NZ Police Technology Capabilities List

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About this list

Police staff increasingly use new technology in their day-to-day work. Technology is essential to our business, it enables us to police more effectively and efficiently, and supports innovation in our work.

Policing by consent is at the core of our thinking and we want to reassure our communities that we have their best interests at heart. We are using technology to support our mission to prevent crime and harm through exceptional policing.

This list contains the significant public facing technology capabilities used by NZ Police. The list also captures some of our other capabilities that support policing whether it be administratively or operationally. Police will continue to release details of new technologies on an ongoing basis.

The technology capabilities are listed alphabetically, and separated into the following four sections, New to the list this publication, Existing Technology Capabilities, Proposed Technologies – subject to trial, testing and evaluation, and Archived Technologies – no longer being used.

New to the list this publication

Citizen Space	
What can it do and why we use it	Citizen Space is a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) consultation and engagement platform delivered by Delib. Police are using Citizen Space for policy and regulation consultation. This platform provides a user-friendly interface for the public, and a cost-effective means of managing the submissions and initial analysis and aggregation.
Other information	The platform used by NZ Police is hosted in New Zealand on CatalystCloud infrastructure.

Long Range Acoustic Devices (LRAD)	
What can it do and why we use it	Long Range Acoustic Devices (LRAD) are a portable communication system for on-scene and tactical communication that penetrates background noise, carries over long distances and broadcasts directional sound for targeted communication. LRAD are used by trained Police Negotiation Teams. It is a hand portable device that allows staff to broadcast voice messages over background noise and over long distances (up to 600 metres). It broadcasts directional sound for targeted communication and has an aversion tone mode that produces a short burst of intense sound and can be used as a warning or to draw the attention of a subject. Broadcasts using LRAD can penetrate buildings and vehicles to ensure any warnings or commands from Police are clearly heard and understood.

MailChimp	
What can it do and why we use it	MailChimp is a SaaS online direct marketing platform, hosted in the US, for the design and management of marketing e-mails and provides detailed reporting and analytics capability. MailChimp is used by Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority to assist in managing e-mail distribution lists for external communications to members of the public with an interest in the changes to firearms regulations.

MyFirearms

What can it do and why we use it	MyFirearms was created by Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority as an online public portal for a range of firearms related application forms and associated online payments. It consists of three different components: • Login & Authentication for Access to the public Portal (via RealMe Login service) • Creation of a user profile in the public portal & completion of online application forms (based on Objective Regworks platform) • Application submission and online payment (using PayStation & Spreedly)
Other information	See separate sections on each of the component technologies.

Objective Regworks

What can it do and why we use it	Objective Regworks is a specialist end-to-end regulatory platform. The Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority uses Objective Regworks as the core platform for the MyFirearms Portal - an online public portal for a range of firearms related application forms and associated online payments. Users can create and manage a user profile and complete online application forms.
Other information	The platform used by Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority is a configured instance of the Objective Regworks SaaS product. It is a single tenant application hosted in a dedicated AWS account and Virtual Public Cloud (VPC) in the AWS Sydney region.

Pay Station and Spreedly

What can it do and why we use it	Pay Station and Spreedly are online secure payment services. These trusted, secure, online payment services are used as part of the MyFirearms portal for Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority, to process online application payments.
Other information	Paystation's payment service portal provides secure access for relevant Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority staff to view transaction details, issue refunds and perform other administrative functions. The portal integrates with a 3rd party PCI-DSS level 1 compliant payment orchestration platform called Spreedly. Spreedly hosts a webform to capture the credit card details from the payer - these details are not accessible to Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority or NZ Police.

RealMe

What can it do and why we use it	RealMe is an online authentication service managed by the Department of Internal Affairs. RealMe's two factor login service is used to manage public access to the MyFirearms Portal for Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority.
Other information	RealMe was launched in 2013 to make it easier for people and organisations to get things done online securely. The service adheres to New Zealand Government security, identity, and privacy legislation.

Qualtrics Voice of Customer

What can it do and why we use it	The Qualtrics Voice of Customer software-as-a-service platform enables the gathering of customer feedback closer to service interactions, enabling operational improvements driven from robust text analytics and insights. The principal aim of this technology is to ensure we continue to provide and enhance Police's ability to deliver the services that New Zealanders expect and deserve.
Other information	Members of the public who call 105 or use 105 online are contacted via e-mail or text message with a request to provide optional feedback and a link to the online survey (in the Qualtrics Voice of Customer platform). The surveys capture score-based ratings and free text comments. The responses are recorded, automatically analysed and collated, and directly sent to relevant Police staff. This means there is a timely, direct line of contact from the feedback to support staff, which will allow for more accurate representation of the needs and concerns of the public, and in turn, changes made to reflect these needs.

Unmanned wheeled remote surveillance ground drone

What can it do and why we use it	The remote-controlled ground vehicle captures high resolution images and videos sending the signal back to the controller. It provides the ability to obtain situational awareness of dangerous areas of operation without risk to human life. The ground drones can also be used to see under low objects and terrain in real-time. The vehicle is also ruggedised meaning that it can sustain drops from considerable heights and operate in different orientations thanks to gyros and gimble mounted camera. Police AOS/STG use this ground drone to provide situational awareness inside a building or in an area where the situation is dangerous or non-permissive. This allows the drone to provide visuals as opposed to putting own staff into these areas. Other uses could also include search and rescue if the area does not permit a person in small spaces.

	Tactical situations
	• Ground drone in armed offender incidents; both for pre-planned operations where images could be obtained for planning purposes; and
	• Support of operations where real-time, urgent deployment is required to assist with surveillance of a location to improve tactical decision making and minimising risk to staff and members of the public.

Existing Technology Capabilities

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111 TXT	
What can it do and why we use it	111 TXT is an emergency text service for people with hearing or speech difficulties. A registered user who is deaf, hard-of-hearing, or speech/communication impaired can text Police using their registered phone number. Police can then reply through text to gain the required information. If 111 is text from a smartphone running an Android operating system and the phone number has been registered, Emergency Services may be provided with the best available location information from that handset. This technology ensures people who are deaf, hard-of-hearing or experience difficulties talking on the phone have an effective means to contact Fire, Ambulance or Police in an emergency. At times Police may initiate a text message (SMS) to registered users of the 111 TXT service for emergency or administrative reasons.
Other information	To be able to use 111 TXT a 'My Registration' account needs to be set up, so Police have access to relevant information in the Police application. For more information: https://www.police.govt.nz/111-txt

A

Acceleration Measurement Instruments (AMI) devices

What can it do and why we use it	The Acceleration Measurement Instruments (AMI) have three integral components which consist of:
	- An electronic clock
	- At least one internal accelerometer
	- A microprocessor
	The systems may have a read-out display and/or it may be able to download/store data using a data collector within a tablet, cell phone and/or a computer via Bluetooth or direct connection.
	AMIs used by Police must be set to provide data output in metric units and to show acceleration relative to the force of gravity. Depending on the model, some units may also employ Global Positioning System (GPS) technology.
	AMIs provide an essential role in assisting Police understanding of how and why a vehicle crash occurred. This can be done by determining vehicle dynamics at a crash scene, road adhesion and acceleration both positively-negatively and laterally plus distances. If the model has GPS capabilities, then it may create applicable data for topography google map via specialist software.

Actual Strength

What can it do and why we use it	Tactical tool showing current deployable staff resources as sourced from PeopleSoft and Card Resource Allocation (CRA).
	The Actual Strength dashboard is a critical reporting tool currently being used to provide the Workforce Management teams and the District Command Centres the ability to have a complete picture of all staffing skills and capabilities available at any given time which gives Operations the ability to identify resource gaps effectively and efficiently.

Adobe Products

Adobe Acrobat Pro	Simplifies PDF tasks and enhances productivity.
Adobe Connect	Adobe Connect is a suite of software for remote training, web conferencing, presentation, and desktop sharing.
Adobe Creative Cloud	Creative Cloud is a collection of desktop and mobile apps and services for photography, design, video, web and more.
Adobe PDF Reader	Standard software for viewing, printing, and commenting on PDF documents.

Adobe Redaction	Redactions can be applied to a variety of document formats and to content that includes text, graphs, charts, and images. A copy of the document is then saved as a secure PDF and can be safely shared. Redaction Tools have been introduced throughout Police to provide a consistent way for our organisation to manage potentially sensitive data when it is being shared.
	Common reasons Police would need to share redacted information include:
	▪ Disclosure for council
	▪ Privacy Act requests
	▪ Official Information Act requests
	Sharing information internally with a need to restrict some of that source data

Alcohol enforcement equipment

What can it do and why we use it	The alcohol limit for driving can be tested through: • breath testing to measure the number of micrograms of alcohol (mcgs) per litre of breath • blood testing to measure the number of milligrams of alcohol (mgs) per 100 millilitres (mls) of blood. Operating a vehicle after consumption of alcohol and some drugs increases both the likelihood of a vehicle crash occurring and the seriousness of the resulting injuries. As the alcohol level rises, the risk of crash involvement rapidly increases.
Other information	Breath testing devices must be approved, assembled, tested and results interpreted according to the Land Transport (Breath Tests) Notice 2015. Devices currently approved for use are Dräger 6510, Dräger 7510NZ and Dräger 9510NZ.

Alternative Ways for Help Intervention (AWHI)

What can it do and why we use it	Alternative Ways for Help Interventions (AWHI) is an interactive PDF which has active links to hundreds of support agencies and organisations, allowing an officer to instantly email a referral. The agency or organisation will then make contact, making it more likely that the individual will receive support than if they were left to make the call themselves. AWHI is a tikanga-based initiative and was created to enable frontline staff to refer people of any ethnicity directly to relevant support services. Referrals are only made with consent from the individual involved and there is a Privacy Waiver that must be read and agreed to for the individual's details to be passed along to a partner agency.
Other information	AWHI stands for Alternative Ways for Help Intervention and means 'help' in te reo Māori.

	In May 2022, AWHI was included in OnDuty, making it easier for our people to make referrals. From December 2022 a desktop application of AWHI started being piloted on Police computers in some districts, and will be rolled out nationwide in 2023, enabling more of our people to make referrals.

AMBER Alert

| What can it do and why we use it | An AMBER Alert is an alert Police uses for missing children at immediate risk of harm. Alerts include a photograph of the child, important information about the circumstances in which they went missing, and an indication that there is an active search under way.

The alert is used across online channels. For Facebook, users in the targeted search area will receive a notification at the top of their news feed which can also be shared across their networks. Media organisations receive an immediate notification, as does any subscriber to Police news alerts |
|---|---|
| Other information | The AMBER Alert system assists Police by quickly notifying the public, through as many channels as possible, when a child or young person is missing and is at immediate risk of harm. It means that the public know to contact Police immediately if they have seen or have information on the missing child. The channels include Facebook, online and mainstream media channels and any subscriber to Police news alerts. For more information: https://www.police.govt.nz/news/release/police-and-facebook-launch-amber-alerts-system-nz |

Anti-Malware Endpoint Security

| What can it do and why we use it | Endpoint Security mitigates risks posed by malware and protects data and provides device and application control and other advanced security features.

Endpoint protection is a security solution deployed to prevent cyber-attacks, detect malicious activity, and provide instant remediation capabilities. |
|---|---|
| Other information | Police are responsible for looking after information provided by the public and it is important that we do this to support the Police mission. Endpoint security sits on the devices used by our staff and the servers (endpoints) used to manage data. Centralised software is used to manage and monitor Police endpoints to help ensure Police information is only available to those authorised to see it. |

Apache Solr (EBPC Portal)

What can it do and why we use it	This open-source federated search software has been used to develop the Evidence Based Policing Centre (EBPC) portal, a bibliographic database tethered to the NZP intranet to link to both internal NZ Police

research and evaluations, as well as link out to material from other NZ agencies, overseas police forces, published academic literature, organisational reports, research briefs and grey literature.

The purpose of the EBPC Portal is to provide a single point of entry to evidence-based policing research for NZ Police staff.

