

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME STRATEGY: ACTION PLAN 2020/21

	Priority action areas	Potential actions/activities	Description	Resourcing	Timeframe
UNIFY: DRIVE SYSTEM GOVERNANCE & COORDINATION	1. Establish a system-wide governance model	1.1 Establish a TNOC Coordination/Secretariat	To implement the strategy	Proceeds of Crime fund bid	Q1-Q2 2020
		1.2 Confirm the TNOC governance and leadership model	TNOC Steering Group (Operational), TNOC policy working group, TNOC DCE leadership group, reporting to Police Commissioner who will bring matters to SIB).	BAU for all agencies	Q1 2020
	2. Align policy & legislative settings	2.1 Identify TNOC cross-government outcomes	This will guide identification of priority areas and measures to assess progress.	TNOC secretariat led with input from all agencies	Q2 2020
		2.2 Develop agency-specific plans that identify best value use of additional resources	Agency-specific TNOC plans align and coordinate with the Government TNOC action plan and outcomes. Plans identify sector-specific issues, vulnerabilities and how additional resource across government will be utilised to have maximum impact.	Agency plans are developed (BAU) TNOC steering group ensure coordination and cohesion of agency plans.	Q2 2020
		2.3 Dedicated TNOC intelligence capability	A dedicated cross-agency strategic intelligence capability that will enable prevention and inter-agency investigations as part of a whole-of-government response (through the use of partnerships, evidence, research, traditional intelligence and collection methods). It will identify priority and emerging risks and enable greater operational coordination.	TNOC secretariat led with input from all agencies	Q2 2020
		2.4 Explore opportunities to strengthen the legislative toolkit (to target assets, leaders and facilitators of organised crime)	Amendments to the Criminal Recovery (Proceeds) Act 2009 to improve recovery of assets, s.9(2)(b) OIA	Justice / Police Policy	Q2-Q4 2020
	3. Integrate risk monitoring and evidence base	3.1 Identify existing work streams that address TNOC (and organised crime) more broadly	Enhance coordination and information-sharing around work streams that impact TNOC such as the cybercrime Strategy.	TNOC secretariat	2021
		3.2 Commission an evidence review to understand the full scale, costs and impacts of transnational organised crime in New Zealand	To enable cross-government assessment and measurement of TNOC activity and impact.	Proceeds of crime fund bid	2021
	4. Strengthen existing international partnerships	4.1 Identify priority partnerships	Develop a national and international stakeholder plan and engagement strategy to influence ongoing partnerships.	Police, Customs and Immigration have Liaison Officers located internationally. MFAT network can be tasked with engagement where other agencies do not have a presence in country.	Ongoing
PREVENT & DETECT: BUILDING CAPABILITY & UNDERSTANDING	5. Create a system view	5.1 Build cross-sector knowledge and identify opportunities for co-investment	Build knowledge and information sharing of how TNOC operates and key touch points across government, the private sector and the public (develop a systems 'map'). Identify and seek opportunities for agencies to co-invest in operations and resources that optimise the impact on TNOC across the system.	TNOC secretariat with collaboration / input from TNOC Intelligence Capability	Q3-Q4 2020
	6. Improve education and grow risk awareness	6.1 Coordination of education and public awareness campaigns	Across public, NGO and private sector agencies and organisations with a view to develop a coordinated communications plan.	Could be a discreet project(s) or on-going by any agency. This initiative would be ideal to do in partnership with the private sector.	2021
DISMANTLE: FUSE OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES	7. Co-design a risk prioritisation methodology	7.1 Develop a risk-based prioritisation mechanism/matrix	To be used across regulatory and law enforcement efforts, balancing conflicting priorities.	TNOC intelligence capability (2.3 above)	2021
	8. Optimise international and domestic information-sharing powers	8.1 Identify and review existing information sharing powers and arrangements	Identify opportunities to improve use of existing information sharing powers and identify gaps. NZ-EU International Agreement on personal data sharing for law enforcement.	All agencies	2020/21