

Briefing for incoming Minister of Foreign Affairs

October 2017

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Part one

Role of the Minister of Foreign Affairs

Your role

New Zealanders enjoy higher living standards and are safer at home and overseas as a result of New Zealand's international connections. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, you lead efforts to maximise New Zealand's national security, sustainable economic development and international influence and project New Zealand's values through those connections.

You achieve this through a combination of your own engagement and ensuring an integrated approach to the pursuit of all of New Zealand's international interests. This involves positioning the country for long-term advantage, balancing competing interests, ensuring New Zealand seizes opportunities while managing risks, targeting effort to deliver the best outcomes for New Zealand and ensuring New Zealand sustains its valuable global reputation.

Your primary roles are:

- NZ Inc Ministerial leadership — over international strategy and policy, international activity, and New Zealand's representation offshore,
- Ministerial diplomacy — using your personal relationships and the status of your office to achieve outcomes for New Zealand,
- integrated delivery — leading on major initiatives and issues and on our major relationships, and
- issue management — responding to events that impact on New Zealand.

The leadership diplomacy of the Minister of Foreign Affairs — the priorities you set and the relationship capital you accrue and spend — is crucial to New Zealand's international impact. This relationship capital is developed with other foreign ministers and, in some cases, leaders and other ministers, as well as leaders of organisations as diverse as the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum. It enables you to influence decisions by governments and organisations on issues that matter for New Zealand. As Foreign Minister, you can open doors that other Ministers cannot access. You represent New Zealand in multilateral and regional meetings, and will often be called upon to resolve complex issues that have reached an impasse at lower levels.

You are the responsible Minister for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, including New Zealand's international development cooperation. Your portfolio entails particularly close collaboration with the Minister for Trade and Export Growth, the Minister for Climate Change, and the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, all of whom the Ministry serves. Your work complements and supports achievement of outcomes in these portfolios and ensures that policies are aligned with New Zealand's broader international interests.

You also support the Prime Minister's leadership diplomacy role. The Prime Minister's role is central to New Zealand's key bilateral relationships, to our regional engagement and to New Zealand's projection on the world stage. You provide strategic advice to the

Prime Minister on targeting her international engagement, guidance and context on individual engagements, and support the hosting of inward visits by foreign leaders. You also provide advice when referring particularly complex foreign policy issues to the Prime Minister (whom the Ministry supports in her foreign policy role).

Your role in sustaining coherence across the Government's international activities applies particularly to those portfolios with a significant international dimension. You also have a role in relation to domestic policy, ensuring that New Zealand's international interests are taken into account in decision-making and overseeing New Zealand's obligations under international law and conventions.

Depending on your Government's decisions on the structure and membership of Cabinet Committees, you will likely have a number of roles on Cabinet Committees that determine and coordinate New Zealand's policy on international issues, as well as national intelligence and the security sector.

Part two
Advancing New Zealand's interests in
an uncertain world

New Zealand's international environment and foreign policy framework

New Zealand's interests in the world

New Zealand's security and prosperity depend on the conditions in, and our connections with, the wider world. This means we must engage with – and seek to influence – other countries to our advantage, in line with New Zealand's values and our interests in:

- Regional and global stability,
- Collective solutions to global problems that impact on New Zealand,
- Advantageous access to, and connections with, a diverse range of markets, and
- A voice at the table on issues that matter to New Zealand.

Protecting and advancing these interests is the purpose of New Zealand's diplomacy.

Operating environment

New Zealand is pursuing its interests in a turbulent environment where the risks for small countries are acute. We need to be assertive and innovative in taking advantage of opportunities and vigilant in guarding against risks.

On the upside, global economic growth is sound and the shift in global economic weight toward Asia is to New Zealand's advantage. New Zealand is well-placed, in part because of our network of free trade agreements, to increase our exports off the back of growing demand from expanding middle class markets particularly in Asia, but also in Latin America, the Middle East, and Africa. Increasing global connectedness — driven in particular by technology developments — also provides opportunities for a small, distant, trading nation like New Zealand.

On the downside, economic opportunities are being tempered by changing international circumstances, including in some of our major partners. Brexit and the advent of the Trump Administration reflect social movements in the United Kingdom and the United States driven by a sense of exclusion and anxiety. These trends are manifest through growing scepticism about the benefits of trade in general and trade agreements in particular. Left unchecked, these trends could substantially constrain the opportunities for small export-dependent countries like New Zealand.

Changes in the geopolitical order are apparent in the Asia-Pacific, especially the consequences of China's growing economic and strategic weight, and the interplay with the United States' crucial role in underpinning the region's stability. India is becoming an ever more significant actor in the Indo-Pacific. North Korea's missile and nuclear programmes are a serious and direct threat to the entire region. The South China Sea territorial disputes are some of the most enduring and polarising in the region. And

violent extremism is establishing footholds in South East Asia. These security trends are occurring in a region where strategic trust is tenuous, habits of dialogue are not well developed, and the security architecture is yet to fully evolve. The overall prosperity of the region is real and of enormous benefit to New Zealand but, in itself, insufficient to ensure regional peace and stability.