Audio Interception

What can it do and why we use it	This refers to devices which record audio covertly. Police use of electronic interception devices enables Police to investigate crime, target and catch offenders.
Other information	The Search and Surveillance Act 2012 regulates surveillance devices, including the use of electronic interception devices. The use of surveillance devices must comply with the powers, rules, and obligations of the Act to safeguard against unjustified intrusions on 'reasonable expectations of privacy'.

Automated Biometric Identification Solution (ABIS2)

What can it do and why we use it	ABIS – originally named AFIS – is the New Zealand Police system for collecting, comparing, and managing fingerprints and other biometric identifiers. The ABIS 1 and ABIS 2 projects have refreshed and built on the existing capabilities. ABIS 1 established Livescan kiosks and added palmprint and mugshot capture, matching and management to AFIS's fingerprint capabilities. ABIS 2 added the capture, classification, search and matching of scars, marks, and tattoos (SMT) for intelligence and identification purposes. ABIS 2 also advanced the image matching (e.g. facial recognition) capabilities, allowing static images of faces and SMT to be captured, classified, searched, and matched. Photos are stored in this system from formal sources. The system cannot be used for Facial Recognition of Live streaming or within a public facing context. ABIS reduces investigation time and prevents crime and victimisation rates by providing a significantly higher level of success at identifying suspects/offenders leading to early perpetrator identification, and to identify missing persons and add value to disaster victim identification.
Other information	Police have used this technology since 1990s. After legal consultation and a Privacy Impact Assessment ABIS 2 was deemed a medium risk technology. These risks can be mitigated satisfactorily. The Privacy Impact Assessment for ABIS 2 is published on the New Zealand Police Website. This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as low, meaning The Algorithm Charter could be applied.

	https://www.police.govt.nz/sites/default/files/publications/abis-2-project-pia.pdf

Automated Identity Matching (AIM)

What can it do and why we use it	The Police Vetting Services utilises Automated Identity Matching for processing agencies vetting requests by identifying if the person being vetted has no identity in the Police National Intelligence Application (NIA), or their identity does not contain any information that would be relevant for vetting purposes. If the person meets these criteria, they are automatically processed by the vetting system and the requesting approved agency is advised that there are no relevant results to report. To manage vetting requests more efficiently where there are no results to report. Normally vetting requests are completed by human operators, but this is not necessary for a large number of requests where there is a high degree of confidence that there is no relevant information. Without Automated Identity Matching this step would be completed manually to confirm that Police hold no relevant information.
Other information	Automated Identity Management (AIM) automatically processes about 14% of all our external requests, and partially automates an additional 25%. This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as low, meaning The Algorithm Charter could be applied.

Automatic Number Plate Recognition

What can it do and why we use it	Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) is a technology used to automatically read motor vehicle number plates by use of optical character recognition (OCR). The technology will automatically identify vehicles of interest, as flagged in the National Intelligence Application. ANPR data can come from a fixed ANPR camera or a mobile ANPR camera. NZ Police also works with some external partners/vendors who provide access to, or information from, ANPR cameras. Police uses ANPR technology and the number plate information it provides for a range of enforcement and public safety purposes: • Use of real-time (or near real-time) ANPR data for crime prevention and immediate response activities. • Use of retained (historical) number plate information for investigative, evidentiary and intelligence purposes for the investigation of offences.
Mobile ANPR Camera in vehicles	

What can it do and why we use it	Using cameras mounted on the roof of the patrol vehicle, the ANPR system scans the number plates of passing vehicles and feeds the information to a computer inside the vehicle. The system instantly checks the details against information already held by Police about vehicles of interest, and if found, it alerts the officer for follow up. Mobile ANPR cameras automate a process Police normally would do manually via an officer calling a radio dispatcher – and accesses information that Police already hold.
Other information	The ANPR unit only captures the number plates of those vehicles that are of interest to Police, such as those that may have been ordered off the road or are otherwise unsafe, or that have been used in a crime. It does not capture any personal information about drivers or passengers.

Third Party ANPR providers

What can it do and why we use it	External providers of ANPR data (providing access to ANPR cameras, or data from ANPR cameras) enable Police to acquire ANPR data for locating vehicles of interest. At present, the system is predominantly used for detecting vehicles of interest (VOI), but where a valid and authorised request is made to the system manager for information that will support the investigation of a serious crime, information may be released to the investigation team. Under current policy, the only vehicle of interest (VOI) data Police can share with 3rd parties, for the purpose of matching to trigger VOI alerts, is stolen vehicles. A stolen vehicle list is also published on the New Zealand Police website and updated three times a day.

Axon Citizen (Evidence.com)

What can it do and why we use it	Evidence.com is a system which stores evidentiary footage and images. The system is used to store evidentiary video interviews acquired from family harm victims. It is also used to store video footage generated after activations during the deployment of TASERs by officers.

B

BM20200 Mobile Roller Brake Testers (MRBT)

What can it do and why we use it	Mobile Roller Brake Testers (MRBTs) enable roadside brake tests to be completed easily and effectively for all vehicles up to a maximum axle load of 20,000kg. They must be placed on firm level surface which will allow the machine to be operated on level plane. MRBTs offer a versatility which permits CVST to operate in urban and rural environments. The aim is to deploy such technology in order to

	further promote road safety by identifying and removing at risk vehicles from the road.

Bosch CDR- CAN Plus and the CDR 900

What can it do and why we use it	Download the data from the car Event Data Recorder (EDR) that has been involved in a crash or a relevant event.
	Related equipment consists of
	• CAN Plus interface module
	• CDR 900 interface module
	Laptop and software Application for data capture via direct to module cables to produce a report.
	Capture data relating to a vehicle crash or relevant event that will help to analyse what occurred. The data may give the speed of the vehicle at the time of the event.
Other information	Collects data and allows determination of weight and/ to force ratio's to be calculated. Such as for direct drag factor for car or other vehicle.

BriefCam

What can it do and why we use it	BriefCam enables the rapid review of video footage using synthetic video synopsis generation. The ingested video is recorded footage, not live feeds, and is obtained either under warrant or by consent.
	BriefCam has the capability to connect to live feeds however this module has not been purchased by NZ Police.
	BriefCam has object recognition capabilities including number plate and facial comparison. It can be used to search for people or vehicles based on things like colour of clothing or type of vehicle.
	As BriefCam allows the investigator to focus on the movements of the person or vehicle of interest it helps to protect the privacy of non-involved bystanders.
	BriefCam enhances speed of investigation; for example, the time it takes to analyse three months' worth of CCTV footage can reduce from six weeks to two hours.
Other information	Access to this tool is limited, and allocation of licences are specific to the investigation. Data which may, in the course of investigation, be analysed using these tools has been lawfully obtained as potential evidence in relation to specific matter and is subject to the usual legislative controls imposed on investigators including the Privacy Act 2020 and such sections of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, Crimes Act 1961, and Misuse of Drugs Act 1975 as are relevant to the particular case being investigated.

	Note that these software products are used by New Zealand Police on a relatively small scale as investigative analytical tools and are not used for any form of surveillance.

Building Materials Information System (BMIS)

What can it do and why we use it	The Building Materials Information System holds the asbestos registers and lead paint reports for almost all New Zealand Police buildings. Surveyors take swabs and samples of selected materials in Police buildings, checking for asbestos. After samples are analysed, the surveyors assess the level of risk posed by each location of identified asbestos by considering factors such as asbestos type, condition, location, environment, and likelihood of disturbance. Management and control measures to mitigate risk are then recommended. The information from the surveys is stored in the Building Materials Information System, which is used to create and update Asbestos Management Plans and manage any actions associated with the agreed control measures. Contractors can download and view these reports with a password.
Other information	Building Materials Information System is a service that New Zealand Police pay for.

Business Objects

What can it do and why we use it	Business Objects (BO) is an application for the retrieving, analysing, and reporting on Police data. The data available in BO includes all standard New Zealand Police datasets. BO can also query non-Police datasets to which we have access to, such as Ministry of Justice (MoJ) charge and conviction data and Waka Kotahi (NZTA) vehicle registrations, as well as any other standalone datasets if they are provided in a spreadsheet format. Queries conducted on these datasets can be linked together, allowing users to flexibly adapt to a near infinite range of potential queries. Useful queries can be run repeatedly using scheduled reports and output in spreadsheet or PDF format. Business Objects is used widely within New Zealand Police to generate a significant number of critical regular reports, but also to answer a diverse range of complex, ad-hoc requests.

C

Cellebrite Pathfinder

What can it do and why we use it	Cellebrite Pathfinder is used to ingest mobile data extracted by Cellebrite Universal Forensic Extraction Device (UFED) and other telco data lawfully collected during an investigation. It identifies associations between people based on their communications.
	It is a web-based analytics platform which utilises the same media classification as Cellebrite Physical Analyser. This platform is used by investigators in district to look for evidence across multiple mobile devices in an investigation.
	It has facial comparison functionality, as well as media classification.
Other information	The vendor's website is https://www.cellebrite.com/en/home/

Cellebrite Physical Analyser

What can it do and why we use it	Cellebrite Physical Analyser is a software application which runs on Windows and analyses the Cellebrite UFED extractions.
	It decodes application data such as call records, messages, extracts location data, and media and presents this to the investigator.
	Physical Analyser includes media classification capabilities including cameras, cars, credit cards, documents, drugs, face, food, photo id, flags, gatherings, handheld objects, handwriting, hotel rooms, invoices, jewellery, maps, money, motorcycles, nudity, tattoos, weapons, screenshots, smartphones, suspected child sexual exploitation material, and vehicle dashboards.
	Cellebrite Physical Analyser is used to examine evidence from mobiles devices relevant to investigations.
Other information	Physical Analyser is software which decodes data from lawfully obtained mobile devices obtained in relation to specific investigations. Data is stored on Police systems.
	The vendor's website is https://www.cellebrite.com/en/home/

Cellebrite Universal Forensic Extraction Devices (UFED)

What can it do and why we use it	Cellebrite UFED is a hardware device, it is capable of extracting data from mobile devices i.e. phones, iPads, and drones.
	The UFED can bypass limited password protection to perform logical, full file system and physical extractions, it can perform selective extraction of data. Predominantly used for extracting data from mobile devices. Used in the Digital Forensic Labs and by around 40 Digital First Responders nationally who are district based.

Other information	UFEDs extract data from lawfully obtained mobile devices in relation to specific investigations. Any extracted data is stored on Police systems. The vendor's website is https://www.cellebrite.com/en/home/

Checkpoint Application

What can it do and why we use it	A mobility app available on Police mobile phones. The Checkpoint App is designed as an aide-memoire reminder for staff, to provide them assistance to complete tasks or make decisions when they are out on the job, and not able to research information due to time constraints or no access to support/ Police Instructions etc. It provides officers with quick access to content which complements current policy, procedure, legislation, and protocols to support them at unusual or complex situations.
Other information	Checkpoint was developed by Media4Learning

Child Protection System (CPS)

What can it do and why we use it	The CPS Programme searches peer-to-peer networks for people who are offering to supply child exploitation material. It searches based on hash sets and keywords of the files that are being offered. Used to identify individuals distributing child exploitation material.

Child Sex Offender (CSO) Register

What can it do and why we use it	The Child Sex Offender Register is a record of a range of up to date personal information about registered child sex offenders living in the community. It is a tool to help Police and Corrections staff with the monitoring of people who have offended in the past, with the aim of preventing re-offending and keeping children safe. The Child Sex Offender Register is a tool to help with the protection of children and the prevention of reoffending by known child sex offenders.
Other information	For more information https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/programmes-and-initiatives/child-sex-offender-cso-register

Citizen Space

What can it do and why we use it	Citizen Space is a Software-as-a-Service (SaaS) consultation and engagement platform delivered by Delib.

	Police are using Citizen Space for policy and regulation consultation.

This platform provides a user-friendly interface for the public, and a cost-effective means of managing the submissions and initial analysis and aggregation. |
| Other information | The platform used by NZ Police is hosted in New Zealand on CatalystCloud infrastructure. |

Clean Slate Query

What can it do and why we use it	The Ministry of Justice administers the clean slate scheme which allows a person to conceal any convictions scheme if they are eligible as set out in the Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act 2004. (see https://www.justice.govt.nz/criminal-records/clean-slate/)

A 'clean slate query' is used by Police to ascertain whether a person meets all the requirements. The response verifies that a person is "eligible" or "ineligible".

