

Briefing to the Incoming Minister of Police

Part B Key operational priorities

November 2020



NEW ZEALAND
POLICE
Ngā Pirihimana o Aotearoa

Key operational priorities

This part outlines current work programmes, and policy and legislative initiatives, that are underway that we will seek your direction on. It also details key operational and corporate focus areas.

Police is managing a wide range of complex issues along with our partners and communities. In some cases, we are the lead agency; in others a partner. We are keen to appropriately brief you on these as, and when, is appropriate for you, and your priorities. Some of these issues are introduced below and we will work with you and your office to ensure we provide this further information in a form and priority order that meets your needs.

Policy

COVID-19 Compliance and Enforcement

During the initial lockdown periods of the COVID-19 response, Police was the main response and enforcement agency. Police applied a graduated response (Engage, Encourage, Educate, and Enforce) to compliance situations, and applied a common-sense approach commensurate with the restrictions placed on everyone in the community. This model received broad support from both the wider community and our partners and formed part of the foundation which enabled the Government to maintain a social licence to restrict public freedoms while ensuring extremely high levels of voluntary compliance.

This enforcement framework was enhanced when agencies established the All-of-Government COVID-19 Compliance Response, which provided a collaborative approach to managing compliance, and involved Police, Health, the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, WorkSafe, and the Ministry for Primary Industries.

The COVID-19 Public Health Response Act 2020 (the COVID-19 Act) subsequently provided agencies with a clear legal framework for enforcement. The Act supports the emphasis on education and maximising voluntary compliance, by providing a framework for clear restrictions, legal powers, and consequences of non-compliance.

Police is assisting at the Managed Isolation and Quarantine facilities for returning New Zealanders. Police is providing Police Officers at each facility 24/7 to support other security staff who are made up of a mix of New Zealand Defence Force staff, Aviation Security, and private security guards.

In the event there is another outbreak of COVID-19 in New Zealand, there may be a need to return to higher alert levels. The COVID-19 Act will provide the legislative framework for the Government's response to COVID-19. Whilst the Minister of Health is the primary decision-maker, as Minister of Police, there is an expectation you will be consulted as part of the decision-making process. Police will provide compliance information to support you if required.

Police is well positioned to support any future alert level changes. Police has established a COVID-19 Support Team to provide national command and guidance to all Police Districts across the range of COVID-19 activities, including guidelines for frontline staff, legal advice, and policy development.

All Police Districts have established operational planning teams to develop and implement District based operational plans and responses (where required) to manage activities such as reassurance patrols to essential business facilities and public locations where large social gatherings might take place, responding to public reports of Order breaches such as failure to comply with social distancing or contact tracing requirements, and responding to, and policing, mass gatherings such as protests.

Firearms Reform Programme

New Zealand has relatively high levels of firearm ownership for recreational, sporting, and employment purposes. In administering the Arms Act 1983, we are committed to ensuring the safe possession and use of firearms, and controls to prevent illegal possession and use. This means we need to balance reasonable compliance duties on law abiding firearms users, with safeguards that protect New Zealanders from unsafe and criminal use of firearms. Police has an ongoing work programme to improve its standards and quality of processes, and risk-based decision making for licence applications. The rate of progress of this work will depend on resources available. Those who hold licences and permits have made an ever-decreasing contribution to the costs of administering the Arms Act. This, together with constraints on government funding, will influence future improvements in these regulatory processes. Work will be further informed by the recommendations likely to arise from the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Attack on Christchurch Mosques, as the terms of reference include how the individual charged with the attack obtained a firearms licence, weapons, and ammunition.

Police is partway through a comprehensive legislative change programme designed to improve individual and public safety:

Firearms amnesty and buyback: On 3 August 2020, Cabinet agreed to the policy design for a buyback of items that were newly prohibited or restricted by the Arms Legislation Act 2020. This enables regulations to be made in 2020 for a compensation scheme to commence in early 2021 and run for six months. Police will provide you with draft regulations in November 2020.

