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A Look to the North United States. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations 1974
The water white paper Great Britain: Parliament: House of Commons: Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee 2012-07-05 The Committee heard persuasive evidence about the environmental damage caused by over-abstraction. The reform of abstraction licenses must be brought forward as the Government's current plans - to reform the abstraction regime by the mid-to-late 2020s - will not take effect rapidly enough given that our rivers are already running dry. Defra must also work with Ofwat and the Environment Agency to tackle urgently those abstractions which are already causing severe damage to our rivers. It is "extremely disappointing" that the White Paper fails to set a target to increase levels of water metering. The report also highlights how bad debt in the water sector adds around £15 to each household's water bill every year. Defra must implement existing legal provisions rapidly to tackle this problem. The Committee also examines proposals to increase competition in the sector. They conclude that Defra should set a clear target date for opening a competitive retail market for water, and should take account of lessons that can be learned from Scotland. The Committee believes that the White Paper's proposals will fail to deliver a well-functioning retail market and suggests how to remedy this. The Government also needs to take action to encourage the development of Sustainable Drainage Systems (SuDS), which can reduce the risk of flooding, and to implement the relevant outstanding provisions of the Flood and Water Management Act 2010. It is "deeply worrying" that the Government had not yet reached an agreement with insurers about providing cover for homes in areas of flood risk
European Free Trade System and Policy Handbook Volume 1 Integration, Policy, Regulations IBP, Inc. 2015-06 EFTA (European Free Trade Association) Trade and Investment Agreements Handbook - Strategic Information and Basic Agreements
White Paper West Pakistan (Pakistan) 1964
The white paper for the reform of educational system Ministerio de Educación
White Papers For Dummies Gordon Graham 2013-03-20 A fast and easy way to write winning white papers! Whether you're a marketing manager seeking to use whitepapers to promote your business, or a copywriter keen to break intothis well-paying field, White Papers For Dummies gives you awealth of practical, hands-on advice from one of the world'sleading experts in the field. The fact-based documents known as white papers have been calledthe "king of content." No other B2B marketing piece cando more to generate leads, nurture prospects, and buildmindshare. Where white papers were once used only by technology firms, theyare becoming "must-have" items in the marketing toolkitfor almost any B2B firm. Practically every startup must produce awhite paper as part of its business planning. But writing effective white papers is a big challenge. Now youcan benefit from the experience of a white paper specialistwho's done more than 200 projects for clients from SiliconValley to Finland, from mighty Google to tiny startups. AuthorGordon Graham—also known as That White

PaperGuy—provides dozens of tips and tricks to help your projectcome together faster and easier. White Papers For Dummies will help you to: Quickly determine if your B2B firm could benefit from a whitepaper Master the three phases of every white paper project: planning, production, and promotion Understand when and how to use the three main types of whitepaper Decide which elements to include and which to leave out Learn the best practices of seasoned white paper researchersand writers Choose from 40 different promotional tactics to get the wordout Avoid common mistakes that many beginners make
Commission for Equality and Human Rights: the Government's White Paper Joint Committee On Human Rights 2004 This report responds to the white paper "Fairness for all: a new Commission for Equality and Human Rights" (Cm. 6185, ISBN 0101618522, issued 12 May 2004), which proposed a new single body with responsibility for promoting equality throughout society, building on the strengths of existing Commissions (the Commission for Racial Equality, the Disability Rights Commission and the Equal Opportunities Commission). There is broad agreement between the white paper's proposals and the Committee's own proposals (11th report, HLP 78 / HCP 536 session 2003-04, ISBN 010400452, issued 5 May 2004). The areas of divergence include the following: the precise nature of the general duty to be placed upon the CEHR in relation to the promotion and protection of human rights; the details of the power of the CEHR to conduct "general inquiries"; the case for giving the Commission power to seek judicial review of the policies, actions and omissions of public authorities; and the institutional and funding arrangements to secure the independence and accountability of the new body.
Natural environment white paper Great Britain: Parliament: House of Commons: Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee 2012-07-17 The Environment, Food and Rural Affairs Committee express concern that, more than one year on from publication of the natural environment white paper, "The Natural Choice: securing the value of nature" (Cm. 8082, ISBN 9780101808224), Defra has failed to set out clear plans to ensure that government decision-making fully values the services nature provides. All government policy should fully value natural capital. Government Ministers must also: publish an action plan with a timetable to deliver each of the White Paper's 92 commitments; give planners and developers guidance on how the National Planning Policy Framework can be used to protect Nature Improvement Areas; fully assess the benefits and costs of environmental regulation, to prevent a perception that environmental protection imposes a drag on the UK economy; publish the Government's response to advice from the Natural Capital Committee. The report also concludes that: biodiversity offsetting can deliver positive impacts on the natural environment; the target to end all peat use by 2030 shows a lamentable lack of ambition and a review of progress must be brought forward to 2014; Defra must set a target to increase public engagement with nature, since local authorities, NGOs and charities can only secure funding for environmental projects when they can demonstrate measurable success; the Department for Health and the Department for Education must define measurements which

