

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANISED CRIME STRATEGY: ACTION PLAN 2021/22

Strategic Focus Area	Priority Action Area	Activity	Description	sourcing	Timeframe
UNIFY: Drive System Governance and Coordination	Establish a system-wide governance model	1. Expand TNOC governance model	Expanding the TNOC governance model to include financial supervisors (RBNZ and FMA) to ensure representation reflects identified TNOC vulnerabilities.	RBNZ and FMA representatives to join relevant governance groups	Q1 FY2021/22
		2. NZ TNOC Handbook	Developing a TNOC handbook outlining the roles, responsibilities, powers, and key contacts of all relevant agencies within the TNOC system. The aim is to provide a central reference point, increase coordination and information sharing, guide referrals around the system and maximise use of available tools.	TNOC Secretariat to coordinate with input from all agencies	Q2 FY2021/22
	Integrate risk monitoring and our evidence base	3. TNOC Evidence Review	Commissioning an evidence review to understand the full scope, scale, and impacts of TNOC in NZ and develop an evidence base of current actions being undertaken across government to prevent and combat TNOC. This will create a picture of where we are now, so we can measure our progress against it.	TNOC Secretariat to coordinate with input from all agencies	Q3 FY2021/22
		4. Develop measurement framework	Developing a framework to measure our progress over the life of the strategy towards our objectives.	TNOC Secretariat to coordinate with input from all agencies	Q3 FY2021/22
	Align our policy and legislative settings	5. Integrated agenda for legislative reform	Integrating timelines of all TNOC-relevant legislative reforms into one overarching agenda. This will enhance visibility and coordination and ensure that we understand the impacts of reforms across government, so we do not inadvertently create loopholes in our system.	Ministry of Justice to coordinate input from relevant agencies and keep agenda up to date	Developed by Q2 FY2021/22; updated biannually

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UNIFY (Cont.)		6. Addressing gaps in NZ's AML/CFT framework that are vulnerable to TNOC abuse	<p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying options to respond to the policy gaps identified in NZ's National Risk Assessment and FATF Mutual Evaluation, including in relation to administrative measures for remitters; transparency of beneficial ownership information; and AML/CFT obligations for reporting entities. Implementing a cross-agency approach to identifying and sanctioning unregistered remitters and those remitters wilfully involved in illegal activity. Using the AML/CFT statutory review process to identify further AML/CFT weaknesses that could attract TNOC. 	Ministry of Justice is the lead, supported by Police, DIA, MBIE, Customs, IRD, MFAT, SFO, RBNZ and FMA	Q4 FY2021/22
		7. Aligning the Financial Crime and Corruption Strategy with the TNOC Strategy	Avoiding duplication and ensuring alignment of the new Financial Crime and Corruption Strategy with the TNOC Strategy, with a particular focus on preventing and combatting the corruption that enables TNOC.	SFO is the lead, with support from MOJ and Police	Strategy endorsed Q2 FY2021/22; implementation from Q3 FY2021/22
		8. Strengthening the legal framework and addressing loopholes that attract TNOC	<p>This includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> amendments to the Trade in Endangered Species Act 1989 to strengthen the management of international trade in endangered, threatened and exploited species; s.9(2)(f)(iv) OIA the Maritime Powers Bill, which will provide NZ law enforcement agencies with powers to enforce NZ criminal law in international waters, in accordance with international law. 	DOC is leading the Trade in Endangered Species reforms; s.9(2)(f)(iv) OIA MFAT is leading the Maritime Powers Bill	Subject to legislative processes
		9. Utilising NZ's UNTOC Review to identify TNOC weaknesses and opportunities	Part 1 of NZ's first UNTOC review will commence in December 2021. We will utilise this process to identify gaps or weaknesses in the TNOC framework, implementation challenges and opportunities for reform.	Lead agency TBD. Police, MOJ, MFAT, Customs and MBIE will contribute	Completion of Part 1 self-assessment questionnaire Q4 FY2021/22

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PREVENT AND DETECT: Strengthen Capability and Understanding	Improve education and make people more aware of the risks of TNOC	10. Coordinate education and public awareness campaigns	Developing an integrated outreach plan to coordinate agency (and cross-agency) efforts, both planned and already underway, to educate and raise awareness of TNOC risks. Identification and targeting of sectors that require further education and/or awareness raising.	TNOC Secretariat to coordinate, with input from all agencies	Q2 FY2021/22
		11. Sector-specific guidance on TNOC risks	Developing sector-specific guidance for those sectors identified as being at the highest risk of TNOC abuse (i.e. financial, border, construction, and horticulture/viticulture) to improve their understanding of, and resilience to, TNOC.	Customs to lead for border sector; Police to lead for financial sector; MBIE to lead for construction, horticulture, viticulture sectors. Relevant agencies to support	Publication of guidance by Q4 FY2021/22
	Partner with the private sector to identify and combat TNOC	12. Public/private project on addressing financial sector vulnerabilities	Project involving public sector agencies and financial institutions focused on jointly developing solutions to address TNOC vulnerabilities in the financial sector. This project will utilise the Financial Crime Prevention Network to engage with the banking sector.	Police to lead, with support from DIA, SFO, RBNZ and FMA	Presentation of proposals to Steering Group in Q3 FY2021/22
	Enhance international support	13. Expansion of NZTCU support to the PTCN	This programme will focus on building intelligence capacity and capability of PTCN members, which will in turn enhance the TNOC intelligence we receive from Pacific partners.	Police to lead, with support from MFAT, Customs, MBIE and Corrections	Programme implementation commencing Q2 FY2021/22

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DISMANTLE: Fuse Operational Priorities	Co-design a methodology to jointly prioritise and respond to risks	14. NZ Inc. TNOC Collection Plan	Developing and implementing a cross-government TNOC collection plan, incorporating the offshore network.	TNOC Sector Coordination Group	Q1 FY2021/22
		15. Annual TNOC Strategic Assessment	A strategic assessment informed by the TNOC collection plan and timed so that it informs the development of the annual TNOC Action Plan. The assessment will include a future focus and incorporate information about offshore threats, to ensure we remain vigilant of emerging risks.	TNOC Sector Coordination Group	Q3 FY2021/22
	Enhance information sharing powers	16. Identifying and addressing barriers to sharing TNOC-relevant information	A multi-part project involving: (1) defining TNOC-relevant information; (2) identifying barriers to sharing TNOC-relevant information; (3) determining the appropriate solution to overcome these barriers; and (4) implementing the agreed solution.	Lead agency TBD, support from all agencies	Part 1 – Q1; Part 2 – Q2; Part 3 – Q3 FY2021/22; Part 4 – TBD
		17. Information sharing training for staff	Training staff on what TNOC-relevant information can be shared, with who and when. This will increase awareness of existing information sharing powers to facilitate greater and more proactive information sharing between agencies.	All agencies to conduct internal training	All agencies to complete by Q4 FY2021/22
		18. Review operational fusion opportunities	Considering opportunities to bolster existing cross-agency initiatives (e.g. ITOC and NZTCU) to support operational fusion on TNOC. This will include consideration of resourcing to support any expansion.	Steering Group	Q2 FY2021/22
	Drive the use of legislative tools that directly target the profits of leaders and associates behind TNOC	19. Criminal Proceedings (Recovery Act 2009) amendments	Amending the CPRA to provide new powers to better respond to transnational and national organised crime offending by enabling restraint and forfeiture of assets in a more timely and effective manner.	MOJ is the lead, with support from Police	Amendments passed within FY2021/22
		20. [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	s.9(2)(f)(iv) OIA [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
		[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]