Changes in the global order are also buffeting the South Pacific. None of our Pacific neighbours is at crisis point, but Pacific Island countries are challenged by distance, climate change, lack of scale, mixed governance records and narrowly-based economies. Growing interest from major players from outside the region brings a wider donor base, but also the potential for strategic competition and exposure to a broader set of risks.

The situation in the Middle East presents a continuing source of instability with global implications. The enduring war in Syria, the fight against Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL), the Shia-Sunni divide, and authoritarian governments across the region are having major humanitarian consequences, driving large-scale migration towards Europe, and providing a source of and inspiration for violent extremism in the region and around the world.

At the same time, there is pressure on the global rules-based system (United Nations, World Trade Organisation and international financial institutions), which is designed to manage global security, economic, environmental and human rights challenges through collective decision-making. There is some room for optimism. For example, the Paris Agreement on Climate Change was a signal achievement and remains in play, notwithstanding the United States' position. But most of the risk seems to be on the downside. Russia's annexation of Crimea and its resistance to an effective United Nations response in Syria poses a direct challenge to international rules and norms, and countries around the world are grappling with the challenge of how to respond to this while recognising Russia's significant global role. Rising powers are seeking to reshape global rules and institutions in ways that do not always support our interests or reflect our values. And the continued rise of non-state actors will increasingly see new players (ranging from corporations to cyber-criminals to terrorist groups) operating outside the ambit of governments and the multilateral system.

Climate change is a significant issue on the global agenda and is factored in to almost all international policy debates. The effects of climate change, together with significant changes in world production and consumption, will place pressure on limited global resources (water, food, land, energy, minerals). The impact of climate change will fall disproportionately on poorer countries, including in the Pacific. Resource competition may ultimately affect the management of Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. The response to climate change is also driving transformational change towards a low-carbon global economy. This range of flow-on impacts from climate change provides New Zealand with both economic and policy opportunities and more risk, all of which will require astute management.

New Zealand's foreign policy framework

Foreign policy pillars

New Zealand's interests lie in an open, connected, stable, rules-based system consonant with our values. Small countries will not prosper in a world where larger powers can use economic and military might unconstrained by norms and rules.

New Zealand relies on four pillars to safeguard our prosperity and security, and to project our influence on global issues that matter to New Zealand:

- **Rules:** Support for a rules-based international system that protects small countries' sovereignty, rights and interests.
- **Architecture:** Membership in international and regional bodies, as a way to strengthen the rules-based system and amplify our influence.
- **Relationships:** A network of strong bilateral relationships that we can leverage to achieve shared interests.
- **Diversification:** A diverse portfolio of export markets and relationships, to give New Zealand resilience against disruption to our economic and security interests.

Domestic foundations of foreign policy

Our ability to promote New Zealand's interests in the international environment has its foundations at home. Our influence in the world stems from our national values and attributes and our contributions to the international community. Our attributes include our reputation:

- as a cohesive bicultural society founded on the Treaty of Waitangi, with robust institutions and an economy that delivers benefits for New Zealanders, and
- for fairness, independence, reliability and pragmatism in the way we conduct our foreign policy.

Our international contributions include our:

- development assistance and humanitarian programme,
- Defence and Police deployments, and our intelligence effort,
- domestic policy innovation, and
- ideas and talent.

"NZ Inc" — harnessing the collective effort of all government agencies working offshore — is critical to the success of New Zealand's foreign policy, which depends on cohesive action at both Ministerial and officials' levels. Coordination with the private sector and civil society is also important on many issues.

What New Zealand has gained

Work under these pillars over many years means that New Zealand benefits from:

- rules enshrined in international law, including under the United Nations Charter, covering disarmament and non-proliferation, human rights, and the management of environmental issues such as climate change, oceans, and biodiversity; as well as international trade rules under the World Trade Organisation,
- membership of international and regional architecture, such as the United Nations, the World Trade Organisation, the Antarctic Treaty System, the Pacific Islands Forum, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the East Asia Summit and our status as a Strategic Partner of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN),
- a diverse set of relationships that have been built up from a narrow range of traditional partnerships as the connections required to meet our interests have expanded, and
- increased economic resilience and security built on a diversified portfolio of trading partners supported by a network of free trade agreements, and security ties with both traditional partners and other countries that are key to regional stability.

Part three

Taking forward the Government's priorities

The Government's priorities

Through both manifesto policy statements and the respective Coalition and Confidence and Supply Agreements of 24 October, the Government has set out its policy interests in a range of areas.

We note in particular the following within the New Zealand Labour Party and New Zealand First Coalition Agreement:

- Reform of government procurement rules,
- Strengthening the Overseas Investment Act,
- Working towards a Free Trade Agreement with the Russia-Belarus-Kazakhstan Customs Union,
- Initiation of Closer Commonwealth Economic Relations,
- A Cabinet Minute regarding UN Security Council Resolution 2334, and
- The establishment of the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs

We would welcome an early opportunity to discuss your policy objectives with you, both to ensure we understand your priorities, and to ensure the Ministry is positioned to advance and implement these.

New Zealand's foreign policy agenda: a view from the Ministry

New Zealand is a small country with global interests. Protecting those interests, whether in trade, security, the projection of our values, or the protection of New Zealanders abroad, is becoming harder.