demonstrate how greater public engagement with nature delivers gains in public health and educational attainment; the entire coastal path around England should be in place within 10 years.

Surveyor 1962-07

The White Paper Goldlyn Ugonna Ozowuba 2012-10-29 The White Paper is a compelling tale of neglect and deprivation. The play revolves around a group of secondary school teachers and their families. Through the playwright, the characters are able to voice their pain, their joy, and their hope. Interwoven in the main plot are other important themes like corruption, indiscipline, poverty, marital discord, betrayal, and love. The white paper is Ozowuba Goldlyn's fourth book. Her debut Beyond Imagination won the award for women writing in 2009.

Open Data White Paper Great Britain. Cabinet Office 2012-06-28 This White Paper sets out clearly how the UK will continue to unlock and seize the benefits of data sharing in the future in a responsible way. Firstly by ensuring equality in access to data; secondly in building greater trust in public data; and thirdly by ensuring that public services are more personalised and efficient by being smarter with the data public bodies hold. The UK is currently co-chairing the Open Government Partnership of 55 governments whose theme is 'Transparency drives prosperity' with the belief that opening up data will empower citizens, foster innovation and reform public services. It is also, therefore, about how others participate. About businesses and organisations becoming more transparent themselves and pushing data into the public domain and individuals taking that data and using it to make better decisions or press for different types of services.

Four Internets Kieron O'Hara 2021 "The book describes the Internet, and how Internet governance prevents it fragmenting into a 'Splinternet'. Four opposing ideologies about how data flows around the network have become prominent because they are (a) implemented by technical standards, and (b) backed by influential geopolitical entities. Each of these specifies an 'Internet', described in relation to its implementation by a specific geopolitical entity. The Four Internets of the title are the Silicon Valley Open Internet, developed by pioneers of the Internet in the 1960s, based on principles of openness and efficient dataflow; the Brussels Bourgeois Internet, exemplified by the European Union with a focus on human rights and legal administration; the DC Commercial Internet, exemplified by the Washington establishment and its focus on property rights and market solutions; and the Beijing Paternal Internet, exemplified by the Chinese government's control of Internet content. These Internets have to coexist if the Internet as a whole is to remain connected. The book also considers the weaponization of the hacking ethic as the Moscow Spoiler model, exemplified by Russia's campaigns of misinformation at scale; this is not a vision of the Internet, but is parasitic on the others. Each of these ideologies is illustrated by a specific policy question. Potential future directions of Internet development are considered, including the policy directions that India might take, and the development of technologies such as artificial intelligence, smart cities, the Internet of Things, and social machines. A conclusion speculates on potential future Internets that may emerge alongside those described"--

Hot Fudge Sundae in a White Paper Cup Gwendolyn C Baker 2014-11-04 A memoir by acclaimed educator and leader Gwendolyn Calvert Baker exploring her life and work

Data Feminism Catherine D'Ignazio 2020-03-17 A new way of thinking about data science and data ethics that is informed by the ideas of intersectional feminism. Today, data science is a form of power. It has been used to expose injustice, improve health outcomes, and topple governments. But it has also been used to discriminate, police, and surveil. This potential for good, on the one hand, and harm, on the other, makes it essential to ask: Data science by whom? Data science for whom? Data science with whose interests in mind? The narratives around big data and data science are overwhelmingly white, male, and techno-heroic. In Data Feminism, Catherine D'Ignazio and Lauren Klein present a new way of thinking about data science and data ethics—one that is informed by intersectional feminist thought. Illustrating data feminism in action, D'Ignazio and Klein show how challenges to the male/female binary can help challenge other hierarchical (and empirically wrong) classification systems. They explain how, for example, an understanding of emotion can expand our ideas about effective data visualization, and how the concept of invisible labor can expose the significant human efforts required by our automated systems. And they show why the data never, ever "speak for themselves." Data Feminism offers strategies for data scientists seeking to learn how feminism can help them work toward justice, and for feminists who want to focus their efforts on the growing field of data science. But Data Feminism is about much more than gender. It is about power, about who has it and who doesn't, and about how those differentials of power can be challenged and changed.