New firearms regulatory entity: In June, Cabinet agreed that officials undertake further work on a model for moving accountability for some of the Arms Act regulatory functions from Police. You are due to report back to Cabinet in November 2020 on options for an independent regulatory entity. Following a decision on a preferred option, legislation will be needed to move some functions from Police to a new entity. 9(2)(g)(i)

Arms Regulations: Some sections of the Arms Legislation Act, including those covering the licensing of dealers, come into force 12 months after enactment (in June 2021). Regulations are needed to support the implementation of these sections. 9(2)(g)(i)

Cost Recovery: The Act enables regulations to be made to set fees for licensing and other services. The current fees have not been adjusted to reflect increased costs (except for GST) for over 20 years. In recent years less than 20 percent of the cost of licensing services is met through fees, with the balance met through taxpayer contribution to Vote Police. The low level of fees, and the absence of fees for some services reduces funding for audit and risk management functions, increasing the public safety risk. We will brief you on cost recovery options in December 2020.

Arms Advisory Group: The Arms Legislation Act requires that the Minister of Police establish an Arms Advisory Group. This group may provide advice on any matter relating to firearms in New Zealand, including legislation and policy. You will appoint the Chair and up to eight other members. Membership must comprise a balance of people from both the firearm-owning and non-firearm-owning community. 9(2)(g)(i)

Firearms Community Advisory Forum: This non-statutory forum, chaired by Police, provides a formal mechanism for the firearms community to provide technical advice to Police on firearms policy and legislation. This forum will continue to provide technical advice to Police, while the Arms Advisory Group will provide a broader perspective, including views of the non-firearm owning community, to you as Minister.

We will brief you on a range of firearm portfolio issues, and upcoming deadlines, in November.

Te Pae Oranga

Te Pae Oranga is an iwi-led alternative to prosecution for lower level offending. It is a community-led response which offers opportunities for systemic change to keep people out of the criminal justice system. An evaluation completed in 2018/19 showed that Te Pae Oranga achieved a reduction in harm from reoffending of 22.25 percent when compared with a cohort of similar people who did not participate. The result held across people of all ages, genders, and ethnicities. Qualitative evaluation confirmed the positive results across all participants, attributing the programme's success to the underlying values of manaakitanga (hospitality/welcoming) and whakawhanaungatanga (connection).

Te Pae Oranga has been supported with time-limited funding from the Justice Sector Fund (2016/17), Budget 2017 (2017-2019), and the Effective Justice Fund (2019/20).

Additionally, Police piloted Te Pae Oranga – Rangatahi in Hastings, Hamilton, Counties Manukau and Lower Hutt (from April 2019 to December 2019). Two are still operating (Hamilton and Hastings). Police has recently stood up a project team with service designers to take learnings from the four pilots and consolidate the rangatahi framework (as this is quite different to the adult framework). Once complete, the intention is to expand the number of locations TPO is offered, for rangatahi.

9(2)(g)(i), 9(2)(f)(iv)

Family Harm

Our response to family harm is primarily about reducing both the occurrence and impact of family violence and preventing future harm. We support the system-wide strategic approach adopted by the Joint Venture to develop a National Strategy and engagement process to ensure the right balance between primary prevention, early intervention, and crisis response. We recognise that every incident of family harm presents a prevention opportunity, particularly when children are involved.

Police supports the response to family harm through hosting initiatives including Integrated Safety Response (ISR) and developing Whāngaia Ngā Pā Harakeke (WNPH). These initiatives have funding that will end on 30 June 2021.

ISR (in Waikato and Canterbury) involves a mandated multi-agency risk assessment and triage of high-risk prison releases and 111 calls related to family harm. Eighty percent of funding for ISR goes to service responses to ensure that victims, perpetrators, families and whānau receive the right services for their risk level.

WNPH sees Police working in close partnership with local iwi and Māori and with government and Non-Government Organisations at the governance, management and operational levels. WNPH works to achieve sustainable change with, and for, whānau affected by family harm, through providing culturally appropriate support and interventions to prevent further victimisation and offending. A critical aspect of the success of WNPH has been the working with local community to co-design a model that best meets the needs of that community.

Police sees both ISR and WNPH as contributing elements of the future Integrated Community Response (ICR) which will supersede the current arrangements. ICR seeks to provide community-led, integrated and equitable responses to those requiring support.