Things look relatively calm on the surface, and New Zealand continues to make headway. International counterparts take us seriously. We are a country that others want to have in their corner. Our trade footprint continues to expand. We are embedded in the institutions of the Asia-Pacific. Our ideas get traction. In short, our influence can often exceed our size and location.

However, at a deeper level the international rules-based system (which for more than 70 years has delivered well for New Zealand) is under pressure. Shifts in global economic and strategic power, coupled with pervasive challenges like climate change, unregulated migration and uneven access to the benefits of globalisation are fuelling uncertainty and nationalistic responses.

Therefore, we must invest in strong international connections, have a keen eye for our international priorities, and pursue opportunities with determination. This will sometimes involve competing economic, security, and values-based interests. A principled, consistent and independent foreign policy, which is seen by others as reflecting New Zealand essential fair-mindedness, will remain the best way of reconciling those interests.

Our near neighbourhood

There are two non-discretionary elements to New Zealand's foreign policy in our immediate region.

The first is the relationship with **Australia**, our closest friend and only formal ally, a source of resilience for our economy, an amplifier for our goals in the Pacific and the wider region, and home to over half a million New Zealanders.

Friction over the rights and protections of New Zealanders living in Australia can cast a shadow over the relationship, but overall the story is positive across almost all the issues on which we engage. That reflects years of investment by successive governments (and a determination by New Zealand to make the relationship work, given the reality that we need Australia more than it needs us). The relationship between Prime Ministers plays a central role in supporting this.

s9(2)(g)(i)

The second non-discretionary element of our foreign policy in our near region is the leadership role we play in the **South Pacific**.

Geography, constitutional ties, population mix and security interests commit New Zealand to the security and prosperity of the South Pacific. The region is also that part of the world where our foreign policy “brand” as a constructive and principled state must most obviously play out, and where the leadership of the New Zealand foreign minister is most evident and most essential.

The quality of our relationships in the Pacific is largely positive, and none of our Pacific neighbours is at crisis point, s6(a) **and the region faces deep-set challenges**. Economic fragility, s6(a) demographic pressures and climate change impacts are inherently difficult and expensive to address. s6(a)

Focusing most of New Zealand’s official development assistance (ODA) spend on the Pacific is both right and necessary. Our assistance supports Pacific country priorities spanning poverty alleviation, sustainable economic development, education and health, governance and resilience.

But looking ahead, and given the range and importance of our interests, we judge that New Zealand s6(a)

we will also need to influence other countries and organisations to support the Pacific in constructive ways. Finally, we will need to look more at how domestic policies can support Pacific development (for example, the Recognised Seasonal Employer programme, which provides opportunities for Pacific workers).

This more forward-looking approach to our Pacific engagement will require a wider range of New Zealand agencies and other trusted donors to work together. It will bear on Pasifika peoples living in New Zealand. It will benefit from New Zealand and Australia being even more aligned on regional matters. And it will need us to shift the dial on fundamental issues such as lifting levels of disaster and climate change resilience, reducing levels of debt and soft loans, tackling the non-communicable diseases epidemic, improving connections with the wider world through transport and digital links, and ensuring that the countries of the region earn better returns from (and have more control over) their maritime resources. Climate change may also pose new challenges in the Pacific, including the possibility of climate-induced migration. New Zealand’s approach on these issues will be closely watched by the region.

The Asia-Pacific

New Zealand's future is entwined with the fortunes of the Asia-Pacific region. Its dynamism has created **significant economic opportunities** for us, but its security flashpoints (such as DPRK) and the big **strategic arm wrestles** that are underway s6(a)

There are two relationships in the region that we must get right.

First is the United States of America. The United States is crucial to the region's stability. We need it to remain politically, economically and militarily committed to the region, in a way that gives the countries within it confidence and certainty.

s6(a)

s6(a)

Second, we must manage the relationship with **China**, s6(a)

China's influence in global affairs is increasing significantly. This is natural, s6(a)

s6(a) China is one of the great engines of global growth, and its s6(a) leadership on issues like climate change and trade liberalisation could be a net plus. s6(a)

Forty-five years of deliberate diplomacy has positioned New Zealand to maximise the benefits of the China relationship. s6(a)

s6(a)

Looking at the **Asia-Pacific region more broadly**, as a small country on its fringe we depend on mechanisms that knit us into its circles of influence and standard-setting. If we were excluded from the region, our small size would see us become a passive observer when our interests require us to be an active participant. For that reason successive governments have reinforced our place in the region's political and economic institutions as well as its various trade agreements.

Belonging to regional architecture, especially **Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)** and the **East Asia Summit (EAS)**, therefore achieves two goals for New Zealand: the two groups draw together the region's superpowers and give them a shared stake in security and prosperity; and they give us a voice at that top table.

APEC s9(2)(g)(i) New Zealand's hosting in 2021 will be an opportunity to restore momentum to regional economic integration and New Zealand's place in that. The EAS, for its part, is in the throes of an internal debate as to whether it should predominantly be an economic entity s6(a) or a security entity s6(a). New Zealand thinks it can be both, and certainly considers that the region's Leaders need to be able to discuss security issues in this kind of forum. There is also scope for us to lift the profile of our engagement at the Summit, using it as more than just an opportunity for bilateral engagement on the margins.