Blockchain technologies and IP ecosystems: A WIPO white paper World Intellectual Property Organization 2022-02-21 Blockchain is one of the frontier technologies significantly affecting the way businesses operate while revolutionizing numerous innovation ecosystems, including the intellectual property (IP) ecosystem. This white paper explores potential applications and opportunities presented by blockchain to the existing IP ecosystems. It also identifies the challenges and issues that should be addressed to determine feasibility and cost-efficiency.

Planning our electric future Great Britain: Department of Energy and Climate Change 2011-07-12 This white paper sets the Government's proposals for reform of the UK's electricity system to ensure that the UK electricity supply is secure, low-carbon and affordable. This is especially crucial as we face a number of unprecedented challenges in the coming decades including the threat to security of supply as existing plant closes; the necessity to decarbonise electricity generation; the likelihood for a rise in electricity demand and electricity prices are also expected to rise. Broadly the strategy's approach consists of four parts: long term contracts for both low-carbon energy and capacity; institutional arrangements to support this contracting approach; continued grandfathering, supporting the principle of no retrospective change to low-carbon policy incentives, within a clear and rational planning cycle; and ensuring a liquid market that allows existing energy companies and new entrants to compete on fair terms

Meeting the energy challenge Great Britain: Department for Business, Enterprise & Regulatory Reform 2008-01-10 The May 2007 White Paper "Meeting the energy challenge: a white paper on energy" (Cm. 7124, ISBN 9780101712422) set out the Government's international and domestic strategy to address the two main challenges: tackling climate change by reducing carbon dioxide emissions; and ensuring clean and affordable energy as the country becomes increasingly dependent on imported fuel. An online consultation on nuclear power and the role of the private sector: www.direct.gov.uk/nuclearpower2007 was produced at the same time. This White Paper sets out the Government's decision taken in response to the consultation. The Government believes it is in the public interest that new nuclear power stations should have a role to play in the country's future energy mix alongside other low-carbon sources; that energy

companies should have the option of investing in them; and that the Government should take active steps to open up the way to the construction of new nuclear power stations. It will be for the energy companies to fund, develop and build the new stations, including meeting the full costs of decommissioning and their full share of waste management costs. Section 1 summarises the consultation process. Section 2 addresses the key issues that arose from the consultation and how they have been taken into account in shaping policy and reaching conclusions. Section 3 outlines the facilitative actions the Government will take to reduce the regulatory and planning risks associated with investing in new nuclear power stations. Finally there are three annexes: alternatives to nuclear power; justification and strategic siting assessment processes; regulatory and advisory structure for nuclear power.

Educational Excellence Everywhere Great Britain: Department for Education 2016-03-17 Dated March 2016. Print and web pdfs available at https://www.gov.uk/government/publications Web ISBN=9781474130165

Healthy lives, healthy people Great Britain: Department of Health 2010-11-30 The Government recognises that many lifestyle-driven health problems are at alarming levels: obesity; high rates of sexually transmitted infections; a relatively large population of drug users; rising levels of harm from alcohol; 80,000 deaths a year from smoking; poor mental health; health inequalities between rich and poor. This white paper outlines the Government's proposals to protect the population from serious health threats; help people live longer, healthier and more fulfilling lives; and improve the health of the poorest. It aims to empower individuals to make healthy choices and give communities and local government the freedom, responsibility and funding to innovate and develop ways of improving public health in their area. The paper responds to Sir Michael Marmot's strategic review of health inequalities in England post 2010 - "Fair society, healthy lives" (available at http://www.marmotreview.org/AssetLibrary/pdfs/Reports/FairSocietyHealthyLives.pdf) and adopts its life course framework for tackling the wider social determinants of health. A new dedicated public health service - Public Health England - will be created to ensure excellence, expertise and responsiveness, particularly on health protection where a national response is vital. The paper gives a timetable showing how the proposals will be implemented and an annex sets out a vision of the role of the Director of Public Health. The Department is also publishing a fuller story on the health of England in "Our health and wellbeing today" (http://www.dh.gov.uk/prod_consum_dh/groups/dh_digitalassets/@dh/@en/@ps/documents/digitalasset/dh_122238.pdf), detailing the challenges and opportunities, and in 2011 will issue documents on major public health issues. *White Paper on Departmental Activities, Government of Orissa* Orissa (India). Finance Department 1973