We will brief you on the funding implications for critical Family Harm Responses in November.

Transnational Organised Crime

New Zealand is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Transnational Crime and has obligations to our international partners to address Transnational Organised Crime (TNOc). **Section 6(a) Official Information Act 1982**

TNOc is much wider than illicit drugs and money laundering - it involves a range of valuable or illicit commodities, such as trafficking of protected flora and fauna; migrant exploitation; illegal, unreported, and unregulated fishing; food fraud; and cybercrime. TNOc groups work as agile business systems across multiple crime types and jurisdictions, however, individual government and private sector entities often only see and respond to particular risks rather than responding in a systematic way. The crime landscape is evolving quickly and becoming more challenging for enforcement agencies around the world, so combatting TNOc requires a national-level strategic response and significant international liaison.

The TNOc Strategy, agreed by Cabinet in November 2019 and publicly launched in September 2020, primarily focuses on the supply-side and international setting of organised crime in the transnational context and recognises system dependencies more broadly. The Strategy guides the coordination of cross agency effort and the first action plan contains a small suite of high priority activities that will have clear benefits to the widest range of agencies involved in preventing and combatting TNOc.

9(2)(f)(iv)

We will brief you before Christmas on progress with the implementation of the TNOc Strategy.

Resilience to Organised Crime in Communities

The Resilience to Organised Crime in Communities work programme (ROCC), agreed by Cabinet in September 2019 and led by Police, is a key element of the broader response to organised crime. ROCC recognises organised crime as a social and a criminal justice issue. ROCC is community-focused and led, combining social intervention with enforcement activity to simultaneously address the harms and drivers of organised crime.

ROCC agency partners, iwi, and communities build community resilience and respond to organised crime and the associated harm from drugs, particularly methamphetamine. Drawing on existing governance and leadership, ROCC seeks to increase wellbeing prior and sustain support following enforcement action, to ensure continuing and growing resilience.

ROCC's initial regional focus is in Hawke's Bay and Tairāwhiti with funding from the Provincial Growth and Proceeds of Crime funds. We anticipate this combined wellbeing and criminal justice response will become increasingly important as we face the medium and longer-term social and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The approach will be adapted in Bay of Plenty as the next focus of intervention. Partner agencies are working with local communities to identify further locations.

We will provide a further detailed briefing on the cross-government organised crime work programme, noting progress and opportunities in the work programme in the New Year.

NZ Police Organised Crime Control Strategy

Aligned with other internal priorities, Police is developing an organised crime control strategy that sees the construction of a national plan, addressing the harms of organised crime across every level of the spectrum reflecting the strategic approaches outlined above and clarifying Police's role in delivery for operational and front-line staff.

We will provide a further detailed briefing on the strategy in the New Year.

National Security

Police works closely with its domestic and international partners in the National Security System. Our efforts in national security are crucial to achieving our vision to be the safest country. We contribute to the delivery of New Zealand's Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism National Strategy (Counter-Terrorism Strategy).

Within our societies there exist disconnected individuals susceptible to extremist messaging or ideology. A systems approach, including early intervention tools, a comprehensive criminal offence regime, and the ability to disrupt international networks, including through preventing financing and stripping assets, is needed to provide an effective, proportionate, and appropriate response to threats. The ongoing impacts of the 15 March 2019 terrorist attack and COVID-19 on New Zealand's threat environment are still evolving and the effects will be felt for many years.

Counter-Terrorism Legislation Review: The Minister of Justice has portfolio responsibility for the counter-terrorism legislation. An immediate priority for New Zealand Police is a first tranche of amendments to New Zealand's counter-terrorism legislation to enable us to intervene early to prevent and disrupt terrorist acts and to manage ongoing terrorism risk. This includes new offences to resolve significant gaps relating to planning and preparation, material support, training, and travel. We also seek the ability to place civil control orders on people convicted of terrorism-related activity who the courts consider will be a high risk when released back into the community (currently this ability only relates to people returning from overseas).

