



Te Pā Whakamarumarū
New Zealand Security
Intelligence Service

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30 April 2026

Agnes Fecher

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Tēnā koe Agnes

Official Information Act request

I refer to your Official Information Act 1982 (OIA) request to the Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, seeking information about extremist ideologies in New Zealand.

MBIE transferred the following part of your request to the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service (NZSIS) on 11 March 2026, in so far as it related to documents they held that were authored by the NZSIS:

Any reports, assessments, briefings, or analytical material held by MBIE that discuss the presence, prevalence, or risk of extremist ideologies in New Zealand comparable to those publicly attributed to the Bondi Junction attacker, insofar as those views are characterised in official reporting as violent, extremist, or posing a threat to public safety.

On 8 April 2026, you were advised that the timeframe for making a decision on your request had been extended to 23 April 2026 as the consultations necessary to make a decision were such that a response could not be provided within the time limit. A decision was provided on that date.

Response

I note that you clarified with MBIE that your request relates to the Bondi Beach attack of 14 December 2025, not the Bondi Junction stabbings of April 2024. As the Bondi Beach attack is considered anti-Semitic and Islamic State-inspired, my response is specific to those. On this basis, parts of three documents provided to MBIE are in scope of your request. These documents were authored by the Combined Threat Assessment Group (CTAG), an inter-agency group hosted by the NZSIS.

I am releasing unclassified summaries of the relevant parts of these documents, as allowed by section 16(l)(e) of the OIA (see page 3). I am unable to release the documents in their entirety, as doing so would be likely to prejudice the interests protected by section 6(a) of the OIA, namely the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the Government of New Zealand.

You may however be interested in the more general unclassified information the NZSIS is able to share on violent extremism, which is contained in our annual Security Threat

Environment assessments. These are available on our website: [www.nzsis.govt.nz/our-work-new-zealands-security-threat-environment](http://www.nzsis.govt.nz/our-work/new-zealands-security-threat-environment)

Our website also has further information about how CTAG forms its independent assessments about threats to New Zealand, New Zealanders and New Zealand's interests abroad. Further information is available here: www.nzsis.govt.nz/our-work/countering-violent-extremism-and-terrorism/combined-threat-assessment-group

I also mentioned the Bondi Beach attack in my opening statement to Parliament's Intelligence and Security Committee meeting on 4 March this year. You can find my statement here: www.nzsis.govt.nz/news

Review

If you would like to discuss this response with us, please feel free to contact oa.privacy@nzsis.govt.nz.

You have the right to seek an investigation and review by the Ombudsman of this decision. Information about how to make a complaint is available at www.ombudsman.parliament.nz or freephone 0800 802 602.

Ngā mihi



Andrew Hampton

Te Tumu Whakarae mō Te Pā Whakamarumarū
Director-General of Security

Released under the Official Information Act 1982

The following is summarised information from Combined Threat Assessment Group (CTAG) documents. Where possible, excerpts of the original document have been used. Some details are withheld under section 6(a) of the Official Information Act 1982 as release would prejudice the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the New Zealand government.

Summary: Domestic and Pacific Threat Quarterly

Date Issued: 2 July 2024

This report noted CTAG continued to observe violent online rhetoric targeting communities including the expression of anti-Semitic sentiment. Such rhetoric was noted as being rarely specific or credible attack planning.

Reporting indicated an increase in propaganda from global Faith-Motivated Violent Extremist (FMVE) groups, notably groups linked to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant and al-Qa'ida.

New Zealand's violent protest threat environment remained largely stable and the majority of New Zealanders were judged as not supporting the use of violence to support a protest cause. Overseas, violence had occurred between pro-Palestine protestors and Police, but similar protests had been peaceful in New Zealand.

New Zealand's terrorism threat level remained unchanged at LOW.

Summary: New Zealand's Violent Extremism Threat Environment 2024

Date Issued: 7 November 2024

This report provided an overview of New Zealand's violent extremism threat environment. It informed the assessment of New Zealand's National Terrorism Threat Level, which remained at LOW, indicating a terrorist attack was a realistic possibility. Further information is available here: www.nzsis.govt.nz/news/terrorist-attack-in-new-zealand-remains-a-realistic-possibility-in-deteriorating-global-threat-environment

The report noted a resurgence of Islamic State and Al Qa'ida – inspired ideologies, primarily led by Islamic State – Khorasan Province. The report also noted that enduring conflict across the Middle East continued to adversely affect the global threat environment. The conflict continued to generate anti-Semitic and Islamophobic discourse online. A continuation of these narratives was expected.

Summary: New Zealand's Violent Extremism Threat Environment 2026

Date Issued: 23 January 2026

This report provided an overview of New Zealand's violent extremism threat environment. It informed the assessment of New Zealand's National Terrorism Threat Level, which remained at POSSIBLE (due to a change in language, this is the equivalent of the previous level of LOW), indicating a terrorist attack was a realistic possibility. Further information is available here: www.nzsis.govt.nz/our-work/countering-violent-extremism-and-terrorism/national-terrorism-threat-level

The Israel/Gaza conflict has resulted in an increase in anti-Semitism and anti-Israel sentiment globally, and continued to hold significant domestic interest. Instances of physical violence within the Israel/Gaza protest environment have to date been spontaneous in nature and the result of interactions between protesters and/or counter-protestors.