Appendix A - New Zealand Transnational Organised Crime (TNOC) Strategy 2020–2025



PREVENTAND DETECT:

Increase knowledge of TNOC

Improve education and awareness

Partner with the private sector

Enhance international support

Our strategic focus areas

UNIFY:

Drive system governance and coordination

- Establish a system-wide governance model
- Integrate risk monitoring and evidence base
- Align our policy and legislative settings
- Strengthen our existing international partnerships

Harm caused by TNOC

\$480 million

Drug profit generated in 2020 based on wastewater data.

630kg

Volume of illicit drugs seized offshore in 2020, which prevented \$735 million of potential harm and social costs to New Zealand.

\$27 million

Assets restrained from organised criminal groups in New Zealand 2020-2021.

192,186 tonnes

Total annual volume of product either harvested or transhipped involving IUU activity in Pacific tuna fisheries during the 2017–19 period.

947 succulents and cacti

Attempted smuggling attempt from New Zealand in 2019 involving over \$10,000 of endangered and threatened species.

\$16.8 million

Strengthen capability and understanding

Total value of financial loss due to computer-related crime reported to CERT NZ in 2021.

27%

Percentage of National Cyber Security Centre incidents which showed indications of suspected criminal or financially motivated actors.

DISMANTLE:

- Optimise information-sharing powers
- leaders and facilitators

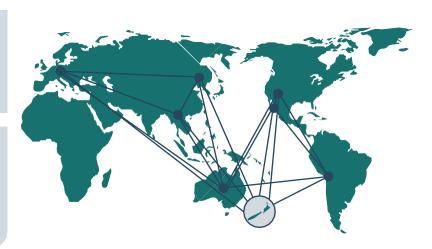
\$200 million

Estimated cost to New Zealand economy from identity theft annually.

\$333.49 million

Estimated USD value of IUU fishing in the South Pacific each year.

Not all IUU fishing can be considered TNOC.





Crime that operates across national borders or has strong overseas links

Enablers of TNOC

- Money laundering
- Corruption
- Identity fraud
- Computer crime

Fuse operational priorities

- Joint prioritisation and response
- Optimise legislative tools to target the profits,