The 'clean slate query' is the IT query that is sent from Police systems to the Ministry of Justice to check whether a specified person meets the eligibility criteria.

The intent of the Clean Slate legislation is that convictions are automatically concealed under the Clean Slate scheme if a person is eligible.

Police use this tool to ensure that they are meeting the intent of the legislation. For example, while processing a request for a Police Vet, convictions may be concealed if the Clean Slate provisions apply. A Firearms License application will also trigger a Clean Slate check as part of the consideration of whether the person is fit and proper to hold a license.

Police may sometimes consider full conviction history information if Section 19 of the Criminal Records (Clean Slate) Act applies. |
| Other information | The clean slate query by Police is carried out by Vetting Services and nominated District representatives. |

Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

What can it do and why we use it	Closed circuit television (CCTV) are video cameras which transmit a signal to a single specified location, or to a limited set of monitors. CCTV is used commonly inside and outside of law enforcement to prevent crime and harm, identify suspects, and deter crime. Police may access, or request footage from CCTV to identify suspects, evidence gathering, or preventing crime and disorder.
Crime Prevention Cameras in public places	Crime prevention cameras help reduce the incidence of crime and disorder, so that members of the community feel safe when visiting the public areas covered by the cameras.

	Crime prevention cameras:
	• are used to prevent and detect criminal offences in identified high crime areas • are not used to maintain surveillance on individuals or groups must be operated in a manner that complies with the Privacy Act 2020 and related Police Instructions.
vGRID SaferCity System	The vGRID SaferCity system is a Police web client for viewing live CCTV video shared to Police by various companies, public agencies, and business associations to assist with SaferCity initiatives.
Council CCTV	Police have access to several CCTV cameras nationally due to partnership with local councils. These cameras are used for preventing crime and harm, as well as identifying and apprehending offenders.

Colliers 360

What can it do and why we use it	Colliers 360 holds all the New Zealand Police leases and variations. Colliers 360 creates a centralised point for lease documentation and variations. Also moving forward key information about Police buildings.
Other information	Colliers 360 is a service that New Zealand Police pay for.

Communications and Resource Deployment (CARD)

What can it do and why we use it	The Communications and Resource Deployment (CARD) system is the environment where Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) and other related technologies such as telephony (MiCCE application) and radio (Instant Connect application) sit. CARD enables the capture, recording and retrieval of a variety of communication methods external, intra-Agency, and internal to an Agency.
Other information	Hexagon Safety & Infrastructure Limited (Hexagon) supply CAD and associated software such as I/Net Viewer and I/Net Dispatcher (web versions of CAD), Mobile Responder (CAD mobile phone app) and CARD Resource Allocation (CRA) etc. They also manage/support the CARD environment that requires specific workstations.

Community Roadwatch

What can it do and why we use it	Community Roadwatch is a form, which can be completed by printing it out or using the secure online form, to report unsafe or risky driving behaviours. The Community Roadwatch programme has been designed for use by New Zealand Police to advise the owner of a motor vehicle about the unsafe or risky driving behaviour you have observed and reported where you do not wish the offender to be prosecuted. The Police will regard

	your report as confidential; in accordance with the provisions of the law as it relates to privacy and disclosure of information.
Other information	If you wish the incident to be investigated with a view to charges being laid in Court, you must lodge a formal complaint with your nearest police station.

Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD)

What can it do and why we use it	Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) is software that is the primary means by which NZ Police/Fire and Emergency New Zealand records information from the public and coordinates the deployment of resources to non-emergency and emergency events. CAD enables the capture, storage, monitoring, and retrieval of event information (emergency and non-emergency for event management, reporting and analysis.
Other information	Hexagon Safety & Infrastructure Limited (Hexagon) supply CAD and associated software such as I/Net Viewer and I/Net Dispatcher (web versions of CAD), Mobile Responder (CAD mobile phone app) and CARD Resource Allocation (CRA) etc. They also manage/support the CARD environment that requires specific workstations.

Crime Reporting Information System (CRIS)

What can it do and why we use it	Format a Police report, and prompt for specific questions relevant to the report type. Draws on data from the National Intelligence Application (NIA) to link reports to location, people, vehicles, and items. All data drawn from the National Intelligence Application required human verification. It provides an easy way to record incidents and offences reported by members of the public via 105 or at Front Counters. It prompts the user to ask relevant questions based on the type of event, ensures mandatory information is recorded. Upon completion, stores reports in the NIA and CARD systems
Other information	CRIS has two main databases - a live system for operational use and a training system for training purposes.

CustomFleet Telematics

What can it do and why we use it	CustomFleet Telematics is a device used in Police vehicles that provides the ability to locate a vehicle. This technology uses GPS to collect trip data (ignition on/off) and odometer (movement). This allows Police to better optimise the vehicle fleet by knowing how often the cars are being used and how far they're travelling.

	While the technology has other functionality like the ability to provide live data on vehicle location, driver behaviour and speed, these functions are not switched on at this stage. However, they remain an option.
	The information collected enables better optimisation and maintenance of cars and supports decisions on where to deploy them.

D

Darknet Website Scraper	
What can it do and why we use it	Darknet Website Scraper is a set of python scripts/utilities used to programmatically scrape Darknet sites. Darknet Website Scraper is a set of python scripts/utilities used to programmatically scrape Darknet sites.

Deployment and Safety App (DaS)	
What can it do and why we use it	DaS provides location updates when officers are on duty, that are visible on Situational Awareness Map (SAM) (a Police map application). Knowing the location of deployed officers will help ensure their safety and enable appropriate deployment to incidents.
Other information	New Zealand Police are responding to an increasing number of high-risk incidents, many of which involve firearms. DaS has been prompted by a growing need to monitor officer safety and if necessary, respond to their location with accuracy.

Device Location Information (DLI)	
What can it do and why we use it	Collects location information from cellular devices. It enables call takers from a range of emergency services (including Police) to receive automatically generated geographical information about the likely location of a phone. Device Location Information is proposed for use where necessary to prevent or lessen a serious threat to the life and health of an individual.
Other information	Device Location Information works alongside but does not replace ECLI (Emergency Caller Location Information).

Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) System International (aka Plass Data)	
What can it do and why we use it	Disaster Victim Identification (DVI) is an IT system for the identification of victims of major accidents and disasters. It offers state-of-the-art processing of a large amount of data on missing persons and dead bodies resulting from a disaster. Plass Data is the standard IT platform for DVI

	operations. It is possible to do several advanced searches on all entered data, including dental records and DNA. Automatic batch matching on all dental and DNA data can also be used. This software is vital in enabling us to identify bodies and let their relatives know they had been found.
Other information	DVI System International assisted with the identification of the victims of the Christchurch earthquake. Plass Data is the designer of the DVI System International software. Plass Data assist authorities all over the world in identifying victims of accidents, natural disasters, and terrorist acts. Plass Data's DVI System International has been used in the aftermath of major incidents and disasters all over the world since the mid-1990's.

E

Eagle (Helicopter) onboard equipment

What can it do and why we use it	The Eagle helicopter is equipped with gyro stabilised binoculars (which are used to counter the effects of vibration in the aircraft); a forward looking infrared (FLIR) camera; night vision equipment; and a night sun spotlight. Eagle also has a comprehensive array of VHF and UHF radio equipment for communication with Air Traffic Control, Police, Fire, and other agencies. For navigation the aircraft is fitted with global positioning system (GPS) equipment which is integrated into a mapping programme. The primary use of the aircraft is as an airborne observation platform. From their vantage point in the sky the crew can readily coordinate the operations of ground units. This is particularly valuable where persons of interest are still present at an incident, either on foot or in vehicles. Once the aircrew have visual contact with these people, vehicles, or targets, they can maneuver the ground units into position to best deal with the incident or make an arrest.

Emergency Caller Location Information (ECLI)

What can it do and why we use it	The ECLI Service enables 111 emergency call takers to receive automatically generated geographical information about the likely location of a caller when a 111 call is made from a mobile device on a cellular network. The Location Area Service (LAS) system turns that data into information about a device's likely location. The ECLI Service improves public safety and potentially save lives. It does this by:

	- decreasing the time taken to accept and verify the location of 111 mobile callers - reducing the average dispatch time for emergency events from mobile phones. Previously, where people weren't able to give an accurate address, emergency services experienced real difficulty pinpointing a caller's location and in some cases were required to make a special information request to a network provider for a caller's location. ECLI does not replace the need for emergency callers to confirm their location. It helps to improve public safety, by decreasing the time taken to determine the location of 111 mobile callers, and by reducing the average dispatch time for emergency events from mobile phones.
Other information	The system is managed by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE). The process and system have been included in a Code of Practice issued by the Privacy Commissioner. Follow this link for further information https://www.mbie.govt.nz/science-and-technology/it-communications-and-broadband/our-role-in-the-ict-sector/emergency-call-services/emergency-caller-location-information/ Emergency Caller Location Information will only be collected and used for: - the primary purpose of helping emergency service providers identify the location of callers to 111 emergency call takers so they can respond to the caller's request for help - the secondary purpose of allowing emergency service providers to maintain records of the Emergency Caller Location Information used or help us to monitor and audit the LAS system. Location data is only held to facilitate these two purposes, after which it is automatically deleted.

Enhanced Comms Roster	
What can it do and why we use it	An algorithm optimises shift start times for staff members working in the Communication Centres (111/105) on the basis of demand patterns subject to employment condition constraints (e.g. minimum break times between shifts). Deploying staff better to match demand is a key step in ensuring that we provide the best call answering times that we can.
Other information	In 2019 Police adopted the Enhanced Comms Roster (ECR) in response to a wide-ranging review of its rostering arrangements for communications staff. 90 days' notice is given to all employees of their upcoming shifts, with the ability to negotiate the system-generated shifts with their manager.

	This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as low risk, meaning The Algorithm Charter could be applied.

Enterprise Vault (EV)

What can it do and why we use it	Enterprise Vault (EV) is used by New Zealand Police to manage mailbox storage. EV keeps a journal of all emails sent and received, provides tools for searching and retrieving emails that have been archived and reduces storage requirements. New Zealand Police uses EV to ensure legal compliance, facilitate electronic discovery (eDiscovery) and mailbox storage management in Microsoft Exchange

Esri ArcGIS

What can it do and why we use it	Esri ArcGIS is a suite of software tools used for creating and managing geospatial data and integrating it with other systems. ArcGIS is used to provide analysis, share information, find and discover relationships based on geography, in combination with other enterprise tools such as statistical analysis software (SAS).
	Geographic data is managed as a series of layers of similar features including points, lines, and polygon areas. Each layer is registered spatially so that when they are overlaid on top of another, they line up properly to create a map.
	ArcGIS toolsets include:
	- ArcGIS Pro. Where users can explore, visualise, and analyse data, create maps, and share work on a local computer. - ArcGIS Enterprise. The on-premise hosted server supporting a suite of tools that act as a store for geospatial data used to create base maps for applications, and for connecting to other data sources. Access is strictly controlled and monitored.
	ArcGIS Online. A cloud-based mapping and analysis solution, and not used for sensitive information. ArcGIS Online can be used to make maps, analyse data, and to share and collaborate with other agencies, geospatial users and the general public.
	Most maps generated by analysts are of general reference in nature. These are simple maps showing important physical (natural and human infrastructure) features in an area. Their main purpose is to summarise the landscape to aid discovery of locations. Other types of maps generated include thematic maps, summary dashboards, story maps (depicting information on a particular topic), topographical maps, cadastral maps, heat maps, and hotspot maps.
Other information	ArcGIS Online is a software-as-a-service, provided by Esri and widely used by agencies, councils, and commercial users throughout Aotearoa.

	The ArcGIS Server platform is a suite of applications installed and maintained on premise, managed by NZ Police Geospatial and ICT personnel with strict monitoring and controls in place.