New Zealand has diverse interests with other Asia-Pacific partners. We will need to continue to invest in **ASEAN**, which takes 10 percent of our goods exports, and which is also a focus for our aid programme. s6(a)

Japan s6(a) is a major trading partner, one of a handful of democracies in the region, is like-minded on most global issues, and has the intent and the potential to play a larger role in the region's security. These factors demand increased attention by us to Japan across the political, trade and security spectrum. **India** s6(a) will grow, albeit more slowly, in regional influence and we will need to broaden the base of our connections. s6(a)

s6(a), s9(2)(g)(i)

A diversified portfolio

Our most important diplomatic partner outside the Asia-Pacific is the **European Union**. In a volatile world, its value as a trading partner and our alignment on global issues assumes additional importance to New Zealand.

Our priorities in Europe are to commence and conclude a free trade agreement to protect our economic interests there; to lift investment in the relationship with **Germany** (as, post-Brexit, the most powerful country in the European Union); to protect New Zealand's trading interests with the **United Kingdom** as Brexit ensues and to sustain the wider benefits we derive from the historic relationship; and to engage the European Union's wealth and political heft in our own region, both as a donor and as a counterweight.

s6(a)

It can be easy to overlook the value of our relationship with **Canada**, a country with which we have strong shared values, including a commitment to international institutions, the rule of law and a trading system that fairly distributes the gains of trade. There is much to gain from investing more in this relationship.

The countries of the **Middle East** are valuable markets for New Zealand goods and services. A priority is realising the goal of a free trade agreement with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) to protect our economic interests with the Gulf as our trade continues to increase and as other competitors seek advantageous access. At the same time, the Middle East's deep political and humanitarian challenges look set to be an enduring source of regional global instability and a test of our values. New Zealand will need to be prepared for ongoing calls for security assistance in this part of the world. s6(a)

The **African** continent remains full of promise, which for New Zealand, at least, remains largely unrealised. Our diplomatic presence — two posts in sub-Saharan Africa and our useful accreditation to the Africa Union — is sufficient for now to protect what interests we do have and to search for potential opportunities. s9(2)(g)(i)

On the other hand, as **Latin American** trade groupings seek to take advantage of Asia's growth, New Zealand and Australia are assuming a new priority for them. Realising the potential of this will require the investment of further Ministerial diplomacy in the years to come, s6(a)

Protecting our interests through rules and architecture

Small countries' interests are best protected by global rules, which create a level playing field in which all states, no matter their size and power, are equal in international law. For this reason New Zealand needs to keep investing in the multilateral system. Despite its failings, the **United Nations system** remains the only global organisation for collective decision-making and mandated collective action on peace and security issues (and the only global institution with the capability to respond to major humanitarian crises). It is also the most effective way of promoting the things we value, such as disarmament and non-proliferation, human rights and sustainable development. Similarly the **World Trade Organization (WTO)** is the only place for the international community to create a level playing-field on trade issues and to enforce agreed rules.

Rules are also the best way to protect the world's **environment**, especially in terms of trans-border problems. For New Zealand this means we need to keep investing effort in the United Nations and other forums to achieve sustainable solutions on global environmental challenges, in particular climate change, oceans and biodiversity, and to preserve the Antarctic Treaty System (which is likely to become a much more contested space in the years ahead).

Finally...

The effectiveness of New Zealand's foreign policy begins at home. New Zealand's values, which are rooted in fairness, as well as our reputation for openness, domestic stability, robust institutions and constructive pragmatism, lie at the heart of our soft power and our diplomacy.

This is not to understate our hard power — our contributions to intelligence-sharing, the deployments of our defence assets (people, ships, planes), and hard-nosed diplomacy where it is needed — as a vital part of New Zealand's external toolkit. But we get a long way in the world by being New Zealanders, with all that our partners think that stands for.

Recent budget decisions have strengthened the position of the Ministry, following eight years in which there was no increase in our baseline. Even so, to meet the challenges of a complex and volatile world we must sharply focus on the Government's priorities; support all-of-government Ministerial engagement; work with our partners across many government agencies; be receptive to the needs and concerns of business and civil society; and with deliberateness rebuild our own capability.

As at October 2017, 46 percent of New Zealand's diplomats had fewer than five years' experience. This poses a risk to be managed over the next few years as New Zealand strives to retain its place in the field of all those fiercely competing for international advantage.

Part four

The Foreign Affairs portfolio

Formal portfolio responsibilities

You are the “Vote Minister” for both Vote Foreign Affairs and Trade and Vote Official Development Assistance, which together fund the Ministry’s operations, the New Zealand Aid Programme and several Crown entities and charitable trusts.

As the “responsible Minister” under the Public Finance Act 1989, you are responsible to Parliament for the financial performance of the Ministry and for protecting the Crown’s interest in it. Similarly, under the Crown Entities Act 2004, you are responsible for the Crown’s interest in the Crown entities within the Foreign Affairs portfolio.