Your support to progress this work will provide reassurance to the public that the National Security System has the appropriate tools to prevent and manage terrorism risk. It will also bring our legislative framework more in line with our partner countries and build their confidence in New Zealand's ability to contribute effectively to international efforts to counter terrorism.

Countering Violent Extremism: Following the Christchurch terror attacks, New Zealand renewed its commitment to eliminate terrorist and violent extremist content online. This became known as the *Christchurch Call*. To facilitate the changes required by the Christchurch Call, Government stood up a cross-government Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Ministerial Group. You are a member of this group. The CVE Ministerial Group work programme currently involves:

- international work supporting the Christchurch Call led by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade
- countering violent extremism content online led by the Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)
- a broad review of the media content regulation system led by DIA and the Ministry for Culture and Heritage
- a review of hate speech legislation led by the Ministry of Justice
- accession to the Council of Europe's Convention on Cybercrime (the Budapest Convention) led by the Ministry of Justice and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (DPMC).

The Counter-Terrorism Strategy includes other initiatives to counter violent extremism including the Police-led Multi-Agency Collaboration and Intervention Programme and the Ministry of Social Development's work seeking to explicitly build social inclusion into the thinking and planning for post COVID-19 recovery actions.

We will brief you on the counter-terrorism legislation review and priorities in the New Year.

Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Attack on Christchurch Mosques

The Royal Commission will report on 26 November 2020. This will be one of the first major issues that the Government will consider and respond to. The Royal Commission is examining what State sector agencies knew about the individual's activities before the attack; what they did with that information; what measures agencies could have taken to prevent the attack; and what measures agencies should take to prevent such attacks in the future.

The Royal Commission will make recommendations on:

- what improvements could be made to the way State agencies gather, share and analyse information
- how State agency systems could be improved to prevent future attacks
- any other matters to provide a complete report, including changes to legislation (except firearm legislation), policy, rules, standards or practices.

Ministers and officials are unlikely to receive the report prior to it being finalised. While no officials have seen the Royal Commission's findings or recommendations, we believe the Royal Commission is likely to identify issues with existing practice and recommend changes across the national security system and on social inclusion, with likely operational and budget implications.

The centralised Government response will feature opportunities to make a range of positive improvements. This response will require significant policy analysis, engagement with a wide range of stakeholders, including members of affected communities, along with discussion with academics and across Government on recommendations. Taking a broad, system-wide view to national security can better enable the resolution of issues that will be raised in the Royal Commission report.

We expect that there will be a significant number of recommendations, including on our legislative framework, which may require a second tranche of amendments to terrorism legislation. Other findings relevant for Police will likely be in relation to information sharing and operational improvements (including Police's administration of firearms licensing) and the overall coordination of the national security system. Police is represented on a cross-agency Response Steering Group established to provide advice to SIB and up to Ministers. 9(2)(g)(i)

We will provide a follow up briefing to you which will provide more detail on structure and responsibilities for the all-of-Government response, and the outreach strategy.

Section 9(2)(f)(iv) Official Information Act 1982

Anti-Money Laundering/Countering Financing of Terrorism (AML/CFT)

The Criminal Proceeds (Recovery) Act 2009 (CPRA) is part of the government's toolkit to respond to organised crime. Legislation to amend CPRA, to ensure transnational money laundering can be restrained in more situations than at present and to assist with domestic organised crime, was considered by the previous Ministers of Justice and Police. We recommend progressing this legislation.

New Zealand's AML/CFT system is currently being reviewed against the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) standards by an assessment team comprising of international AML/CFT experts. This process is known as a Mutual Evaluation (ME). The final ME report will likely become available between March and April 2021. As well, the AML/CFT Act is due to be reviewed beginning June 2021. 9(2)(g)(i)

Key partner countries including the United States, Canada, United Kingdom, and several European countries have passed legislation (known as 'Magnitsky Laws') that enables freezing of assets of human rights abusers.

Section 9(2)(f)(iv) Official Information Act 1982

Police's Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) holds highly valuable information of investigatory relevance to many regulatory and law enforcement agencies as well as to asset recovery. The FIU sends cases it has analysed to multiple agencies. The five major banks and the FIU have formed a joint network to tackle money laundering and financial crime investigations. There are many more agencies that could benefit from better access to FIU data, including the Overseas Investment Office and Inland Revenue. The FIU is working with the Ministry of Justice on improved information sharing provisions.