F

Family violence risk assessments

What can it do and why we use it	Family violence risk assessments consist of two related algorithms – Static Assessment of Family Violence Recidivism (SAFVR) and Dynamic Risk Assessment (DYRA). SAFVR is based on a range of data Police has access to (e.g. previous history and convictions). SAFVR is accessed through an officer's phone at the scene (or a computer at a Police station) and is presented as high, moderate, or low grading.
	DYRA is based on responses to a series of questions (generally with the primary victim) at the initial scene attendance and an overall concern rating is then calculated.
	These two measures combine to create an overall level of concern for the safety of parties involved.
	These algorithms help inform the judgement of officers about the level of risk and provide guidance when developing a frontline response and safety plan for the people involved. The output is retained in NIA data and the Family Safety System (FSS) to support triaging of actions and follow-ups.
Other information	This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as moderate-high, meaning The Algorithm Charter must be applied.

Feedly

What can it do and why we use it	Feedly is a news aggregator application, it compiles news feeds from a variety of online sources. Feedly is a tool that provides alerts on news articles of interest from around the world and is accessed by the National Intelligence Centre.
Other information	The vendor's website is https://feedly.com/

FirstDefender

What can it do and why we use it	FirstDefender RMX portable chemistry analyser Identifies explosives, toxic industrial chemicals (TICs), chemical warfare agents (CWAs), narcotics, precursors, white powders and more. Quickly identifies unknown solid and liquid chemicals. Sophisticated algorithms automatically determine presence of mixed and contaminated

	chemicals. Operates directly through sealed glass or plastic containers, avoiding exposure to potentially harmful substances. The device is used to determine whether a substance located by NZ Police is a controlled drug.

G

Gifts and Hospitality Register

What can it do and why we use it	The register collates offers of gifts or hospitality to Police. Gift and Hospitality register entries summarise entries from the register and are produced annually. The register is maintained in line with Police's Policy on Gifts, discounts, and hospitality. The register allows a national overview of gifts or hospitality that has been offered to Police and assist with audit requirements. The register is audited by the Office of the Controller and Auditor-General independently to ensure adherence to Police's own policy.
Other information	The annual reports are listed publicly at https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/gift-and-hospitality-register-entries

Global Position System and Global Navigation Satellite System (GPS & GNSS) Equipment

What can it do and why we use it	The GPS & GNSS uses satellites orbiting the earth to accurately locate points of interest using longitude, latitude and elevation. The satellite networks include (GPS, GLONASS, Galileo, BeiDou, IRNSS, QZSS, SBAS). Part of a forensic mapping system used to map crime and crash scenes.
Other information	All operators of GPS & GNSS equipment receive training to operate.

GoAML

| What can it do and why we use it | GoAML is a standard application (software system) developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) for Financial Intelligence Units worldwide to counter Terrorist Financing and Money Laundering. The GoAML web application allows rapid and secure exchange of information between the Financial Intelligence Unit and reporting entities. Reporting entities include those with reporting obligations in accordance with the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing or Terrorism Act 2009.

GoAML is used to identify and prevent financial crime. It is a database for businesses to report financial transactions as required by the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009. This data is analysed by the Financial Intelligence Unit, and if crime is indicated, the |
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	information is provided to groups both inside Police, and externally to other Government agencies and occasionally shared internationally.
Other information	GoAML is used to identify and prevent financial crime. It is a database for businesses to report financial transactions as required by the Anti-Money Laundering and Countering Financing of Terrorism Act 2009. This data is analysed by the Financial Intelligence Unit, and if crime is indicated, the information is provided to groups both inside Police, and externally to other Government agencies and occasionally shared internationally.
	Access to GoAML is provided only to those who have a valid reason for accessing the data and have been vetted to have this access.
	Privacy Impact Assessment, certification and accreditation, legal considerations arising from the Search and Surveillance Act and Bill of Rights Act were all looked at during the last major upgrade in 2018, as part of a risk assessment.
	GoAML was used in the discovery and intelligence gathering relating to a drug ring run by a prisoner in Rimutaka Prison.
	For more information about GoAML from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime https://unite.un.org/goaml/

Griffeye Analysis Core	
What can it do and why we use it	Griffeye is an analytics platform used to analyse images and video to identify as child abuse material. This is done by manual review or by matching by hash values and metadata and comparing them for previously categorised images.
	Griffeye's facial comparison capabilities can identify and match images and videos depicting different suspects and victims directly from import. As a result, investigators can easily break out all unique individuals from the start and thereby narrow down, structure and prioritise the relevant material to look through more effectively. Not only does it decrease the time it takes to locate possible victims and suspects, but it also reduces investigators' exposure to the material. It is important to note that this is only done on ingested video and photos, not live feeds.
	This technology automatically filters out relevant information to speed up victim identification. Automating the process to pick out content relevant to specific cases is critical in enabling Police to identify and save children.
Other information	It is the most common tool used by law enforcement worldwide to categorise images.

Government Property Portal

What can it do and why we use it	The Government Property Portal holds limited Police leased office space information that are non-operational. This is a Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) and Government Property Group requirement.
Other information	Government Property Portal (GPP) is being further developed to increase its Property Asset management capacity.

H

Handheld Thermal Imaging Devices (TID)

What can it do and why we use it	The Thermal Imaging Device is a screening tool used for preliminary assessments of mechanical components and systems such as (but not limited to) brakes and tyres. The device produces a thermal profile which enables the user to conduct an assessment based on data acquired during the scanning. If the thermal image shows any irregularity a follow-up physical inspection must be conducted. TID offer a versatility which permits CVST to operate in urban and rural environments. The aim is to deploy such technology in order to further promote road safety by identifying and removing at risk vehicles from the road.

Hubstream

What can it do and why we use it	Hubstream is an investigative case management software platform for managing case referrals and links information to generate insights to help prioritise. Its primary use is as a referral system for online child exploitation, and to collaborate with partner agencies on these investigations. Hubstream is widely used internationally in the management of child exploitation referrals.
Other information	Hubstream is a hybrid cloud hosted "Software As A Service" application. The vendor's website is https://www.hubstreamsoftware.com/

Human Resources Management Information (HRMIS)

What can it do and why we use it	Human Resources Management Information allows Police staff to manage HR information such as pay, learning, leave, time and personal information. HRMIS will also provide a workforce management system that supports modern policing and IT tools that recognise the mobile nature of the Police. Used for the management of HR information and

payroll. HRMIS is also responsible for accurate and timely strategic and operational management reporting, data and information analysis.

I/NetViewer and I/NetDispatcher

What can it do and why we use it	Is capable of recording events when calls for service are made to Police. Events can be dispatched and resulted. They are both web versions of CAD. I/NetViewer and I/NetDispatcher serve as Business Continuity Plans (BCP) for the Communications and Resource Deployment (CARD) system.
Other information	I/NetViewer and I/NetDispatcher are web versions of CAD with less functionality and are provided by Hexagon Safety & Infrastructure Limited (Hexagon). There is both a live and a training database for I/NetViewer.

Initial File Assessment (IFA)

| What can it do and why we use it | The Initial File Assessment score (IFA) is a numeric value derived from a series of weighted factors that give an indication about the 'solvability' of a case, based on the presence or absence of certain key lines of enquiry. To calculate the IFA score, the assessor reviews the file to determine which of the factors are present and uses the NIA Initial File Assessment function to calculate the final score. The factors considered include degree of suspicion, suspect description/identity, and vehicle.

The IFA provides a suggestion about the solvability of a case and is used to triage case progression. It is a structured evaluative guide for staff conducting this decision process and what the next first should be. |
| --- | --- |
| Other information | This technology has been in production since 2010.

This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as low, meaning The Algorithm Charter could be applied. |

Information Request Tool (IRT)

What can it do and why we use it	Information Request Tool (IRT) is Police's real-time workflow tool for logging, managing, and reporting on OIA, Privacy and Ministerial OIA requests. IRT is used by all districts, service centres and PNHQ groups to manage these requests. IRT provides one central system for managing requests under the Privacy Act and Official Information Act. We use this system to ensure NZ Police' compliance within the legislation and provide downstream reporting to relevant internal and external parties.

Other information	It came into effect in April 2018 and replaces the previous Information Request System (IRS).

Information sharing application for Police phones

| What can it do and why we use it | Two applications have been developed to share information from Police to a partner agency.

The first was developed during COVID-19 Level 4, where a form was developed to be completed by Police and members of the public we were working with to obtain emergency housing for them.

The second is used when an authorised officer is asked to conduct a Mental Health Assessment.

The first form was to assist people in need into emergency housing.

The mental health form was developed to provide the attending Crisis Team as much relevant information as possible on the person in Police custody needing assessment. This information allows the Crisis Team to review their files before attending to the person and are prepared for the assessment. |
| --- | --- |
| Other information | COVID-19 Forms were simply developed by using their current forms, converting them from PDF to Microsoft Word capable, allowing them to be downloaded on Police phones and once completed the Officer hits send and it is automatically emailed to the person responsible for approval. |

Instant Connect

What can it do and why we use it	Instant Connect is a mission critical radio communications capability which underpins NZ Police's delivery of 111 and non-emergency services. Instant Connect enables Police to make and receive radio transmissions and has an audio replay function. Instant Connect is predominately used within the Communications Centres to enable staff to use the Land Mobile Radio (LMR) network to manage, dispatch and coordinate frontline staff. The LMR network also supports FENZ frontline operations to dispatch to emergencies and other incidents.

InterCAD

What can it do and why we use it	InterCAD is an interface that enables information to be sent electronically between Police, Fire and Ambulance. When a call for service is received and a response is required from more than one emergency service, Fire, Ambulance, and Police can all be dispatched regardless of who received the call.

Image Management System (IMS) - Photomanager

What can it do and why we use it	Also known as Photomanager, this is an image repository system that enables the police to load, view and manage photos, create line-ups and photobooks. It also has facial comparison capability. This is a web-based application that provide Police with the ability to view Formal and firearms licence holder's photos, allows a trained user to produce photo line-ups, and enables biometric matching of suspects using facial recognition technology. After possible matches are provided further analysis is provided by the user to interpret results. IMS does not have live facial recognition capabilities.
Other information	All images and records retrieved will be those located in the following databases: Formal Database, Firearms Licence Database, Missing Persons Database, Suspect Database.

Investigation Management Tool

What can it do and why we use it	The Investigation Management Tool (IMT) is an application that enables the storage, management and sharing of investigative content, subject to user access permissions. We use IMT to ensure effective end to end management of investigations and other policing activities.
Other information	IMT is designed, developed, and owned by NZ Police.

Investigation Management Tool National Security Portal (IMT NatSec Portal)

What can it do and why we use it	The Investigation Management Tool National Security Portal (IMT NatSec Portal) is an algorithm which determines the risk level of tips received. The algorithm is multifactorial and considers the Australia-New Zealand Counter-Terrorism Committee (ANZCTC), NZ Police learnings and international practices on assessment. Usually, a tip is supplemented by additional information (looking at capability, intent, and ideology) by an analyst, prior to being run through the algorithm. Used to assist with the assessment of risk associated with tips reported to National Intelligence Centre (NIC)
Other information	This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as moderate, meaning The Algorithm Charter should be applied.

Investigation Search Tool (IST)

What can it do and why we use it	The Investigation Search Tool (IST) is an IBM product that enables searching of content within IMT and other data repositories.
	We use IST to search for information that ranges over time, location and context to support investigations.
Other information	Search results in IST are subject to user access permissions, so as to protect private and sensitive information.

K

Knowledge and Information Services (Kai)

What can it do and why we use it	The Knowledge and Information Services (Kai) team runs the New Zealand Police Library using the Liberty 5 library management system, a web-based, cloud-hosted solution.
	The library system is the in-house catalogue for both electronic and print library resources.
	The library management system is used to gather, manage, and disseminate information to support Police employees in their work.

L

Landonline

What can it do and why we use it	Landonline allows surveyors, lawyers, conveyancers, and other professionals to securely search, lodge and update title dealings and survey data, digitally, all in real-time.
	Used as part of lease management.

Learning Experience Hub

What can it do and why we use it	The Learning Experience Hub provides next generation learning environments/realms for virtual classroom delivery and learning hubs for New Zealand Police training and specialist training. This technology also provides functionality to search for information on learning content, skills mapping, content indexing, self-published content, usage analytics, social learning, collaboration.
	Training development and deployment environment, peer to peer learning and communities of practice.