You approve the Ministry’s Strategic Intentions and endorse the Four Year Plan. You receive the Ministry’s Annual Report for discussion with the Chief Executive on the Ministry’s performance before it is presented to Parliament.

You have direct responsibility under Sections 15c and 19b of the *Public Finance Act* for providing end-of-year performance information on the non-departmental expenses that fund the New Zealand Aid Programme (\$1.7 billion over the current three-year period). The performance reporting is normally included as an Annex in the Ministry’s Annual Report and requires your approval.

At the beginning of each three-year funding period for official development assistance, the Minister of Foreign Affairs approves allocation to country and sectoral programmes of the funding appropriated for development cooperation. Information on how the budget is allocated is included in Part Seven on the New Zealand Aid Programme. Decisions on expenditure on individual activities above the CEO’s delegation are submitted to you for your or Cabinet’s approval. The Ministry supports your desired level of oversight of wider development programme delivery.

You make key decisions on New Zealand’s response to offshore humanitarian emergencies, notably those arising from natural disasters in the Pacific. The Ministry is responsible for leading the responses. Decisions, taken in coordination with relevant Ministers and departments, include whether to deploy New Zealand assets and response capabilities.

Statutory and related responsibilities

As Minister of Foreign Affairs, you have responsibilities under a number of Acts, regulations and other provisions.

Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations

Diplomatic relations are governed by a long-established international legal framework under the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations. The obligations that flow from this have been given force of law in New Zealand in the *Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1968* and *Foreign Affairs Act 1988*.

Appointment of New Zealand Heads of Mission, Heads of Post and Honorary Consuls

Under the *Foreign Affairs Act* you approve appointments of Heads of Mission, Heads of Post and Honorary Consuls prior to the Governor General signing a formal Commission of Appointment. The Chief Executive recommends appointments to you.

Approval of Foreign Ambassador/High Commissioner/Honorary Consul appointments

You agree to appointments of foreign Ambassadors/High Commissioners and Consuls-General, as well as Honorary Consuls, coming to New Zealand. The Governor-General provides formal confirmation.

Diplomatic immunity

Under the Vienna Convention, diplomats (and their premises) are provided protection to enable them to act without fear of coercion or harassment by the host country. This includes immunity from police questioning, arrest or detention, and civil or criminal prosecution. **These immunities can only be waived by the “sending” country.**

There are many reasons why a waiver of immunity may be needed for **New Zealand diplomatic and consular staff offshore**, including for any interactions with the police or courts, such as cooperation on law enforcement or reporting burglaries; insurance issues, such as car accidents; or in order to sign a lease (in some countries). These are referred to as “proactive waivers”, and they are provided frequently. Since 2015 New Zealand has consistently provided these waivers whenever they are required, even if there is no explicit request for a waiver by the receiving State. On rare occasions, a waiver of immunity may be requested by the receiving State in response to allegations of unlawful actions.

The Ministry is clear with all New Zealand diplomatic and consular staff based offshore that they are expected to act in accordance with the law of the country where they are posted. Given this, New Zealand policy is to waive diplomatic immunity if a foreign government requests this, unless there is a particular reason not to do.

The current practice is that the Minister of Foreign Affairs decides on all waivers of diplomatic immunity for New Zealand diplomats and their families posted offshore, including for routine “proactive waivers”. This includes staff from other New Zealand Government agencies and their families, in which case you consult with the Responsible Minister for the relevant agency.

For a **foreign diplomat based in New Zealand**, New Zealand may request that the foreign government waive immunity. This will normally be to allow New Zealand Police to gather evidence, or to prosecute, where a serious crime is alleged. The 2014 Whitehead inquiry into diplomatic immunity matters reaffirmed New Zealand’s policy, which is to seek a waiver in virtually all cases when Police request to investigate or prosecute a serious crime.

We would like to discuss policy and processes for immunity cases with you at an early stage, so that any changes can be reflected in our handling of immunity cases as they arise.

Treaty making

You have responsibilities in the process by which New Zealand enters into international treaties. The Ministry supports this process across the government. The treaty making process is set out in Standing Orders and the Cabinet Manual and includes:

- **Negotiation:** New Zealand Ministers and/or officials participate in international negotiations leading to a final text of an agreement.
- **Cabinet approval:** Proposals to sign an international treaty or take “binding action” require Cabinet approval. You must be consulted on all such proposals.
- **Signature:** The Governor-General, the Prime Minister, or the Minister of Foreign Affairs can automatically sign treaties. Anyone else requires an “Instrument of Full Powers” signed by you.
- **Parliamentary treaty examination:** This is required for all multilateral treaties and “major bilateral treaties of particular significance”. You will determine whether or not a bilateral treaty is of particular significance according to a set of criteria.
- **Implementing legislation:** Any required legislation or regulations should be completed before the treaty enters into force for New Zealand.
- **Entry into force** (instruments of ratification/accession/approval/acceptance): These instruments, which are exchanged with the other countries or organisations involved to bring the treaty into force for New Zealand, are generally signed by you.

United Nations Sanctions Regulations

Regulations may be made under the *United Nations Act 1946* to give effect to sanctions imposed by the United Nations Security Council in respect of specified individuals, entities or activities. You have the power under these regulations to grant exemptions to the sanctions imposed.