White Paper on Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology 2009

Safety-I and Safety-II Professor Erik Hollnagel 2014-05-28 Safety has traditionally been defined as a condition where the number of adverse outcomes was as low as possible (Safety-I). From a Safety-I perspective, the purpose of safety management is to make sure that the number of accidents and incidents is kept as low as possible, or as low as is reasonably practicable. This means that safety management must start from the manifestations of the absence of safety and that - paradoxically - safety is measured by counting the number of cases where it fails rather than by the number of cases where it succeeds. This unavoidably leads to a reactive approach based on responding to what goes wrong or what is identified as a risk - as something that could go wrong. Focusing on what goes right, rather than on what goes wrong, changes the definition of safety from 'avoiding that something goes wrong' to 'ensuring that everything goes right'. More precisely, Safety-II is the ability to succeed under varying conditions, so that the number of intended and acceptable outcomes is as high as possible. From a Safety-II perspective, the purpose of safety management is to ensure that as much as possible goes right, in the sense that everyday work achieves its objectives. This means that safety is managed by what it achieves (successes, things that go right), and that likewise it is measured by counting the number of cases where things go right. In order to do this, safety management cannot only be reactive, it must also be proactive. But it must be proactive with regard to how actions succeed, to everyday acceptable performance, rather than with regard to how they can fail, as traditional risk analysis does. This book analyses and explains the principles behind both approaches and uses this to consider the past and future of safety management practices. The analysis makes use of common examples and cases from domains such as aviation, nuclear power production, process management and health care. The final chapters explain the theoretical and practical consequences of the new perspective on the level of day-to-day operations as well as on the level of strategic management (safety culture). Safety-I and Safety-II is written for all professionals responsible for their organisation's safety, from strategic planning on the executive level to day-to-day operations in the field. It presents the detailed and tested arguments for a transformation from protective to productive safety management.

White Paper on Science and Technology 2011

The White Paper 1990

DFID's performance in 2008-09 and the 2009 White Paper Great Britain: Parliament: House of Commons: International Development Committee 2010-03-11 DFID is right to focus more resources on fragile states if global poverty reduction goals are to be met. However, this report highlights a number of concerns about DFID's capacity to meet this and other new policy directions set out in the 2009 White Paper (Cm. 7656, ISBN 9780101765626), based on analysis of the Department's performance in 2008-09 (the Department's annual report 2008-09 published as HC 867-I,II, ISBN 9780102962154). Climate change, another key White Paper focus area, threatens progress on poverty reduction and will hit the poorest people first and hardest. The outcome of the Copenhagen Conference in December 2009 was disappointing and real progress needs to be made before the next conference at the end of this year. The White Paper also indicates that DFID will channel more funding through multilateral organisations including the EU, the UN and the World Bank. This offers the prospect of more coordinated delivery of aid, but only if these bodies increase their effectiveness and their poverty focus. The report also argues for speedier reform of the governance of the international financial institutions. The recession has had a significant impact on developing countries. It is estimated that an additional 90 million people will be affected by poverty as a combined result of the global food, financial and fuel crises over the last few years. Donors, including the UK, have responded and have sought to identify specific needs in developing countries, though many donors are failing to meet the aid commitments they have already made.

Conceptual Structures for Discovering Knowledge Heather D. Pfeiffer 2013-01-06 This book constitutes the proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Conceptual Structures, ICCS 2013, held in Mumbai, India, in January 2013. The 22 full papers presented were carefully reviewed and selected from 43 submissions for inclusion in the book. The volume also contains 3 invited talks. ICCS focuses on the useful representation and analysis of conceptual knowledge with research and

business applications. It advances the theory and practice in connecting the user's conceptual approach to problem solving with the formal structures that computer applications need to bring their productivity to bear. Conceptual structures (CS) represent a family of approaches that builds on the successes of artificial intelligence, business intelligence, computational linguistics, conceptual modeling, information and Web technologies, user modeling, and knowledge management.

