

OUR VISION

Building resilient communities and systems to make New Zealand the hardest place in the world for organised criminal groups and networks to do business and cause harm.

OUR PRINCIPLES AND APPROACH

Our goal is to prevent harm caused by TSOC to New Zealand's communities, economy, environment and reputation. We have adopted a set of principles that express our commitment to a cohesive, proactive and informed approach. These principles reflect the three National Security Strategy outcomes and priorities.



We have a prevention first approach, and respond collectively to TSOC at the earliest opportunity.



We take a systems approach to disrupting TSOC business models.



We use and share information, insights and intelligence to drive evidence-based decision making.

OUR GOALS

Prioritise the strengthening of our capability, partnerships, and systems that support an end-to-end response to TSOC in New Zealand.

Empower communities to build resilience to TSOC by developing and supporting effective solutions and approaches that work at the local level.

Protect New Zealand's communities, economy, environment and reputation from the effects of TSOC.

New Zealand is recognised as a trusted Pacific and international partner in the global response to TSOC.

WHAT SUCCESS LOOKS LIKE

- Government agencies prioritise individual and collective action that prevents, detects and dismantles existing and emerging TSOC groups, threats and trends.
- New Zealand has a comprehensive strategic response to TSOC that includes preventative and responsive capability and investment across International, Border, National and Community spheres.
- Agencies share information and act upon it collectively.
- Effective relationships, including formal collaboration and partnerships, exist at local, regional, national and international levels between Government agencies and stakeholders.

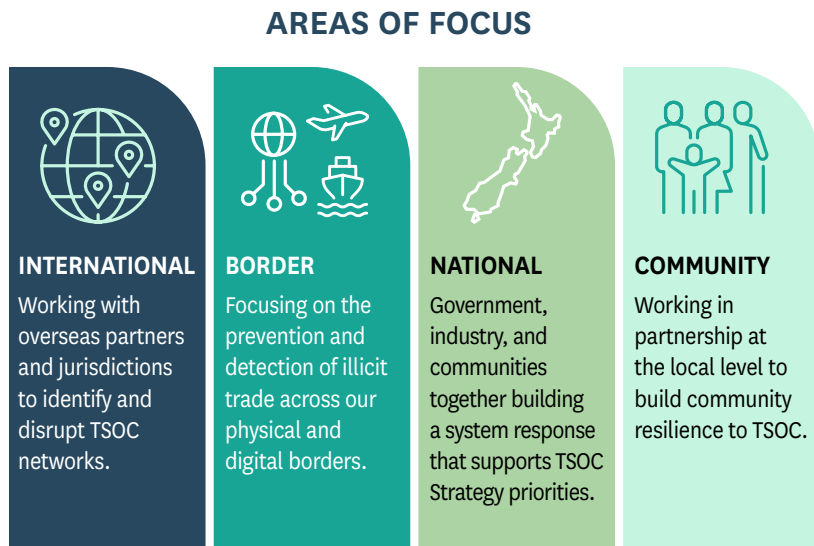
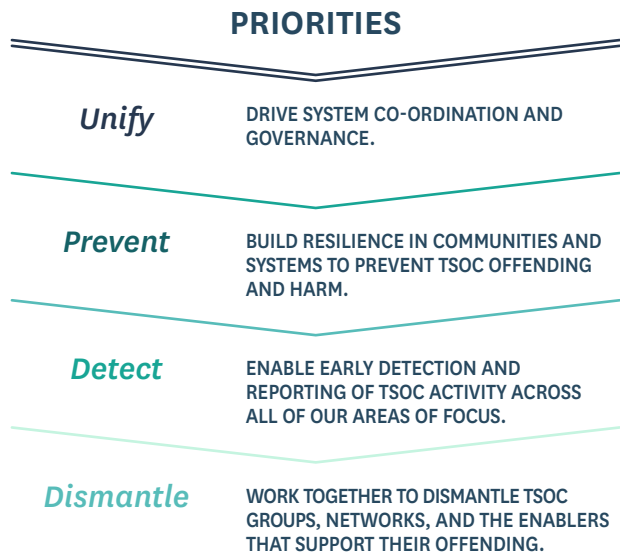
- Government agencies engage efficiently with communities and there are strong relationships between communities and government.
- Local communities have the appropriate decision-making power, information, resources and skills necessary to assess, plan and evaluate needs, opportunities and responses in their location.
- Victims of TSOC offending can access appropriate support and services.
- Locally led responses to TSOC are supported by Government in a way that is appropriate to the activity and the community.

- Government agencies, business sectors and the community understand TSOC threats and have systems in place to prevent, detect, report and respond to these.
- Agencies identify TSOC threats and vulnerabilities that affect their areas of responsibility, and work with appropriate Government and non-government partners in their response.
- New Zealand is a trusted trading partner because of the robust protections we have against TSOC in our supply chains.
- There is general public awareness of TSOC, and New Zealanders have confidence in the Government response to it.

- New Zealand is an active participant in international organisations and fora with oversight or involvement in responses to TSOC.
- New Zealand is an active participant in operational and work programmes in the Pacific, targeting TSOC activity and building resilience against it.
- Agencies collaborate with other international jurisdictions in joint TSOC initiatives, exercises and operations.
- New Zealand has sound international relationships at diplomatic and agency levels that enable collaboration and influence in TSOC work.

OUR PRIORITIES AND AREAS OF FOCUS

The TSOC Strategy retains the priority strategic focus areas identified in the Transnational Organised Crime (TNOG) Strategy 2020-2025. We will focus on the areas where we have influence, relationships, and opportunity to work together to prevent, detect and dismantle TSOC activity. Together our priorities and areas of focus provide a way to analyse risk, identify gaps in our system response, and prioritise resourcing and activity.



HOW IS TSOC DEFINED?

Transnational or domestic serious crime planned, coordinated and conducted by a group or network for the purpose of gaining profit, power, or influence.

This kind of offending is systematic, at scale, and serious either in its volume or impact. It can be domestic or transnational in nature, and may include one or more of the following offending types:

- Trading in illicit goods
- Trading in criminal services
- Irregular migration, migrant exploitation, and trafficking in persons
- Environment crimes
- Cybercrime and Cyber enabled crime
- Financial crime
- Drug trafficking.

Key TSOC enablers



Money Laundering



Corruption of officials and trusted insiders



Professional Enablers



Technology

The way we work aligns well with three core Te Ao Māori principles:



Manaakitanga

Conveying respect and care for one another through the way we relate, make decisions, and respect the values, skill and experience of those we partner with.



Tāngata Tiaki

Reflecting the stewardship responsibilities of partners within the TSOC system, and supporting each other to meet those responsibilities.



Kotahitanga

Recognising that we share the same end goal of reducing and preventing harm from TSOC, and working collectively toward this.



Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Government