Intelligence warrants

You have a statutory role with respect to intelligence warrants issued by the Minister responsible for the Government Communications Security Bureau and the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service (“the authorising Minister”).

The *Intelligence and Security Act 2017* requires that the authorising Minister must consult the Minister of Foreign Affairs before a warrant is issued authorising any activity that is likely to have implications for New Zealand’s foreign policy or international relations. The Act allows for authorisation without consultation of intelligence warrants deemed “urgent” and “very urgent”. However, in such instances, these intelligence warrants must then be immediately revalidated through the normal authorisation process, which would require your expedited consultation.

The Ministry provides advice to you on these warrants, and there is a process through which you can provide your views on the warrant to the authorising Minister. The criteria and processes for consultation are further prescribed in a Ministerial Consultation Protocol.

New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act 1987

The Prime Minister is responsible for decisions under this Act, determining whether to allow the entry of foreign warships into the internal waters of New Zealand and the landing in New Zealand of foreign military aircraft. The Ministry’s advice to the Prime Minister is submitted through you.

This Act confers on you the power to appoint members of the Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control (“the Committee”). The Committee’s functions include advising you on disarmament and arms control matters, and advising the Prime Minister on the implementation of the Act.

The Act designates the Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control as Chair of the Committee. As no appointment has been made to the Disarmament and Arms Control portfolio, the responsibilities of the Chair should be carried out by a Minister other than you, to avoid a conflict with the Committee’s function of advising you in your primary portfolio role.

Tokelau Administration Regulations 1993

Tokelau is a non-self-governing territory of New Zealand. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, you appoint the Administrator of Tokelau, who is charged with administering the executive government of Tokelau (although many of the Administrator’s powers have been delegated to Tokelauan institutions). The position is currently filled on a temporary basis, and advice on a permanent appointment will be provided in early 2018.

Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994

This Act implements the Protocol on Environmental Protection to the Antarctic Treaty that, among other things, requires that activities in Antarctica be subject to prior environmental impact assessment. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, you are responsible for determining — based on advice from the Ministry — whether activities of New Zealanders in Antarctica (or that have a New Zealand connection, such as voyages that proceed from New Zealand) may be carried out. You are also responsible for issuing permits for restricted activities relating to fauna and flora and protected areas in Antarctica. A permit for approval under this Act will shortly be provided to you for your consideration.

Ross Dependency Order in Council 1923

Since 1923 New Zealand has maintained sovereignty over the Ross Dependency. As part of New Zealand's continuous presence in the Dependency, senior Antarctica New Zealand staff are appointed from time to time as "Officers of the Government of the Ross Dependency" for legal or other purposes. The appointments are made by the Governor-General in her capacity as Governor of the Ross Dependency, on your advice. A recommendation for such an appointment will shortly be provided to you.

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The Minister of Foreign Affairs is the New Zealand Governor of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (New Zealand joined as a founding member in 1991). In practical terms, Ministerial engagement is infrequent, with officials representing New Zealand's interests. Consideration could be given in due course to transferring the role of Governor to the Minister of Finance, as is the case for New Zealand's membership of other international financial entities.

Extradition and deportation cases

The Minister of Justice is the statutory decision-maker in extradition cases and decides whether to surrender a subject to a requesting country in accordance with New Zealand's extradition laws. While you have no statutory decision-making role in individual extradition cases, you may be consulted on international human rights implications, particularly where the extradition request is refused in accordance with New Zealand law, and manage bilateral issues that can arise with the requesting country. The Ministry works closely with the Ministry of Justice in this regard.

With respect to deportation cases, while you have no statutory decision-making responsibility, you may need to consider international human rights implications and manage bilateral issues that emerge with particular cases.

Crown entities and other appointments

You are responsible for one Crown entity (Antarctica New Zealand) and two Crown charitable trusts (Asia New Zealand Foundation and Pacific Cooperation Foundation) and appoint their Boards. In addition to these entities, you are responsible for the appointment of Board members for a number of trust funds, foundations, and advisory panels. A small number of Ministerial appointments have also been made to “special envoy” roles in which New Zealand experts are engaged to support the achievement of Government objectives.

This section provides details of all appointments you make as Minister of Foreign Affairs (as well as one set of appointments on which you advise the Prime Minister), including a description of the individual entities and current Board membership and tenure details. Board positions that are **bolded** indicate where appointments are currently or shortly due for renewal or replacement.

Appointments made by the Prime Minister

APEC Business Advisory Council (New Zealand)

The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Business Advisory Council is an independent, high-level group of business people who provide advice on priority issues for business in the Asia-Pacific region to the Leaders of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum. There are three Business Advisory Council representatives for each economy, viewed as the Head of Government’s personal representatives. The New Zealand representatives are supported by a small secretariat funded by the Ministry but run by the New Zealand International Business Forum under contract. Recommended appointments are provided to you and referred to the Prime Minister for approval.

