

KEY: Priority Area (based on the TSOC Strategy) **Unify** **Prevent** **Detect** **Dismantle**



KEY: Focus Area (based on the TSOC Strategy) **International** **Border** **National** **Community**



Transnational, Serious and Organised Crime (TSOC) Action Plan 2026-2030

HOW WE WILL WORK TOGETHER

Agencies will share information and coordinate efforts to prevent, disrupt, investigate, and prosecute TSOC groups across the full span of offending. Where multiple agencies could take enforcement and regulatory action against a TSOC group, agencies will coordinate their response to achieve the most effective outcome. This may include Police and Customs investigations (criminal charges, asset recovery and forfeiture), and compliance activity by Inland Revenue (unpaid tax), ACC (coverage and unpaid levies), Immigration (visa infringements) and WorkSafe (health and safety compliance action).

#	Action	Priority & Focus Areas	Coordinating Agency	What Success Looks Like
FIRST PRIORITY ACTIONS				
DEDICATED AND ACCOUNTABLE OVERSIGHT				
1	Develop proposals for a Department or Agency to provide stewardship and accountability to the Minister responsible for TSOC, that has initial priorities to facilitate development of a centralised data repository in the form of a data lake and a National Information Sharing Framework .		Developing a Department or Agency: Customs, Police	Developing a Department or Agency: Dedicated accountability and stewardship enables a more effective and coordinated response to TSOC. Data and Information Sharing: Improved information sharing across agencies increases detection and disruption of TSOC threats and events.
			Data and Information Sharing: TSOC Department/Agency	Agencies maintain a current and shared TSOC threat and intelligence picture.
BUILDING RESILIENCE AT THE LOCAL LEVEL				
2	Strengthening community resilience through Resilience to Organised Crime (ROCC) initiatives that address and reduce harm from organised crime.		TSOC Department/Agency	Community resilience is strengthened in locations engaged with the ROCC programme of work. A network of community providers is established to identify what works and act as a resource to the wider TSOC system. Support provided to communities is informed by evidence and local insight.
ADDRESSING METHAMPHETIMINE-RELATED HARM				
3	Joint Customs, Government Communications Security Bureau and Defence Force New Zealand maritime campaign to disrupt and dismantle organised criminal groups' maritime logistics networks across the Pacific .		Customs, Government Communications Security Bureau, the New Zealand Defence Force	Increased operations to deter and disrupt large scale drug trafficking in the Pacific through the maritime vector.
4	Legislative amendments to strengthen the response to TSOC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) A suite of maritime legislation amendments to strengthen border security. b) Search and Surveillance Act 2012 amendments. c) Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009 amendments. 		a) Ministry of Transport, Maritime New Zealand b) Ministry of Justice c) Ministry of Justice	Legislation that enables systems and processes that prevent, detect and respond to TSOC threats at the border. Targeted amendments to the Search and Surveillance Act that enable Police to more effectively investigate and prosecute drug and organised crime. A more effective and efficient asset recovery regime for the illicit profits from TSOC activity.

#	Action	Priority & Focus Areas	Coordinating Agency	What Success Looks Like
5	Establishing a Special Investigation Unit with the Colombian National Police by partnering with the Australian Federal Police.		Police	Drug exports from (and transiting through) South America to, and through, Pacific nations are disrupted and intercepted.
6	More effectively work with international partners to identify TSOC threats that impact New Zealand: two additional Police international liaison officers.		Police	Money laundering and the drug and precursor trade efforts are disrupted. Overseas law enforcement ties are enhanced.
7	Increasing Police's ability to disrupt organised criminal groups by recovering illicit funds with an additional money laundering team .		Police	A significant increase in Police's ability to disrupt organised crime groups' money laundering activities.
8	Hard-hitting nationwide media campaign to deliver a consistent message and raise awareness about the harms of methamphetamine.		Health	Increased awareness about the harms of methamphetamine.
9	Increasing social support and addiction services for communities hardest hit by methamphetamine.		Health	Priority communities hardest hit by methamphetamine receive education and prevention support.

SECOND PRIORITY ACTIONS				
#	Action	Priority & Focus Areas	Coordinating Agency	What Success Looks Like
10	Development and implementation of a stand-alone National Action Plan focused on a cross-agency response to trafficking in persons with a robust monitoring and evaluation framework.		Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	Improving cross-agency coordination of case management, data collection, prosecution, and victim support.
11	Increasing border security against Trusted Insider threats by implementing robust workforce screening, strengthening operational threat monitoring, and tightening access control measures.		Customs, Ministry of Transport	Insider Threats at airports, ports and customs-controlled areas are reduced due to strengthened and appropriate access controls and robust background checks for those accessing high-risk areas.
12	Developing a proof-of-concept gang exit/desistence programme tailored to New Zealand.		Police, TSOC Department/Agency	A proof-of-concept gang exit/desistence programme that has the support of government agencies and community service providers and is ready to be implemented to reduce the number of gang members.

#	Action	Priority & Focus Areas	Coordinating Agency	What Success Looks Like
13	<p>Investigating ways to make it harder for organised criminal groups to launder cash into the financial system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Investigate if there are opportunities to prevent money laundering through cash wages in high-risk sectors. b) Review the ability to accept cash payments for certain services (eg professional facilitators). c) Explore opportunities to prevent the exploitation of workers in national supply chains in high-risk industries. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry of Justice b) Inland Revenue, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment c) Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment 	<p>High-risk industry sectors monitor and manage the integrity of their systems to prevent and disrupt money laundering by TSOC.</p> <p>Mechanisms are in place to effectively disrupt money laundering.</p>
14	<p>Strengthening Corrections' capability to manage TSOC offenders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dedicated placement options for high risk TSOC offenders to be a sector tool. b) A sector resource to deliver training to frontline staff, with a focus on preventing manipulation and corruption. c) Strategic planning for aligned sector resources. d) Cross-agency coordination of long-term management of TSOC offenders. 		Corrections, TSOC Department/Agency	<p>Information, support and systems that increase Correction's frontline staff understanding, identification and management of TSOC threats.</p> <p>Corrections frontline staff have a better understanding of TSOC through education and training.</p> <p>Agencies increase the support and information provided to Corrections to inform their assessment and management of TSOC threats.</p> <p>Better management of high-risk TSOC offenders while in Corrections' custody.</p>
15	Phase 2 of the INTERPOL Blue Pacific Project to Pacific National Central Bureaus to improve information sharing and target hardened Pacific against TSOC.		Police	<p>Improved international law enforcement cooperation and information sharing through the use of INTERPOL channels.</p> <p>Delivery of training/activities increase Pacific investigation skills and the use of INTERPOL Policing capabilities.</p>
16	Uplift law enforcement capability to combat TSOC in South and Southeast Asia.		TSOC Department/Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Police	<p>Increased collaboration and information sharing between ASEAN and New Zealand law enforcement and border agencies.</p> <p>Annual courses delivered based on TSOC themes.</p> <p>Engagements (in-bound and out-bound) with Southeast Asia.</p>
17	Implement a beneficial ownership register for companies and limited partnerships.		Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment	<p>Reduction in the misuse of companies and limited partnerships for illicit purposes, including money laundering, bribery and corruption, insider dealings, tax evasion, and terrorism financing, by assisting law enforcement agencies to "follow the money" in financial investigations.</p> <p>Increased location of assets in order to confiscate proceeds of crime, support of work to counter foreign interference, and countering TSOC.</p>
18	Provide advice on the workability of a designations regime that places additional controls on organised criminal groups.		Ministry of Justice, Police	The risks and benefits of a designations regime are identified, with a focus on addressing any gaps identified in existing laws.