We will brief you in the New Year on opportunities to improve AML/CFT legislation.

Cybercrime

Fundamentally, cybercrime policy is a criminal justice system issue. Police has a lead role in preventing and investigating all crimes, including cybercrime and cyber-enabled crime. However, Police are increasingly unable to effectively investigate and prosecute crimes due to flaws in the criminal justice system that inhibit law enforcement. These include a lack of appropriate lawful access to data held by service providers, information crucial to cases increasingly being encrypted, and offenders evading law enforcement efforts by moving across borders.

A recent significant step towards addressing these flaws has been Government's proposed accession to the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime. The Convention sets out a framework for defining cybercrimes, but more importantly it sets out international criminal justice provisions for accessing information on all serious crimes. DPMC leads this work. While accession to the Budapest Convention will result in minor improvements to New Zealand's statute on criminal justice, it signals New Zealand's commitment to work with other partners on criminal justice matters concerning technology providers. DPMC will report to Cabinet in November 2020 on proposals for legislative amendment arising from accession to the Budapest Convention. There are outstanding issues upon which Police will provide advice, including on a proposed new tool required by the Budapest Convention to quickly preserve data by technology providers in criminal cases.

Police is currently working on actions to improve reporting of cybercrimes, and on ensuring an appropriate all-of-government response to cybercrime with a policy work programme including data retention and encryption. The Cyber Security Strategy, and action plan, is currently being refreshed and is due to be reported back to Cabinet towards the end of the year.

We will brief you on options to improve investigation of cybercrime and the Cyber Crime Strategy in the New Year.

Financial Crime and Corruption Strategy

The Serious Fraud Office and the Ministry of Justice are together initiating a new financial crime and corruption strategy. This strategy will sit alongside several other strategies to address profit-crime including the Cybersecurity Strategy, the AML/CFT Strategy, and the TNOc Strategy. The focus for the new strategy is yet to be determined, however, Police agrees that a cross-agency response to frauds of various types is warranted. There is potential for legislation to provide better tools for early intervention to prevent repeat victimisation and to help victims recoup defrauded funds through civil recovery.

We will report to Ministers on proposals for the new strategy's focus, governance, and direction in the New Year.

9(2)(g)(i)

[Redacted content]

Drug Driving

The previous Government introduced the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Bill, which is currently before the Transport & Infrastructure Select Committee. The Bill introduces a random roadside oral fluid (saliva) testing regime, similar to that in place for drink-driving, which will be enforced by Police. An Independent Expert Panel is preparing advice for Ministers on drug levels in blood, which will determine the threshold at which a driver will receive a criminal penalty. Officials from Police and Ministry of Transport are currently preparing additional advice on a number of remaining policy matters. You, along with the Minister of Transport, are jointly responsible for policy decisions on the Bill.

We will brief you on next steps for the Bill before Christmas.

Virtual Hosting of APEC in 2021

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is a group of 21 economies located in the Asia-Pacific region that are dedicated to achieving a shared prosperity through economic growth and free trade. New Zealand is committed to hosting APEC in 2021. Hosting originally consisted of a year-long series of face-to-face Senior Officials and Ministerial meetings, culminating in the Leaders' Week in Auckland in November 2021.

In June 2020, as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, and a request from the Malaysian government to move its APEC hosting year from 2020 to 2021, Cabinet agreed to move to a fully virtual APEC in 2021. The decision to host APEC as a fully virtual event increases the security risk of a major cyber incident, but significantly reduces physical risks, security requirements, and associated costs. There will be no foreign internationally protected people attending meetings in New Zealand removing the requirement for personal protection, hotel security and secure movements.

In August 2020, Cabinet agreed Police is no longer required to lead the security planning across the National Security System for APEC. Instead, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will now coordinate with relevant security agencies.