Current membership:

Katherine Rich (until Feb 2019)

Phil O’Reilly (until Feb 2020)

Tenby Powell (until Feb 2020)

Appointments made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs

New Zealand Antarctic Institute (Antarctica New Zealand)

Antarctica New Zealand is charged under the *New Zealand Antarctic Institute Act 1996* with carrying out New Zealand’s activities in Antarctica to support science and environmental protection. The Institute has a seven-member Board of Trustees. Each year, you provide a Letter of Expectations to the Chair setting out the Government’s requirements of the organisation. Antarctica New Zealand supplies quarterly monitoring reports and an annual report, which update you on their performance against expectations.

Current membership:

Sir Brian Roche (Chair, until December 2018)

Sharon Hunter (until December 2017)

Rob Morrison (until December 2018)

Dr Helen Anderson (until December 2018)

Tony O'Brien (until December 2018)

Rob Fyfe (until December 2018)

Dame Therese Walsh (until December 2020)

Board of Trustees of the Asia New Zealand Foundation

The Asia New Zealand Foundation is New Zealand's leading non-government authority on Asia. It is a non-partisan, non-profit organisation that builds New Zealanders' knowledge and understanding of Asia. The Foundation has a seven-member Board of Trustees. You enter into an annual purchase agreement with the Foundation. In addition to its annual report, the Foundation supplies regular monitoring reports to you on the achievement of objectives set out in its strategic plan and purchase agreement.

Current membership:

Hon John Luxton (Chair, until December 2017)

Hon Steve Maharey (Vice Chair, until October 2017)

Simon Murdoch (until October 2017)

Simon Watt (until March 2019)

Lyn Lim (until October 2017)

Danny Chan (until March 2020)

Brook Barrington (Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade *ex officio*)

Board of Trustees of the Pacific Cooperation Foundation

The Pacific Cooperation Foundation was set up to grow Pacific businesses, promote Pacific economic development, and deepen connections between New Zealand and the Pacific. The Foundation has a seven-member Board of Trustees. You enter into a purchase agreement with Pacific Cooperation Foundation each financial year. In addition to its annual report, the Foundation provides quarterly monitoring reports to you.

Current membership:

Peter Kiely (Chair, until 28 February 2017 — term has been temporarily extended to allow the incoming government the opportunity to consider new appointments)

Ngahiwi Tomoana (until 28 February 2017 — term has been temporarily extended to allow the incoming government the opportunity to consider new appointments)

Laauli Michael Jones (until 28 February 2018)

Rachel Skudder (until 28 February 2018)

Andrew Wilson (until 28 February 2018)

Nicole Metzger (until 28 February 2018)

Brook Barrington (Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade *ex officio*)

Board of Management of the Pacific Cooperation Broadcasting Limited

Pacific Cooperation Broadcasting Ltd is a wholly owned commercial subsidiary of the Pacific Cooperation Foundation, set up in 2015 to manage the Pasifika TV broadcasting initiative and funded through a separate purchase agreement with you spanning 2015/16–2019/20. An independent eight-member Board (which you appoint) was established in July 2017, and is currently chaired by Gary Monk. Pacific Cooperation Broadcasting Ltd has commissioned a review to consider establishing itself as a fully independent entity, separate from the Pacific Cooperation Foundation.

Current membership (no set term):

Gary Monk (Chair)
Annemarie Browne
Tony O'Brien
Peter Kiely
Rachel Skudder
Caren Rangī
Rick Nelson
Brook Barrington (Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade *ex officio*)

Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control

The Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control was established under the *New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament, and Arms Control Act 1987*. The Committee's main responsibilities under the Act are to advise the Minister of Foreign Affairs on disarmament and arms control issues; to advise the Prime Minister on the implementation of the Act; and to distribute grants from two government trust funds for peace education — the Peace, Disarmament and Education Trust and the Disarmament Education UN Implementation Fund.

Under the Act, the Committee is chaired by the Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control. Under the outgoing Government, no Cabinet appointment was made to that position and, accordingly, Hon Todd McClay was formally designated as chair.

Current membership (all appointments run to mid-December 2018):

Chair (vacant)

Natasha Barnes
Teresa Dunworth
Hon Wayne Mapp
Ross Miller
Sarah Paterson
Kevin Riordan
Paul Sinclair
Angela Woodward

Fulbright New Zealand Board

Fulbright New Zealand was established in 1948 to administer the Fulbright education scholarship and exchange programme, and is jointly funded by the New Zealand and United States Governments. The 12 members of the Board are appointed for three-year renewable terms: six New Zealand citizens appointed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs; and six United States citizens appointed by the United States Government. The New Zealand Minister of Foreign Affairs and the United States Ambassador to New Zealand are Honorary Chairs.

Current membership:

New Zealand Government appointments:

David Patterson (until May 2018)
Helen Robinson (until May 2019)
Jan Dawson (until May 2019)
Richard Kay (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade *ex officio*)
Emily Fabling (Ministry of Education *ex officio*)

Vacant position

United States Government appointments:

Harlene Hayne (Chair)
Julie-Anne Genter
Travis Horton
Hal Josephson
Melanie Higgins (United States Embassy *ex officio*)
Dolores Prin (United States Embassy *ex officio*)

Commonwealth of Learning

The Commonwealth of Learning is one of three Commonwealth intergovernmental organisations, and is focused on helping governments, institutions and organisations expand the scale, efficiency and quality of learning by using open, distance and technology-based education approaches. The Board of Governors is responsible for determining the principles, policies and priorities that guide its activities. As its fifth largest donor, New Zealand is entitled to a seat on the Board.