Defence Industrial Strategy Great Britain: Ministry of Defence 2005-01-01 This strategy document sets out the Government's analysis of the UK's defence industrial capabilities requirement, and is divided into three parts: i) a strategic overview including information on the principles and processes that underpin procurement and industrial decisions, the need for transparency, the evolving defence industry environment, developments and innovation in defence research technology; ii) a review of different industrial sectors and cross-cutting industrial capabilities; and iii) how the strategy will be implemented and an assessment of implications for the Ministry of Defence and industry as a whole.

Substate Regionalism and the Federal System United States. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations 1974

White Paper Roses Edward Lisk 2005-12-01 Richard, workaholic, trained by his mother. She drilled him on business and survival. Her sudden death put his learning to work. Those valuable lessons paid dividends in growing up. Peggy Miller fell in love with Richard best friend. His adopted sister became worried when Tony failed to report from his business trip. Richard went out tracing Tony steps. His first search, dead end. His second search, show promise. His third search, he discovered his friend alive but, where! Nick,long time friend of Peggy, interfered with the rescues. He wanted her himself. Marrying her would unite two rich family together.

Foreign Air News Digest United States. Civil Aeronautics Board 1945

Korea Internet White Paper 2015 Korea Internet & Security Agency (South Korea) 2015-12-25 History of the Internet in Korea Internet Statistics Part 1 Services 1. History of the Internet in Korea 2. Internet Convergence Services 3. History of the Internet in Korea 4. History of the Internet in Korea 5. Internet Economy Part 2 Utilization 1. Internet Use 2. Promotion of Internet Use 3. Internet Security Part 3 Infrastructure 1. Internet Infrastructure 2. Internet Address Resources 3. Internet Technologies 4. Acts and Regulations for the Internet List of major Internet-related organizations List of Korean ISPs About KISA

Substate Regionalism and the Federal System: A look to the North, Canadian regional experience United States. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations 1974

Implementing the Transparency Agenda Great Britain: Parliament: House of Commons: Committee of Public Accounts 2012-08 Whilst progress towards the Government's objectives for transparency is recognised there are areas where further work needs to be done. It does not help government to meet the objectives of the transparency agenda when large quantities of raw data are released without ensuring that the data are fit for purpose. Some data are very difficult to interpret, and some is not being presented on a consistent basis, for example in local government. Poor or incomplete data hinders the ability of users to exercise effective choice and undermines the ability of service deliverers and policy makers to focus on improving quality. The Government has not yet developed a full understanding of costs and benefits of making information transparent, and so decisions on what data to make available and in what form are not yet guided by value for money considerations. The Cabinet Office says the Open Data Institute will establish a fuller evidence base on the

economic and public service benefits of open data. The push for release of more data has also thrown up new challenges which departments need to meet, facilitated by strong leadership from the Cabinet Office. These include questions on how to sustain interest in data after the initial launch (for example crime maps), how to ensure sufficient disclosure of information by private firms delivering government contracts, vigilance over protecting personal privacy, and how the benefits of data disclosure can be realised by those without internet access

Civic Discourse, Civil Society, and Chinese Communities Randy Kluver 1999 Brings together a set of chapters that investigate the communication practices through which Chinese societies are creating their civil foundations for the next millennium.

Giving white paper Great Britain: Cabinet Office 2011-05-23 British people give more than £10 billion to charities, and volunteers work tirelessly for many organisations. But the giving of both time and money has flat-lined and some in the voluntary sector warn of decline. This white paper aims to make it easier and more compelling for people to give time and money to causes they support. The Government will be investing over £40 million in volunteering and social action over the next two years. And £80 million investment in Community First will encourage social action in neighbourhoods with significant deprivation and low social capital. The Social Action Fund and Challenge Prizes will support models that make giving easier; the Local Infrastructure Fund will provide additional money to help deliver more effective support for charities and community groups. New ways to give money will include ATM giving and "Round Pound" schemes to give small amounts when paying by card. Investment will be provided for the new Philanthropy UK website and for the Do-it volunteering database. Community organisers and business connectors will galvanise social action in communities. Criminal Records Bureau checks will be reduced to common-sense levels. Inheritance tax will be reduced to 36% for those who leave 10% or more of their estate to charity. New social norms will be encouraged: Ministers will lead by example, giving a day a year to a good cause; a philanthropy committee will review candidates for honours; core funding and match funding for schools-based programmes. Changes to Gift Aid are planned.

