge or agreement.
52. By extending automatic name suppression to more complainants, option 3 reduces the number identified publicly without knowledge that this could occur, or without them applying to lift name suppression so that this could happen. We consider there is a rational connection between limiting free speech and the objective.
53. A less extensive limit on free speech would mean not all complainants of offences of a sexual nature would have the same access to name suppression, and some of them may be harmed as a result. Complainants will have the option to apply to lift their name suppression. Although applications may not be granted, which will prevent the victim from speaking openly about their experiences, we consider the limitation on the right is proportionate to the objective.
54. Overall, we consider there will be medium impact on complainants.

The public, including the media

55. Option 3:
 - will impact the media reporting on affected cases before the court, as the details that can be reported on will change
 - may lead to initial uncertainty and delays for reporting in individual cases – journalists may not be immediately sure whether the case they are reporting on is “an offence against a person of a sexual nature”. This may result in a chilling effect – under-reporting of cases by the media who fear breaching name suppression laws. However, we consider the uncertainty is only likely only in court hearings prior to the case going to trial.
 - will impact the information to which the public have access.
56. By impacting on what a journalist can report on, and the information the public can consume, option 3 will limit freedom of expression. For the reasons set out above, we consider the limit is reasonably justified. We also note that option 3 does not stop journalists from reporting on cases. Rather, it affects some of the details about the case that they can include in their articles.
57. Overall, we consider the impact on journalists will be low.

Defendants

58. We do not consider there will be an impact on defendants, as this proposal does not affect when defendants can apply for name suppression and the test that the court applies to make those determinations.

59. However, we recognise that name suppression is a complex area of law by nature and multifaceted in the parties it affects in criminal proceedings. We also note that the first proposal will affect defendant name suppression. In the time available, we have not been able to assess the impact of this proposal on the first proposal, and vice versa.

Court staff, lawyers and judges

60. There is no data available on the number of applications filed by complainants who are currently seeking suppression of their identity, who would be affected by this change. Therefore, we are unable to assess how many fewer applications there will be if option 3 is implemented. We are also unable to suggest how many additional applications may be filed by complainants wanting to lift their automatic name suppression.
61. Our best assessment is that, because one application is replacing another, there will be a negligible impact on court staff, lawyers, and judges.

Section 3: Delivering an option

How will new arrangements be implemented?

62. If progressed, implementation of this proposal would be part of the implementation measures for the current Sexual Violence Bill. Transitional arrangements will provide that the new provisions apply only to proceedings for which charges have been filed after commencement.
63. Our Court's operational group will be responsible for the Case Management System (CMS). The current CMS will need to be upgraded to include a "flag" or alert for court and call-centre staff, so that if the public or media inquire about a sexual violence file, the system will automatically show that victim information is under name suppression. This upgrade may be covered by baseline funding, although this would be confirmed at a later stage.
64. We will also be responsible for updating court staff guidance, media guidelines, the Victims Information website, NGOs, and specialist service-providers. We will work with the Institute of Judicial Studies to ensure bench book updates. We anticipate this can be covered by baseline funding.

How will the new arrangements be monitored, evaluated, and reviewed?

65. A monitoring plan will be developed as part of implementation planning. Business as usual data collation and assessment processes will support implementation monitoring.

Appendix A: List of offences specified in section 203 of the Criminal Procedure Act 2011 – complainants given automatic name suppression

Section of the Crimes Act 1961	Offence
128B	Sexual violation by rape
128B	Sexual violation by unlawful sexual connection
129B(1)	Attempted sexual violation
129B(2)	Assault with intent to commit sexual violation
129A(1)	Sexual connection with knowledge of consent induced by threat
129A(2)	Indecent act on another with knowledge of consent induced by threat
130(2)	Incest
131(1)	Sexual connection with a dependent family member under 18
131(2)	Attempted sexual connection with a dependent family member under 18
131(3)	Indecent act on a dependent family member under 18
131AB	Grooming for sexual conduct with young person
131B	Meeting young person following sexual grooming
132(1)	Sexual connection with child under 12
132(2)	Attempted sexual connection with child under 12
132(3)	Indecent act on a child under 12
134(1)	Sexual connection with person under 16
134(2)	Attempted sexual connection with person under 16
134(3)	Indecent act on a person under 16
135	Indecent assault
138(1)	Exploitative sexual connection with impaired person
138(2)	Attempted exploitative sexual connection with impaired person
138(4)	Exploitative indecent act on impaired person
142A	Compelling indecent act with animal
144A	Sexual conduct with children and young people outside New Zealand

Appendix B: Non-exhaustive list of offences of a sexual nature not given automatic complainant name suppression

Section of the Crimes Act 1961	Offence
98AA	Dealing in people under 18 for sex
98D	Trafficking in persons
124	Distribution or exhibition of indecent matter
124A	Indecent communication with young person under 16
125	Indecent act in public place
126	Indecent act with intent to insult or offend
143	Bestiality
144	Indecency with animal
144AB	Party or accessory liability for sexual acts with children or young people outside New Zealand done by, or involving, foreigner principal parties
144C	Organising or promoting child sex tours
204A	Female genital mutilation
204B	Further offences relating to female genital mutilation
208	Abduction for purposes of marriage or civil union or sexual connection
216H	Prohibition on making intimate visual recording
216I	Prohibition on possessing intimate visual recording in certain circumstances
216J	Prohibition on publishing, importing, exporting, or selling intimate visual recording
Section of the Prostitution Act 2003	Offence
9	Sex workers and clients must adopt safer sex practices
23	Offence to breach prohibitions on use in prostitution of persons under 18 years
Section of the Summary Offences Act 1981	Offence
27	Indecent exposure
Section of the Harmful Digital Communications Act 2015	Offence
22A	Posting intimate visual recording without consent
Section of the Films, Videos, and Publications Classification Act 1993	Offence
127	Exhibition to persons under 18
131	Offence to possess objectionable publication
131A	Offences relating to possession of objectionable publications and involving knowledge