Other information	The Learning Experience Hub utilises the Totara learning platform hosted by vendor Catalyst Interactive.

Legal Briefcase (LBC)

What can it do and why we use it	The Legal Briefcase tool stores and manages information about legal cases. It does not utilise or run algorithms. Used for Legal Services case management.

LiveScan

What can it do and why we use it	LiveScan is an electronic, computer-based device which reads finger and approved palm print patterns directly from the person and provides real-time identity of offenders. Fingerprints are collected into an electronic medium from a person, rather than being captured and read from ink. LiveScan captures better quality prints than ink and enables Police to confirm the identity of a recidivist offender by the end of the printing process.

Lumi drug scan

What can it do and why we use it	The Lumi Drug Scan is a service for frontline police that allows them to test suspected drug samples in the field in real-time. This service enables samples to be screened using a near-infrared (N-IR) hand-held device (called TactiScan) with the data being analysed automatically by machine-learning drug detection models hosted in the cloud. NZ Police intercept ~10,000 suspected drug samples per year. Lumi testing provides rapid screening results to support frontline police to make decisions about how to proceed with a case when intercepting suspected drug samples.
Other information	The service has been trialled by Police in a six-month pilot, involving selected staff from five districts. The trial was successful, and the use of the technology will be further developed and implemented around the country.

M

Maltego

What can it do and why we use it	Maltego is an open source intelligence (OSINT) and graphical link analysis tool. The tool offers real time data mining and information gathering, as well as the representation of this information on a node-based graph.

	Maltego is used by Police Cybercrime Unit to query open source data and visualise it in graph form. It is particularly useful in mapping internet infrastructure. Maltego is primarily for technical investigations.
Other information	The vendor's website is https://www.maltego.com/

Maps-based Analytical Policing System (MAPS)

What can it do and why we use it	The Maps-based Analytical Policing System (MAPS) software application is an electronic tool to plot crime and incidents throughout New Zealand. It uses data from two sources: National Intelligence Application (NIA) and the Communications and Resource Deployment (CARD) system. MAPS is used to show areas of high incidence of crime which can help Police, strategically and tactically, to prevent crime and harm.
Other information	MAPS is scheduled to be replaced in 2023 as part of a refresh of map-based applications to enhance security and provide workflow focused data viewers.

Media Event Manager (MEM)

What can it do and why we use it	Media Event Manager (MEM) is a web-based tool which provides media with basic information about dispatched events. Information is first managed using the Media Event Manager (MEM), then Police may publish information to Media Event Publisher (MEP). This system was created to meet both the needs of Police and the needs of the media. The release of certain information is in the best interest of the public and necessary for a functioning society.
Other information	There are a number of key principles fundamental to the access of media to information contained in radio transmission: Police have the discretion to release information in the public interest except where Police have obligations to protect personal privacy, no voice transmissions will be made available as business as usual, the information released will not enable the identification of any particular person, business, or residence.

Media Event Publisher (MEP)

What can it do and why we use it	Media Event Publisher is a web-based tool which provides media with basic information about dispatched events. Information is first managed using the Media Event Manager (MEM). Media do not have access to the Media Event Manager. Information is filtered out via a set of rules before being released to the Media Event Publisher (MEP).

MiCCE

What can it do and why we use it	MiCCE is a suite of applications and services that offer true skill-based routing functions, agent desktop applications, as well as management applications for server-based contact centres. MiCCE is used to receive and route calls for service. It is capable of routing other forms of media such as emails, SMS, and fax messages.

Microsoft Office

What can it do and why we use it	Microsoft Office provides a number of services and capabilities of which the following have been released for the general consumption under our ICT tenancy: • Microsoft 365 Applications (PowerPoint, Word, Excel, OneNote, Publisher, Access) • Email and calendar (Outlook, Exchange, Bookings) • Social and intranet (SharePoint) • Files and Content (OneDrive, Lists, Forms) • Work management (Planner, To Do)
Other information	Used to enhance productivity and enable staff to complete a variety of day-to-day tasks.

Microsoft 365Teams

What can it do and why we use it	M365 can provide a modern learning ecosystem utilising platform productivity apps and integration with existing NZ Police applications e.g. SuccessFactors and TotaraLearn. Microsoft 365 has several productivity apps available. For example, video streaming, AI transcription, AI sentiment analysis and social learning networks and collaboration. Provide a central hub and one point of consumption for formal training, training development, communities of practice and "Learning (and micro learning) in the Flow of Work". Microsoft Teams (part of M365) can give learners the ability to discover, share, assign, and learn from content libraries across NZ Police. Empowering police teams and individuals to make learning a natural part of their work.

Mobile Locate

What can it do and why we use it	Mobile Locate provides a tool to assist in the location of mobile devices. With Mobile Locate a phone or another mobile device's smart capability can be used to determine its location. A text message is sent to a person who wishes to be located (e.g. lost person), asking them to reply. The reply will contain the GPS location of the device. The system has been upgraded to allow users to send photos in response to receiving the link. A lost person may be asked to send a photo of where they are to provide searchers with better information.

	The service is ideal for locating: • Lost people in remote outdoor places • Missing Persons • Marine Breakdowns and Incidents • Motor Vehicle Crashes • Self-harm individuals

Mobility	
What can it do and why we use it	Mobility uses smartphones and apps to help frontline officers access and share the latest information and react quickly to developing events and incidents. It enables our staff to make decisions in real-time with the latest information, policies, and procedures at their fingertips. It also allows our staff to work more efficiently and effectively by reducing the time they spend processing information at the police station.
Other information	NZ Police have won a World Class Policing Award for its Mobility Programme https://www.police.govt.nz/news/release/new-zealand-police-win-world-class-policing-award The Mobility Trial Evaluation report can be found here. Police use mobile devices including phones to ensure our staff have access to the accurate and up to date information when they need it. We use a range of applications to deliver this information and other applications to help our staff in their daily work.

MyPolice	
What can it do and why we use it	MyPolice is a rostering and staff management system. MyPolice is used to manage pay, timesheets, staff movements, leave, training records, and further staff management.

N

National Top 5 Offender	
What can it do and why we use it	The National Top 5 Offender prioritisation tool uses data on all those with an outstanding warrant and who have been an offender or suspect in a violent offence in the past 10 years. The data used includes a range of information relevant to the risk associated with the person. This includes the nature of previous offence(s), gang membership, domestic

	violence, drug charges, age at first serious offence and number of offences.
	The District Top-5 list allows prioritisation within a district, while the national list helps to ensure a coordinated response, particularly for those who might offend across several districts. The purpose is to target and catch violent offenders who pose the greatest risk to members of the public and/or Police staff – and who may be transient in nature and operate across more than one police district.
Other information	The National Top 5 Offender list began in 2017.
	This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as moderate, meaning The Algorithm Charter should be applied.

Nuix (Nuix Web Review, Analytics, and Investigate)

What can it do and why we use it	Nuix is an analytics platform for computer data. Nuix ingests computer data and makes it available to investigators to review. It is generally used for searches of data such as documents and emails.
	It can do skin tone analysis (this finds pictures with large areas of skin tone used to help identify pornography) and face detection.
	The Digital Forensics and Asset Recovery Unit are the main users, typically for financial crimes.
Other information	Data which may, in the course of investigation, be analysed using these tools has been lawfully obtained as potential evidence in relation to a specific matter and is subject to the usual legislative controls imposed on investigators including the Privacy Act 2020 and such sections of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012, Crimes Act 1961, and Misuse of Drugs Act 1975 as are relevant to the particular case being investigated.
	Note: These software products are used by New Zealand Police on a relatively small scale as investigative analytical tools and are not used for any form of surveillance.

NZ Police app

What can it do and why we use it	The NZ Police app gives users an easy way to receive national and local Police news, alerts, and safety advice; report incidents and issues to Police via the new 105 online form; and access other policing services. With customisable notifications, app users can opt in and choose what Police news and alerts they want to receive.
	To ensure everyone in New Zealand, including international visitors, can access policing information and services anywhere, anytime.
Other information	The NZ Police app is available for download from the Google Play Store (link is external) and Apple App Store

O

Offenders' prioritisation tools

What can it do and why we use it	Districts have tools to help prioritise investigations into different offences. Relevant information about the offender is combined into a risk score, which in turn is used to prioritise crimes and offenders for investigation. Different models are used in different districts – some are more manual, while others are based on more objective measures. This algorithm may be used to direct policing resources.
Other information	This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as moderate, meaning The Algorithm Charter should be applied.

Objective Regworks

What can it do and why we use it	Objective Regworks is a specialist end-to-end regulatory platform. The Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority uses Objective Regworks as the core platform for the MyFirearms Portal - an online public portal for a range of firearms related application forms and associated online payments. Users can create and manage a user profile and complete online application forms.
Other information	The platform used by Te Tari Pūreke - Firearms Safety Authority is a configured instance of the Objective Regworks SaaS product. It is a single tenant application hosted in a dedicated AWS account and Virtual Public Cloud (VPC) in the AWS Sydney region.

Officer Safety Alarm

What can it do and why we use it	The Officer Safety Alarm sends a signal to Communications Centres, when held down for a second, showing the dispatcher the officer's location. The Officer Safety Alarm gives the exact latitude and longitude. The Officer Safety Alarm is used when an officer requires urgent assistance and is unable to use their radio.
Other information	An example of the use of OSAs https://www.police.govt.nz/news/release/33626

OnDuty

What can it do and why we use it	OnDuty is an operational application that provides query, tasking, and reporting capability. There is a production and an education version of the OnDuty application. The OnDuty app is notably used at family harm events and was designed to ensure police officers responding to episodes of incidents to have a wider range of information available to them, and to make their reporting and investigations of incidents more efficient, bringing better outcomes. Officers attending these events now have direct links to information in the National Intelligence Application (NIA), including necessary background detail on people involved and their history. This means staff can get right to the heart of continuing to help those in need, without needing to spend time on recording some of the information. • The new information gathered during time spent with families is stored digitally within the app, meaning less time spent writing reports back at the station. • The app also offers a new approach to gathering and eliciting information at the scene, including questions in a number of different languages, ensuring a fuller picture of what's happening in and around the family can be gained.
Other information	OnDuty is an award-winning app which was co-designed by Police and Christchurch-based technology company Smudge.

Online Forms

What can it do and why we use it	Online forms are used for online 105/non-emergency reporting. Artificial Intelligence (AI) scans 105 forms submitted by the public at 105.police.govt.nz for key words and assigns a priority to reports based on content (e.g., offence circumstances; key words; sentiment). A priority flag is assigned to submitted forms so that particular submissions are identifiable in the work queue (e.g. stolen things from domestic properties) and can be prioritised for actioning. 105 online reporting is used to report a wide range of circumstances to Police. Using AI search and prioritisation to reduce the risk of some reports not being identified early in their lifecycle and prioritised if reports were just processed sequentially.

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) Tools

Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) is information collected from publicly available sources and used for intelligence purposes. OSINT tools collect information from open sources online to assist with investigations or make intelligence reports.

It is important that Police on behalf of the community protect their methods as much as possible to ensure that criminals do not use publicly released information to hinder or defeat Police investigations. Providing such information to criminals would only harm the community and public interest.

New Zealand Police is unable to provide further details on some of the specific tools used, as such further details have been withheld as making this information available is likely to prejudice the maintenance of law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences and right to a fair trial.

OSINT Team	The OSINT Team focuses on collections in line with national intelligence requirements such as public and staff safety priorities. The team provides support to intelligence and investigations groups across Police. The OSINT support includes the collection of online publicly available information to assist with investigations and major events, as well as training and skills uplift for other Police Intelligence professionals.
OSINT Tools	OSINT tools collect and aggregate online information that make searching easier for analysts. The tools are used to help OSINT Team members follow up on information collected from online open sources and identify networks. OSINT tools are also used to help determine the identity of individuals online by searching for similar email addresses and usernames.
Signal	Signal one such open-source information tool and is used across Police in the National Command & Coordination Centre, Police Districts, and teams in the National Intelligence Centre, including the OSINT team. Signal can surface social media posts as well as help to identify trend information relating to public safety and criminal events.