Operational Improvements

National Organised Crime Group

The National Organised Crime Group (NOCG) was confirmed by Cabinet on 5 July 2017 and replaced the Organised & Financial Crime Agency of New Zealand (OFCANZ). NOCG is responsible for:

- intelligence gathering, analysis and dissemination, including information sharing
- strategy and priority setting, target setting and planning
- undertaking and supporting investigations using overt and covert capability
- focus on preventing crime and reducing social harm
- maintaining international linkages, and strategic liaison with relevant agencies in New Zealand
- transnational and national level operational targeting of organised crime groups.

We are increasing the number of dedicated staff across the country focused on organised crime, and with that comes the continued expansion of NOCG into Districts. Recruitment is currently underway to establish a team based in Christchurch, which will be followed by a Hamilton-based team.

The NOCG Annual Report 2020-2021 is in the process of being finalised. We will provide a further detailed briefing inclusive of the Annual Report in the New Year.

Fleeing Drivers

In 2019, Police and the Independent Police Conduct Authority (IPCA) published a joint thematic review into fleeing drivers, which identified common themes and issues in existing practice, and areas where improvements may be required. The report set out eight high-level recommendations for change and contained a comprehensive action plan to guide the implementation of these recommendations. The indicative timeframe for delivery of all 33 specific recommendations is December 2020, however the national COVID-19 response has impacted on progress, primarily in relation to driver training, and development of training content.

We will brief you on progress in implementing the review recommendations in the New Year.

Tāmaki Makaurau: Policing for the Future

The Commissioner of Police has commissioned a strategic project to explore opportunities to further optimise policing for the future across Tāmaki Makaurau. Auckland is by far our biggest city and represents an even bigger proportion of crime and policing demand. The project is looking to ensure policing is best positioned to understand, prevent and respond to issues across Auckland, while identifying new opportunities to work alongside our partners to deliver better outcomes for victims, offenders and our communities.

The initial phase is exploration and discovery over six months where we will look to engage with communities, partners, and our people to identify where opportunities exist. This project is led by Deputy Commissioner John Tims.

Partnerships

Tai Aranui

Tai Aranui is a marae-based justice innovation hub undertaken in collaboration between Te Rūnanga o Ngā Maata Waka, the Ministry of Justice, Police, and the Department of Corrections located at Ngā Hau e Whā marae in Christchurch. Four programmes operate under the programme including facilitated service for youth at risk of offending, intensive monitoring for high-risk youth offenders, support for women in and coming out of prison alongside their children, and driver licence programmes.

The programme was funded for four years via a Māori Innovation fund allocation (within the Justice Sector Fund) by the Minister of Justice and Minister of Police in 2016. *Tai Aranui* represents a journey travelled by young people and their whānau to realise their full potential by:

- placing whānau at the center of their work
- emphasising cultural values
- co-location and partnership between local iwi and justice sector agencies, including co-design and co-delivery of services
- introduction of a Functional Family Therapy (FFT) approach alongside the Whānau ora approach.

Section 9(2)(f)(iv)

Royal Commission of Inquiry into Abuse in Care

Police is working as part of a coordinated Crown Response to the Royal Commission of Inquiry into Historical Abuse in State Care and in the Care of Faith-based Institutions. The Royal Commission is examining the nature and extent of abuse of children, young people and vulnerable adults in State care, and in faith-based institutions, from 1950 to 1999. ‘Transitional and law enforcement settings’ such as Police cells, Police custody, and transportation to and from other places of care, are specifically included in the scope of the Inquiry.

The Royal Commission is also able to consider events up to the present day and is reviewing current systems for responding to abuse. To do this, it is carrying out a series of investigations until 2023 into specific topics. The Royal Commission has launched eight investigations to date and expects to hold at least one public hearing in relation to each of them in 2021. Police has been asked to provide information to assist with many of those investigations. In 2021, a public hearing will be held into what occurred at the Lake Alice Child and Adolescent Unit as part of the scope of its case study into the unit, which includes investigations by Police.

The Royal Commission intends on publishing investigation reports, including findings and recommendations, for most of its investigations. It is due to publish an interim report in December 2020 setting out its findings to date.

Deported Offenders

Police leads the operational relationship with the Australian Department of Home Affairs, who is responsible for removing New Zealand deportees under their Migration Act 1956. On average, 30-40 New Zealanders are removed from Australia every month.