Open public services Great Britain: Cabinet Office 2011-07-11 This White paper puts forward a comprehensive policy framework across public services. It sets out the principles for reforming public services and how they apply to existing policies. It also, crucially, outlines a range of wider ambitions for further consultation. The Government plans to follow five principles for modernising public services: wherever possible choice will be increased; public services should be decentralised to the lowest possible level; public services should be open to a range of providers; ensuring fair access to public services and that public services should be accountable to users and to taxpayers. In applying these principles it is recognised that different public services have different characteristics and the proposals are tailored accordingly. In essence, three different categories of public services are identified: individual services; neighbourhood services; and commissioned services. For individual services the aim is to put power in the hands of the people who use them; for neighbourhood services the aim is to put power in the hands of the elected councils; and for commissioned services, the intention is to open up and, where appropriate, decentralise commissioning to ensure greater quality and diversity.

6G, the Next Horizon Wen Tong 2021 The first book on 6G wireless presents an overall vision for 6G - an era of intelligence-of-everything - with drivers, key capabilities, use cases, KPIs, and the technology

innovations that will shape it. These innovations include immersive human-centric communication, sensing, localization, and imaging, connected machine learning and networked AI, Industry 4.0 and beyond with connected intelligence, smart cities and life, and the satellite mega-constellation for 3D full-Earth wireless coverage. Also covered are new air-interface and networking technologies, integrated sensing and communications, and integrated terrestrial and non-terrestrial networks. In addition, novel network architectures to enable network AI, user centric networks, native trustworthiness are discussed. Essential reading for researchers in academia and industry working on B5G wireless communications.
The natural choice Great Britain: Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs 2011-06-07 This white paper sets out proposals for a detailed programme of action to repair damage done to the environment in the past, and urges everyone to get involved in helping nature to flourish at all levels - from neighbourhoods to national parks. The plans are directly linked to the groundbreaking research in the National Ecosystem Assessment that showed the strong economic arguments for safeguarding and enhancing the natural environment. They also act on the recommendations of 'Making Space for Nature', a report into the state of England's wildlife sites, led by Professor John Lawton and published in September 2010, which showed that England's wildlife sites are fragmented and not able to respond to the pressures of climate change and other pressures we put on our land. Key measures proposed include: i) Reconnecting nature with New Nature Improvement Areas (NIAs) with a £7.5 million fund for 12 initial NIAs, biodiversity offsetting, New Local Nature Partnerships with £1 million available this year, phasing out peat, ii) Connecting people and nature for better quality of life with Green Areas Designation, better urban green spaces; more children experiencing nature by learning outdoors, strengthening local public health activities, the new environmental volunteering initiative "Muck in 4 Life" to improve places in towns and countryside for

people and nature to enjoy and iii) Capturing and improving the value of nature with a Natural Capital Committee; an annual statement of green accounts for UK Plc, a business-led Task Force to expand the UK business opportunities from new products and services which are good for the economy and nature alike.

White Paper on the Economic Conditions and the Developmental Activities in Orissa Orissa (India). Finance Department 1971

HM Government: Serious Organised Crime Strategy - Cm. 8715 Great Britain: Home Office 2013-10-07 This is a new strategy to deal with the challenges we face from serious and organised crime. It is published to coincide with the launch of the new National Crime Agency (NCA) and reflects changes to the threats faced and the lessons learned from previous work. Organised crime includes drug trafficking, human trafficking, and organised illegal immigration, high value fraud and other financial crimes, counterfeiting, organised acquisitive crime and cyber crime. The aim of the strategy is to substantially reduce the level of serious and organised crime affecting the UK and its interests. The strategy uses the framework developed for our counter-terrorist work and has four components: prosecuting and disrupting people engaged in serious and organised crime (Pursue); preventing people from engaging in this activity (Prevent); increasing protection against serious and organised crime (Protect); and reducing the impact of this criminality where it takes place (Prepare). The strategy lists strategic objectives under each of the four areas of work. Tactical operational objectives (e.g. priority crime groups) will be set by the NCA with law enforcement agency counterparts. Our immediate priority is the work set out under Pursue to prosecute and relentlessly disrupt organised criminals and reduce the threat they pose. Like other threats to our national security, serious and organised crime requires a response across the whole of government, and close collaboration with the public, the private sector and with many other countries