Operation Name Manager (ONM) Application	
What can it do and why we use it	Facilitates selection of operational names from a pre-approved pool of names. To ensure operation names and associated processes can withstand all levels of scrutiny and cross examination. Choosing operation names automatically avoids potential human biases that might give away information about the nature of an operation when that operation should be treated as sensitive.

P

PeaZip	
What can it do and why we use it	PeaZip is a file manager and file archiver. Used to archive files into a variety of types; and open and extract files

PEGA Remote Desktop Automation (RDA)

What can it do and why we use it	PEGA RDA is used to automate repetitive keystrokes and actions during data entry. PEGA implements automation and delivers outcomes much faster. It enables employees to deliver outcomes faster and with great accuracy.
Other information	Automations used by Police require human interaction and decisions to be made.

Phone Applications Analysis

What can it do and why we use it	Examines phone applications before Police use them on our devices. We need to understand what application can do with our information before we allow it access on our devices. This allows us to understand and assess the risk of using applications on our phones. We can also configure our systems to reduce risks and help develop safe functionality.

Photogrammetry Equipment

What can it do and why we use it	Photogrammetry is the process of using photographs to measure a crime scene, then generating a scale forensic map using specialist photogrammetry software.
	Photogrammetry equipment for forensic mapping comprises:
	- a camera - a computer to process the photographs - specialist computer software.
	Photogrammetry's related equipment consists of:
	- an optional extending pole - a range of reference point markers - a remote device for camera operation.
	The images collected by the camera are recorded on a computer. Specialist software is used to compile a forensic map from those images.
	Part of a forensic mapping system used to map crime and crash scenes.
Other information	This was used during Operation Lion, a historic investigation into a homicide at the Red Fox Tavern in 1987. Photogrammetry, along with other digital modelling techniques, were used to recreate the crime scene as it would have looked at the time of the offence. The digital model was produced as evidence at court. https://www.police.govt.nz/news/ten-one-magazine/revolutionising-how-we-see-evidence

Policedata.co.nz

What can it do and why we use it	On 30 November 2016 NZ Police launched policedata.nz to provide easy access to Police crime data through a number of interactive reports that can be accessed from this page. Data are updated in these reports on the last working day of every month. These reports provide access to Recorded Crime Victims Statistics (RCVS), Recorded Crime Offenders Statistics (RCOS), and Demand and Activity data produced by New Zealand Police. policedata.nz reports are designed to support partners and communities to access Police data to help inform their planning, decision-making, and policy development. The reports may also be of interest to media, researchers, and others.
Other information	The data sets behind the policedata.nz reports have been designed in consultation with Statistics NZ, who continues to work with Police – as it does with all Government agencies who publish official statistics – to provide oversight and advice regarding the statistics produced. Police also consulted with the Office of the Privacy Commissioner to ensure privacy issues were properly considered and addressed. The reports above contain anonymised data. In accessing the data, there should be no attempt to re-identify individuals or speculate on the identity of individuals.

Police National Dive Squad (PNDS) equipment

What can it do and why we use it	The Police National Dive Squad (PNDS) is equipped with a number of technologies to enable them to breathe and navigate underwater. As well as systems to monitor divers and locate evidence underwater. This technology enables the Police National Dive Squad to perform evidential searches. Sometimes these searches involve technically difficult underwater-video work which is later used as evidence. Divers often video bodies in the sea or river to give doctors at autopsies an accurate view of how the body was found. Videos also enable the officer in charge of a case to see exactly what the diver sees before anything is brought to the surface. The squad focuses on recovery rather than rescue.

Police Register of Property

What can it do and why we use it	The Police Register of Property is a web application enabling Police to centrally view, track movements, returns and disposal of, all exhibits and property nationally and supports police compliance with legislation, policy, and process. Information entered in PROP is stored in a single PROP database shared with other Police systems. Therefore, any exhibit

	or property information entered into any system, is reflected in all of them, providing a single source of truth for all property and exhibits. The Police Register of Property (PROP) serves as one consistent electronic system and process across districts. It improves oversight of who has exhibits, why they have them and where they are.

Public Experience Manager Digital Platform (PEGA)

What can it do and why we use it	PEGA is used to automate emails sent to officers requesting that they contact someone following a call for service. PEGA implements automation and delivers outcomes much faster. It enables employees to deliver outcomes faster and with great accuracy.
Other information	May be decommissioned in 2023 and replaced.

Q

QID Algorithm

What can it do and why we use it	The QID Algorithm generates Police QIDs (Query Identification). A QID is composed of 6 alpha-numeric characters and is mainly used across Police systems as the unique identifier of an employee. A way to uniquely identify Police Employees, and Constabulary Officers
Other information	This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as low, meaning The Algorithm Charter could be applied.

Qualtrics Voice of Customer

What can it do and why we use it	The Qualtrics Voice of Customer software-as-a-service platform enables the gathering of customer feedback closer to service interactions, enabling operational improvements driven from robust text analytics and insights. The principal aim of this technology is to ensure we continue to provide and enhance Police's ability to deliver the services that New Zealanders expect and deserve.
Other information	Members of the public who call 105 or use 105 online are contacted via e-mail or text message with a request to provide optional feedback and a link to the online survey (in the Qualtrics Voice of Customer platform). The surveys capture score-based ratings and free text comments. The responses are recorded, automatically analysed and collated, and directly sent to relevant Police staff. This means there is a timely, direct line of contact from the feedback to support staff, which will allow for

	more accurate representation of the needs and concerns of the public, and in turn, changes made to reflect these needs.

QueryME

What can it do and why we use it	The NZ Police Vetting Service provides criminal history checks and other relevant information on potential and current employees, volunteers, and vocational trainees to approved agencies that provide care to children and vulnerable members of society. We also provide criminal history checks for overseas visas and work permits. The QueryME application searches NIA to complete vetting requests. QueryME can perform automatic searches based on a name and date of birth. QueryME assists staff members to search NIA to complete a vetting request. QueryME provides an automatic search function where human verification is required to confirm a match for vetting.
Other information	This solution provides a police vet only. It does not provide National Security Clearance.

R

Real-time Intelligence Operational Deployment (RIOD)

What can it do and why we use it	RIOD provides a Common Operating Picture based on a 'single source of the truth' to enhance situational awareness and facilitate planning and collaboration. It is a critical tool for maintaining awareness and oversight of emerging issues, risks, and trends in the operational environment. RIOD is designed for event and emergency management, consolidation and communication of intelligence, prevention activities and deployment, and to facilitate planning and collaboration to support and enable operational staff to deliver on Our Business.

Recommendations Database

What can it do and why we use it	This database records and tracks progress in responding to (external and internal) recommendations which are directed to NZ Police. Managing recommendations is part of good governance – it drives accountability, promotes good practice, and supports continuous improvement. Police's Recommendations Database is designed to act as a 'single source of truth' to track the response to recommendations noted in formal internal/external reports. The database helps to provide assurance Police is addressing the findings of reviews and audits
Other information	At the start of 2022, the database contained 400+ externally generated recommendations from (Royal) Commissions of Inquiry, Ministerial or

central agency reviews, Coronial findings, reports by the Independent Police Conduct Authority (IPCA), external audits, etc. It also contains recommendations from major internal reviews, such as 2019's National audit of firearms storage and security. The database uses a customised workflow in the same software used to capture Lessons Learnt, maintain a centralised gift and hospitality register, and to monitor and manage projects and programmes of work overseen by the Investment Portfolio Office.

Red Box

What can it do and why we use it	Red Box is a suite of products which enable Communication Centres to replay, monitor, and record calls for service and radio transmissions. The replay function is used to retrieve and replay calls from the Red Box Recorder, and the monitoring function allows a user to monitor channels and current/recent calls made by them. It allows an overview of real time activity across a group of channels. Red Box is used for quality assurance and supervision. These calls for service and radio transmissions are also recorded for evidential purposes.

Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS aka Drones)

What can it do and why we use it	Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS), Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV), Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS) are all terms used to describe drones and their systems.

RPAS capture high resolution images and videos. They provide the ability to gain a view by climbing vertically, and manoeuvring over short distances, providing a birds-eye-view of a place, person, area, or thing.

Police primarily use RPAS for crime scene and road crash photography, and situational awareness during our response to armed offenders' situations by AOS/STG staff.   Other uses include search and rescue, reconnaissance, and locating fleeing offenders.

- Crime scene photography and vehicle crash scene reconstruction and mapping: use of RPAS to map and photograph a scene without disturbing evidence and provide an aerial reconnaissance to inform an appreciation. Use of RPAS in a serious crash scene allows the scene to be photo-surveyed accurately and considerably quicker than current methods. This would reduce the length of road closures and scene examinations
- Search and rescue: use of RPAS for locating missing persons or searching for deceased people.
- Tactical situations: use of RPAS for incidents such as armed offender incidents; both for pre-planned operations where images could be obtained for planning purposes, or in support of operations where real-time, urgent deployment is required to

	assist with surveillance of a location to improve tactical decision making and minimise risk to staff and members of the public.
Other information	The use of RPAS and storage of any data collected is strictly controlled by Police instructions. The Remotely Piloted Aircraft Systems (RPAS) Proof of Concept has been proactively released on the New Zealand Police website and can be found here https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/programmes-and-initiatives/police-use-emergent-technologies/proactive-information-releases.
	Police have a comprehensive range of policies, processes, and procedures that ensure the integrity of Police's drone operations, including procurement, operation, and data storage.

Retail Crime Intelligence Platform - Auror

What can it do and why we use it	Auror is a cloud-based retail crime intelligence platform which streamlines the crime reporting process for retailers which provides information and evidence to Police for investigation.
	The platform also provides an Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) data which provides our staff with more comprehensive insights into vehicles of interest movements.
	The Auror platform enables Police to connect people, vehicles and other information to help build an accurate view of shoplifting and other criminal activity. It gives Police a range of information, including:
	• Images of offending people and vehicles provided by businesses;
	• Digital access to evidence, including CCTV video files;
	• Electronic reporting of incidents through to the Crime Reporting Line;
	• Tools that communicate directly with the retail community, including CCTV retrieval, person alerts and comments; and
	• Vehicle registration and image search capability.
Other information	Police staff who access the platform follow set guidelines designed to assist them to use the service safely and effectively.

Robotic Total Station

What can it do and why we use it	A Robotic total station is an electromagnetic wave propagation or laser beam-technology surveying theodolite and its related equipment. A total station comprises an:
	• electronic distance measuring device (EDM)
	• electronic transit or theodolite
	• electronic data collector via advanced electronic wireless long Link communications then Bluetooth to tablet.
	Related equipment consists of a prism pole and backsight and tablet.

	Part of a forensic mapping system used to map crime and crash scenes.

S

Safe Speed Cameras & Speed Detection Equipment

| **What can it do and why we use it** | Safe Speed Cameras and Speed Detection Equipment includes both static and mobile devices for determining the speed a vehicle is travelling. Police officers also use radar and laser devices to enforce speed limits.

Excess speed is a key cause of crashes in New Zealand and a major contributor to death or injury on the road. Speed is the most significant determining factor in the outcome of any crash.

Proactive speed enforcement to change driver behaviour is the most effective enforcement activity, because of its wide deterrent effects, to reduce vehicle speed. Speed cameras have a proven history of reducing speed-related crashes internationally. These cameras assist Police to reduce serious and fatal crashes on New Zealand roads. |
|---|---|
| **Other information** | Transport law requires all speed detection equipment, including safe speed cameras, radars, lasers, and vehicle speedometers to be checked (calibrated) and certified every year.

Any new camera is subject to a rigorous testing and approval process before being used.

For more information https://www.police.govt.nz/advice-services/driving-and-road-safety/speed-limits-cameras-and-enforcement/safe-speed-cameras |

SAR Underwater Drone

| **What can it do and why we use it** | This is a submersible drone which can reach depths of around 100m on a 200m long tether. It is like an aerial drone, with a remote control and iPad attached to view footage. It is equipped with powerful headlights to enhance underwater visibility, a claw type pinch arm for picking items up and high-quality camera able to record in 4K at significant depths. It has two batteries with a total operating time of about 2 1/2 hrs. It is very portable in a wheeled hard case.