The number of New Zealand deportees returning from overseas requires ongoing management by Police and partner agencies (Ara Poutama Aotearoa (Corrections), Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Social Development) to reduce risks to the public and to assist with reintegration. Deportations were put on hold during New Zealand's COVID-19 health response but have now resumed via charter flights. Deportees arriving in New Zealand are required to comply with the same managed isolation and quarantine rules as other returning New Zealanders, although they are in separate accommodation.

Police also assists Immigration NZ with deportations from New Zealand to Australia, by escorting people who have been convicted of an offence or are in breach of visa requirements, where required.

36th America's Cup

The 36th America's Cup (AC36) will be held in Auckland from December 2020 to March 2021. Police is coordinating the government's national security arrangements and will be providing an emergency response capability, including approximately 102 officers and seven Police vessels – five Rigid Hull Inflatable Boats and the Auckland-based Deodar launch - over the course of the event.

AC36 is being run by America's Cup Event Limited (ACE), which is a private company (a subsidiary of Emirates Team New Zealand), that has been allocated \$40m of Crown funding to assist with the delivery of a successful event. ACE is being supported by MBIE (as the lead Crown representative) and Auckland Council.

International Policing

Police's International Service Group performs the Interpol function on behalf of New Zealand. We have Police Liaison Officers (PLOs) positioned in Five Eyes and Asia-Pacific countries. These positions liaise with local law enforcement agencies on criminal cases. We work closely with Australia under the Australia New Zealand Policing Advisory Agency, which shares trans-Tasman strategic intelligence and emerging policing issues.

Police has a lawful Working Arrangement with Europol which enables information to be shared to Europol. Police is leading discussion with the European Union on a proposed Europol agreement, consistent with our Cabinet mandate. We expect that as initial discussion progress, we will advise on agreed parameters for negotiation early in the new term of Government.

As Minister of Police, you are to report back to Cabinet with a proposed draft International Agreement in 2021.

Infrastructure

Next Generation Critical Communications

The Next Generation Critical Communications (NGCC) Programme is responsible for replacing current end-of-life communications infrastructure for Police, Fire and Emergency New Zealand, St John, and Wellington Free Ambulance with modern cellular broadband services, supported by a digital radio capability. NGCC will deliver a more resilient and reliable communications capability, alongside improved cellular coverage across the country, and new opportunities for frontline service improvement.

In February 2020, Cabinet endorsed the NGCC Detailed Business Case, and the programme received funding in Budget 2020 to begin procurement. NGCC infrastructure procurement will be delivered in association with Crown Infrastructure Partners.

The NGCC Programme is overseen by an Executive Governance Board which comprises five independent members (including Rob Fyfe as Chair) and the Chief Executives of the four emergency service agencies and the National Emergency Management Agency. As Minister of Police, you are the Lead Minister for oversight of the Programme, and the Chair reports to you.

The Chair and the programme Senior Responsible Owner will provide you with a more detailed briefing in the New Year.

Infrastructure and Fleet

Police's property portfolio is old with a high proportion of properties and custodial facilities reaching end-of-life. These properties constrain our ability to support modern policing in our communities. Our portfolio requires considerable investment to meet ongoing policing and legislative requirements. Over time, Police intends to include a greater number of leased buildings in our portfolio to provide greater flexibility and reduce ongoing risks associated with owning buildings.

Police is currently undertaking design and construction of buildings in:

Mt Roskill – New Police base and workspace to support policing across Auckland in a leased property. Due for completion in December 2020.

Taneatua – New Police base due to open mid-2021

Porirua – New Police base due to open mid-2021

Cambridge – New Police base due to open end of 2021

Whanganui – New hub incorporating Police base and social agencies, due for completion in 2022.

Police's primary vehicle supplier, Holden, is exiting from the New Zealand market. This requires us to go to market to procure a new contract supply which we are planning to do early next year. Alongside this, we are developing a 10-year Fleet Strategy to support our operational capability and ensure it is aligned with Government's intent.

We will brief you on Police's Strategic Intent for Property and Fleet before Christmas.