It operates very well in flat water, but we are still testing it in swift water conditions

This drone is to assist with underwater search operations. It can be used to gather information to assist with planning and determination of what resources are required, as well as a viable search tool during operations. Its size makes it useful in the clearance of small tight spaces otherwise difficult for a diver to get into.   We have a team trained to operate it. |
|---|---|

SAS Visual Analytics

What can it do and why we use it	SAS Visual Analytics extract, transform and visualise data from Police holdings. Used to surface operational data in a way that the business can understand quickly and intuitively.
	To provide data to the business in a uniform, clear way. SAS gives us a platform to iteratively and quickly update and change how we measure things in the light of new information.
	To produce official statistics to provide offence statistics in relation to OIA's.
	To produce dashboards and visualisations.
Other information	SAS actually refers to a range of applications that are all provided by the SAS company. We currently use:
	• SAS Data Integration Studio to build and maintain ETL pipelines that feed reporting
	• SAS Enterprise Guide to quickly code and extract data on the fly and test proofs of concept
	• SAS Viya to visualise data for reporting to business stakeholders

Secure Electronic Environment Mail (SEEMail)

What can it do and why we use it	Secure Encrypted Email secures email traffic between participating New Zealand public sector agencies. It protects information classified as IN-CONFIDENCE, SENSITIVE or RESTRICTED.
	This provides protection for messaging by encrypting the message.
Other information	For more information: https://www.digital.govt.nz/products-and-services/products-and-services-a-z/secure-encrypted-email/

Secure Print

What can it do and why we use it	Allows our staff to print documents via a Secure Print driver. This means they can print from any Police printer in any police station via the Secure Print Network. It is used to provide a more mobile printing option, as well as increased security as printing is only released with a swipe card.

Sentient for Lessons Learnt

What can it do and why we use it	Sentient records incidents/cases to track and report on Lessons Learnt (identified lessons) in Police. Sentient keeps a record of issues and the investigation findings which are shared to improve safety throughout the organisation.
Other information	Sentient is a service provider of Private Cloud Enterprise Portfolio Program Management (PPM) in Australasia.

Sentient PPM

What can it do and why we use it	Sentient is NZ Police's Project, Program and Portfolio Management tool. Sentient keeps a record of project delivery and helps manage the delivery process. It captures the cost of projects and manages workload demands.
Other information	Sentient is a service provider of Private Cloud Enterprise Portfolio Program Management (PPM) in Australasia.

Sentient for Evidence Based Policing Centre (EBPC) Projects (Research & Evaluation Projects across all police)

What can it do and why we use it	Sentient for EBPC records Research & Evaluation projects with very limited project management tools (no Gantt charts, no timesheets/resourcing, no budgets/finance, no dependencies, no prioritisation, etc.) and offers weekly reports (request for other reporting cycles still not met after 1.5 years). Sentient keeps a record of project delivery and helps manage the delivery process. It does not currently capture the cost of projects, and does not prioritise (workload pipeline) projects
Other information	Sentient is a service provider of Private Cloud Enterprise Portfolio Program Management (PPM) in Australasia.

Situational Awareness Map (SAM)

What can it do and why we use it	SAM is a mapping application available on the police issued phone. It shows layers of information that officers use to show them who and what is around them. Currently the layers shown are: - Officers' location in near real-time from the DAS location service - Location of people on bail - Frontline safety information SAM has been designed to provide a view of deployable staff, to help ensure their safety and to help enable appropriate deployment of staff to incidents. New layers of information will increasingly provide the ability to complete location-based checks, and integration with other Police systems to automate processes and improve efficiency.
Other information	The SAM application was an enhancement of the DaS application so information could be more efficiently used by officers to increase their safety and show better real-time information.

Smart Client

What can it do and why we use it	Smart Client is a mapping tool that allows users to view and respond to operational information in real-time. It is web-based and available to all Police staff. Smart Client pulls information from CARD, NIA, and base

	map sources into one seamless map view, enabling users to understand their operating environment.
	Event/Information types are grouped into categories and represented on the map with pictorial icons. The data displayed automatically refreshes every five minutes.
	Real time mapping tool displaying incidents and Police resource deployment.
Other information	If a map created is intended for use/sharing with community groups working in partnership with Police, (such as Neighbourhood Support New Zealand, Community Patrols, etc) it is the responsibility of the Police employee preparing the map to ensure it complies with privacy requirements. In particular: - Individual properties are not identifiable. - Raw data is never provided - Additional information on an incident should only be provided if appropriate and relevant to assisting the community partner. Smart Client is scheduled to be replaced in 2022 as part of a refresh of map-based applications to enhance security and provide workflow focused data viewers.

SNAP Asset List Tool

What can it do and why we use it	The SNAP (Serial Number Action Partnership) website (http://www.snap.org.nz) allows you to enter and maintain details of all of your important possessions or assets. You can then access this asset list from anywhere, anytime. If your items are stolen, you can instantly retrieve your asset list details, and forward these on to the Police and your insurance company. SNAP is an initiative of the New Zealand Police, aiming to prevent New Zealand burglary and property offending, and make it harder for criminals to sell stolen goods in New Zealand.
Other information	Some asset list competitor websites charge for this service, but SNAP is completely free, and the SNAP Asset List Tool is secured using the high-security New Zealand Government igovt logon service. Asset lists can only be accessed by the creator. Police cannot access the list. https://www.snap.org.nz/Login/Login?ReturnUrl=%2f

SPM Assets

What can it do and why we use it	SPM Assets holds Police property asset management data. It is used to hold Police's property asset condition information.

Sprout Social

What can it do and why we use it	Sprout Social is a social media management system with a focus on engagement, publishing, and analytics. Shows engagement and performance of online social media posts made by New Zealand Police on its own official social media pages.
Other information	The vendor's website is https://sproutsocial.com

Stolen Vehicle Database

What can it do and why we use it	The Stolen Vehicle Database is an up-to-date record of all vehicles stolen in New Zealand in the past 6-months http://www.police.govt.nz/stolenwanted/stolen-vehicles. The database allows searching via registration plate number, VIN, engine, or chassis number. This is run against all outstanding stolen flagged numbers. A match will return the make, vehicle type and colour, and when the vehicle was reported stolen. Users can also generate a list of all outstanding vehicles that have been stolen in the past six months for all of New Zealand, or in a single Police district or combination of districts. This is a resource for security guards, insurance companies, moteliers, scrap metal dealers, community policing patrols, and people buying second-hand vehicles.
Other information	This initiative was developed in partnership in 2011 with the Crime Prevention Partnership Forum (CPPF), a group that represents a wide range of businesses that want to help Police to prevent crime.

Success Factors Learning Management System (LMS)

What can it do and why we use it	The Police LMS access is available to staff via MyPolice (the Police HR system) on desktops and Police mobile phones. The LMS holds a series of eLearning packages and holds all police training records including responder deployment certification.
Other information	It is accessible for police staff through MyPolice.

T

Telephone Emergency Subscriber Access (TESA)

What can it do and why we use it	TESA is a computer application that allows authorised Police users to search on telephone numbers, names, or addresses. TESA may be used to contact people within a specific geographical area to notify of an emergency or significant event. Access to TESA is restricted to authorised Police personnel for the purpose of collecting telephone customer

	information and/or verifying the name of the Service Provider for the number.

The New Zealand Crime Harm Index (NZ CHI)

What can it do and why we use it	The New Zealand Crime Harm Index (NZ CHI) provides a score for each offence code based on a proxy for the relative harm it causes, expressed as an estimation of the minimum number of days in prison a first time offender would serve for that offence. The score can be used to weigh amounts of crime to produce an overall estimate of crime harm. It offers a complementary measure to, rather than replacement of, traditional crime counts.
Other information	It was first developed in 2016 and was most recently updated in 2020 (version 7.2). The NZ CHI weights are available in SAS-VA and Business Objects (in the public folders).

TotaraLearn

What can it do and why we use it	Platform for delivering training to staff and external agencies. Enables police to deliver courses and development modules for remote learning across a wide range of our business units including recruit training, Responder 1 & 2 online certification courses, and leadership programmes.
Other information	There has been an addition of remote learning carried out by RNZPC and several business units. In A COVID-19 setting the need to adapt has become important with the delivery of different learning methods. TotaraLearn and WebEx both enjoy have a high number of Police users, supporting modern workplace practices for communicating and providing remote learning

V

ViCLAS

| What can it do and why we use it | A standardised case description is drawn up for an offence, providing the relevant information and indicating any discernible behaviour patterns. Case-related research in ViCLAS can point up similarities to cases that have already been entered in the system, known as Offence-Offence and/or Offence-Offender links.

ViCLAS is the Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System, a system used here in the Behavioural Science Unit. Licensed from the RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police), ViCLAS supports the police in their |
|---|---|

	investigation work and in particular in checking whether an offence is part of a series of crimes.
Other information	ViCLAS is the abbreviation for the Violent Crime Linkage Analysis System, developed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1991.

Victim History Scorecard (VHS)

What can it do and why we use it	The Victim History Scorecard (VHS) calculates a score that displays on a person in the National Intelligence Application (NIA) as a colour (red/amber/green) and a number. This number is based on factors such as number and seriousness of victimisations, offender recidivism and repeat crime types. The score reduces over time, so if the last victimisation is more than 12 months ago then the VHS becomes zero. Districts victim leads will review repeat victims (amber & red) for the purpose of establishing proactive prevention responses e.g. as per the Graduated Response Model (GRM).
Other information	The Victim History Scorecard informs Police response to victims as outlined in the GRM. The Police Prevention First strategy introduced the Victim Focus Framework and GRM to victims in 2012. This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as moderate, meaning The Algorithm Charter should be applied. The introduction of the VHS to identify repeat victimisations has been instrumental in the development of collaborative multi-agency responses to high repeat victims (predominantly linked to family harm).

vGRID SaferCity Platform

What can it do and why we use it	The vGRID SaferCity Platform is software developed for CCTV collaboration between Police and the community. The platform provides access to live and historical visual information. Live visual information includes live public facing CCTV cameras shared by the community, CCTV operator display screens shared from various police command & control centres, and other visual data including vehicle license plates (ANPR). The SaferCities Platform provides network connectivity into many of our District Command Centres and supports NZ Police through their existing community relationships to assist us in appropriately accessing live video from other government agencies and businesses to identify offending and to provide information to assist in the detection and investigation of crime. The Platform includes; vGRID streams - provides Police access to live visual information from CCTV Cameras or CCTV Operator Screens from any authorised public agency, commercial or private entity via the vGRID SaferCity Platform and Network;

	• VAULT - enables Police to request and obtain CCTV footage or images from a member of the public without the need for a physical visit; vGRID ANPR (VIBE): gateway that enables the community to freely send in Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) meta data, thumbnails and images from their ANPR cameras.
Other information	The use of surveillance devices must comply with the powers, rules and obligations of the Act to safeguard against unjustified intrusions on 'reasonable expectations of privacy, a right that is given expression in section 21 of the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990.

Virtual Cop

What can it do and why we use it	Virtual Cop is a Virtual Reality experience taking users into an interactive gamified experience of a day in the life of a NZ Police Officer. The user can choose between attending a burglary scene or a community scene. This is a guided experience with a pick-a-path scene. Virtual Cop was part of the New Zealand Police's recruitment marketing activity designed as a vehicle to attract people to come and talk to the police at on the ground events.
Other information	The VR experience was developed by Wrestler, a creative agency in Wellington.

Visual Surveillance Equipment

What can it do and why we use it	Visual surveillance device is defined to mean any electronic, mechanical, electromagnetic, optical, or electro-optical instrument, apparatus, equipment, or other device that is used or is capable of being used to observe, or to observe and record, a private activity; but does not include spectacles, contact lenses, or a similar device used to correct subnormal vision of the user to no better than normal vision. It includes photographic and video cameras and binoculars, and it encompasses anything else that enhances normal vision. Observation and surveillance to investigate crime, target and catch offenders. Deployed under the provisions of the Search and Surveillance Act 2012.
Other information	Police staff who access the platform follow set guidelines designed to assist them to use the service safely and effectively.

Vulnerability Monitoring

What can it do and why we use it	Vulnerability monitoring relates to software that monitors our systems and devices and alerts us to any new vulnerabilities as they become known. This software helps us maintain a secure environment by

| | keeping a constant eye on our network and systems so we can respond to new vulnerabilities by updating software quickly or taking other remedial action to protect information.

Police have a lot of devices and servers, and we need to make sure they are, and remain safe, even as new vulnerabilities emerge every day. |
| --- | --- |

W

Wander Search / WandaTrak

What can it do and why we use it	Wander Search (also known as WandaTrak) is a brand of personal tracking devices commonly used for Wander Search incidents.

They are small pendants in the form of a necklace, belt attachment, or watch worn by the person. Each pendant has its own individual frequency which can be tracked using direction finding tracking equipment. Wander Search provides individuals with a small radio frequency device that can be found by using specialised equipment (receiver units and aerials). Only Police, LandSAR volunteers, and Wander Search Group volunteers are trained in using the search equipment. If a person goes missing who has the device with them and the Police are called, they can be found much faster.

The Wander Search system provides at risk people with a small device that can be found by Police and trained volunteers using specialised equipment. This significantly reduces the time taken to locate people at risk and get them to safety. |
| **Other information** | For more information about Wander Search / WandaTrak: https://wandersearchnz.org.nz/

2012 news story on how the technology helped in an incident: https://www.police.govt.nz/news/release/33788 |

WebEx

What can it do and why we use it	Cloud based application enabling virtual meetings, training sessions, screen sharing, file sharing and messaging between teams, groups and external third parties. It provides an option for meetings to be held over video when in person opportunities are not possible.

WebEx facilitates better collaboration between teams and supports remote working. All Police staff can access WebEx via their laptops, desktops or Mobility (iPhone) devices. |
| **Other information** | More information can be found on the Cisco WebEx page: https://www.webex.com/ |

Wellness Hub

What can it do and why we use it	The Wellness Hub is an online hub in which staff can build a personalised profile and benefit from relevant health and wellbeing tips and articles, workouts, interactive challenges. The Wellness Hub provides staff with access to tools, resources, and support to ensure they can remain fit, healthy, and well as they work to keep themselves and their communities safe.
Other information	The tech platform for the Wellness Hub is provided by New Zealand company Synergy Health Limited.

Weighing Enforcement Equipment

What can it do and why we use it	Weight inspections are carried out in accordance with the Measurement of Weight Notice using portable weighing devices at either a weigh pit or roadside site, or by using a certified weighbridge. All vehicles operated on New Zealand roads must be safe and operated in compliance with rules. A Weight (WGT) inspection can be carried out by any Commercial Vehicle Safety Team enforcement officer.
Other information	Weighbridge means a non-portable device that— (a) is either mechanical or electronic; and (b) is designed to weigh a single axle or simultaneously weigh 2 or more axles.

Weigh Right

What can it do and why we use it	Vehicle screening uses equipment in and near the road and a software system (The Vehicle Screening System (VSS)) to screen vehicles for noncompliance for weight, or noncompliance for vehicle inspection requirements, or breaches of overweight or overlength permits. The equipment includes weight-in-motion (in-road) scales, automatic number plate recognition cameras and other sensors. The system records vehicle information all the time. The VSS accesses the registration number from an ANPR camera and then evaluates the vehicle details for compliance through access to the Waka Kotahi data base registers such as the Motor vehicle register, and the permit register, to ascertain if the vehicle is compliant at that time. Roadside technology is installed, and intelligent software developed to screen heavy vehicles and to direct potentially overweight vehicles into a commercial vehicle safety centre (CVSC, formerly weigh station) for further inspection.
Other information	The locations of the CVSCs are on heavy-volume routes and cover 46% of the total freight kilometres travelled in New Zealand.

	These sites are close to major centres, seaports or significant highway junctions and at locations where it is difficult for heavy vehicles to avoid.

WinScribe Dictation

What can it do and why we use it	WinScribe Dictation is a simple algorithm for managing the prioritisation of incoming transcriptions. It assigns an equal priority to a 24-hour turn-around job which has elapsed 23 hours, as a 1-hour turn-around job.
	The purpose of WinScribe Dictation is to better achieve service levels where there are jobs with competing priorities.
Other information	This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as low, meaning The Algorithm Charter could be applied.

Y

Youth Offending Risk Screening Tool (YORST) and mini YORST

What can it do and why we use it	The YORST consists of 14 questions which enquire about the prevalence of risk factors in areas of a child or young-person's life. The risk factors are both static (historical in nature and cannot be changed through intervention e.g. criminal history), and dynamic (risk factors that can potentially change e.g. negative peer associations, truancy, abuse of alcohol or drugs). The YORST produces a total score intended to predict the likelihood of future re-offending, classified as low, medium, or high.
	There is also a mini-YORST which is a cut-down version with fewer questions.
	Youth Aid Officers use this tool to help inform the development of a plan for a youth offender. The following Youth Aid actions should be guided by information from a YORST: • Decisions about the course of action with the child or young person • Who could be contacted for further background information (e.g. Oranga Tamariki, school, Family Safety Team, Iwi Liaison Staff) • Risk factors to address in an Alternative Action plan • Who to refer the child or young person, or their parent/s or caregivers, to for further support • Oranga Tamariki will use the overall YORST score to help determine an assessment pathway for the child or young person
Other information	Assessments and validation of the YORST Screening Tool are published on the NZ Police website. https://www.police.govt.nz/about-us/publication/youth-offending-risk-screening-tool-yorst-reports

	The YORST was first piloted in 2007 and was rolled out nationally in 2009. This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as moderate, meaning The Algorithm Charter should be applied

Proposed Technologies – subject to trial, testing and evaluation

ShowHow	
What can it do and why we use it	ShowHow is virtual reality training development and editing application. Any instructor can develop simple 360-degree virtual training scenarios and simulations that can be deployed on SuccessFactors and Totara. Its simplicity allows any instructor to quickly produce virtual training that can track and record user responses.
Other information	Content will be developed on a cloud-based application. Privacy Impact Assessment, Certification and Accreditation, legal considerations arising from the Search and Surveillance Act, Bill of Rights Act, currently under assessment by the Information Security Team. Will be used for FSIP Training.

Video Media Management - Microsoft Stream and Azure Media Services	
What can it do and why we use it	Microsoft have several connected technologies for management of video content, including Microsoft Stream and Azure Media Services. These services provide ways to find, view, upload, share and engage with video learning content, including transcription and search. Learners have a variety of learning styles, from reading/reflecting to seeing/observing to demonstrating/doing. This technology provides learning tools across the spectrum of learner needs, including video/media-based learning. These technologies help maximise learning from video media by providing end-to-end experiences (find, consume, promote, etc).
Other information	These technologies are aligned with public consumption trends (such as YouTube) which present and promote content based on analytics of usage and sentiment. NZ Police are licensed for both technologies and there is a natural integration path with our existing technology stack. Privacy and Security are important considerations which will be

	considered (with other relevant policies and practices) when the technology is adopted.

Zavy	
What can it do and why we use it	Zavy is a sentiment tool which will analyse comments to determine sentiment (positive, negative, or neutral) and present this information back as a net sentiment percentage. It analyses online engagement from comments, likes and shares. This tool will allow the Marketing and Brand team to better understand the sentiment (tone) of the comments and engagements of posts on the official New Zealand Police social media pages. Understanding how our social media posts perform will help us understand what messages resonate with our followers.

Archived Technologies – no longer being used

Clearview AI	
What can it do and why we trialled it	Clearview AI is software that compares a photograph of a facial image for matches in the company's database. This is similar capability to a reverse image search through Google. This technology is not used by NZ Police but was subject to a short non-operational test in February-March 2020. This was confined to a free trial of a small number of licences to test the viability of the product (i.e., its accuracy in recognising faces).
Other information	No licenses of Clearview AI were subsequently purchased or deployed operationally.

Electronic Life-Like Assistant (ELLA)	
What can it do and why we tested it	Police tested a digital person with a Proof of Concept called ELLA. ELLA used artificial intelligence and real-time animation to interact in a friendly and personal way. ELLA was a prototype with limited capabilities. Digital people require some data to learn from and to be able to refine their abilities, but ELLA could not collect or store any data that could identify anyone or their location.

	ELLA was trialled as a form of self-service. ELLA could help visitors notify the person they had come to see, and chat about 105, Police Vetting, and road closures.
Other information	The proof of concept for ELLA concluded in April 2020 after a three-month trial. Following the evaluation, a decision was made to close the digital human aspect of the project and refocus efforts on investigating how Artificial Intelligence could be used to modernise Police's service delivery.

Front counter person tracking and counting

What can it do and why we trialled it	Technology can detect the number of staff members, and the number of customers at a front counter. The cameras all have a privacy overlay that changes the video footage from digital to four-byte black and white. The privacy overlay cannot be turned off remotely or even via direct network connection and must be physically reset to remove the privacy filer. Once a camera is set up, it does not operate by sending any video footage anywhere. All video footage remains on the camera and lines of text (and data) is sent back to Marcomm's servers every five minutes, with the following data: date, time, camera number, number of entries, number of exits and status. Police are provided with a map of engagements over 30-minute increments to show length of time staff are engaged over that block of time. Modelling can be used to show where removing or adding additional staff would impact on service levels, and this provides the evidence for rostering decisions and the associated staffing requirements. This gave us a good understanding of when the demand for our service was at our front counter and allowed Police to tailor their rostering of staff to fit demand.
Other information	The trial of this technology followed internal governance decision-making processes, including consideration of privacy and security risks. Individuals are not being identified (anonymised) and personal data is not being stored

Hot spot mapping

What can it do and why we trialled it	Considers reported offending data to identify geographical areas containing public places that experience relatively high levels of harm from crime comparative to the rest of the geographic area. The geographical areas identified helps inform the deployment of police officers. Hot spots tend to receive more Police presence and the presence of Police is intended to be a deterrent of offending. One of the

	aims of the trial is to prevent over as well as under-policing of geographic areas.
Other information	This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as moderate, meaning The Algorithm Charter should be applied.

MapIT

What can it do and why we used it	Mapping application that enables users to upload and map CSV and Excel files containing geocoded data. MapIT uses the identical technology infrastructure and mapping data as the Real-time Intelligence for Operational Deployment (RIOD) system. It is comprised of a mapping engine and a collection of configurable 'widgets'. MapIT is a mapping application to produce maps that can be incorporated into reports

Natural Language Processing

What can it do and why we used it	Underlying Artificial Intelligence tools can be used to process human language sentences (e.g., search questions) to better 'understand' its meaning, complete with the writer's intent and sentiment. AI is deployed as a training aid to look for common themes used by Police staff when searching a system manual. This AI identified frequently accessed resources and provided further understanding about the needs of Police staff.

Road Policing Forecasting Algorithm for managing risky drivers

What can it do and why we trialled it	A tool to help with a police officer's response to a driver to reduce their further risk of harm on our roads. It utilises an algorithm to improve our management of risky drivers. A possible use for this app would be when dealing on the spot with speeding and traffic infringements. The app could predict or forecast the risk of the driver being involved in a serious road incident in the next three years. This could then support the officers' decision making.
Other information	This is assessed against the Algorithm Charter for Aotearoa New Zealand risk matrix as moderate-high risk, meaning The Algorithm Charter must be applied.

Shared Workspace (SWS)

What can it do and why we used it	The SWS is a secure, online collaboration tool for government agencies to share information with each other and with their third-party project partners. SWS allows groups of users from government and commercial

| | organisations to upload information to a secure repository for sharing and collaboration purposes.

An Information Sharing Service, which allows Police to securely share IN CONFIDENCE information. |
|---|---|
| **Other information** | Decommissioned in 2020. |

Wynyard Risk Management (WRM)	
What can it do and why we used it	This specialist software enabled Police to automate the collection, analysis and reporting of risks at various levels across the organisation.

Police has used different online platforms over the years to help identify and manage risks at an Area, District, Service Centre, workgroup and Executive level.   WRM allowed strategic and corporate risks to be centrally recorded, monitored and managed. |
| **Other information** | WRM was introduced by Police in late 2014 and formally decommissioned at the start of 2022. |