Current New Zealand Board member:

Sir Lockwood Smith (until May 2020)

International Whaling Commission: New Zealand Commissioner

The International Whaling Commission is the international organisation responsible for the conservation of whales and the management of whaling. Each Commission member country is represented by a Commissioner. The position of New Zealand Commissioner to the Commission involves coordinating a team of officials and experts undertaking work

on whales in relation to the Commission and, in the absence of a Minister, leading the New Zealand delegation to Commission meetings.

Current Acting Commissioner (no set term):

Amy Laurenson (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade)

National Group of the Permanent Court of Arbitration

New Zealand has an obligation under the Hague Convention for the Pacific Resolution of International Disputes of 1907 to select up to four people as Arbitrators for the Permanent Court of Arbitration. In practice, the people selected by the Government are not called on to arbitrate. However, under the Statute of the International Court of Justice they do also comprise the New Zealand national group responsible for nominating candidates for election to the International Court of Justice. We will consult you about the updating of the membership of this group in due course.

Current membership:

Rt Hon Dame Sian Elias (until 23 June 2020)

Hon Christopher Finlayson (until 2 June 2022)

Una Jagose (until 2 June 2022)

Justice Gerard van Bohemen (until 23 June 2020)

New Zealand France Friendship Fund

The New Zealand France Friendship Fund was established in 1991, as part of the final settlement of the *Rainbow Warrior* dispute. Its objective is to promote close and friendly relations between the people of France (including the French Pacific territories) and New Zealand. The Fund is administered by a Joint New Zealand/France Board of six members. The New Zealand Board comprises three members.

Current membership:

Sarah Dennis (until 20 December 2019)

Campbell Calder (until 20 December 2019)

Steven Fyfe (until 20 December 2019)

Niue International Trust Fund

The Niue International Trust Fund was established in 2006 to provide a long term endowment capable of meeting a portion of Niue's development and budgetary needs. New Zealand and Niue entered into an arrangement that provided for New Zealand to contribute an initial NZ\$5 million to establish the Trust Fund (and an additional \$2 million in budget support to compensate Niue for lost revenue) in exchange for Niue closing its Offshore Financial Centre.

Current membership (no set term)

Sir Toke Talagi, Premier of Niue (Niue representative)

Chris Munn, (Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Australia representative)

Jonathan Kings, (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, New Zealand representative)

Niue Tourism Property Trust

The Niue Tourism Property Trust was set up in 2011 to benefit the Government of Niue by contributing to the long-term viability and economic development of Niue through redeveloping the Matavai Resort in Niue. Any New Zealand development assistance funding to redevelop the Matavai Resort is managed by the Trust.

Current membership (no set term)

Jonathan Kings (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade)
HE Ross Ardern (New Zealand High Commissioner to Niue)
Mark Blumsky (former High Commissioner to Niue)

Pacific Development and Conservation Trust

The Pacific Development and Conservation Trust was established by the New Zealand Government in 1989. The initial money for the Trust (\$3.2 million) was received from France in recognition of events surrounding the destruction of the *Rainbow Warrior* in 1985. The objectives of the Trust are to encourage and promote the enhancement, protection and conservation of the physical environment of the South Pacific, and of its natural resources; to encourage and promote the peaceful economic, physical and social development of the Pacific and of its peoples; to encourage and promote the peaceful conservation and development of the cultural heritage of the peoples of the South Pacific; and to encourage and promote peace, understanding and goodwill between the peoples of the Pacific. The Trust is administered by the Department of Internal Affairs.

Current membership:

Peter Kiely (Chair, until 31 March 2020)
Penehuro Lefale (until 31 March 2020)
Bevan Killick (until 31 March 2020)
Dr Barbara Hayden (until 31 March 2020)

Vacant position

Vacant position

Vacant position

Tokelau International Trust Fund

The Tokelau International Trust Fund was established in 2000 by New Zealand and Tokelau. Its purpose is to contribute to the long-term financial viability of Tokelau and to improve the quality of life of the people living in the villages of Tokelau by providing the Government with an additional source of revenue for recurrent budgetary and development expenditure. The Fund is overseen by a Board consisting of three Trustees. The Chair of the Board is a joint decision by New Zealand and Tokelau. The Minister of Foreign Affairs approves the appointment.

Current membership:

Chair (vacant)

The Ulu-o-Tokelau (titular head of Tokelau *ex officio*)

Jonathan Kings (Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade *ex officio*)

University of the South Pacific

The University of the South Pacific provides higher education, including distance and flexible learning, for its 12 Pacific member countries. It has approximately 29,000 students studying at 24 campuses, with the main campus situated in Fiji. New Zealand has supported the work of the University since its foundation in 1968 through the provision of recurrent and project funding.

New Zealand has a representative on the University's Governing Council, as well as a representative on the University Grants Committee, which provides strategic financial advice to the University and assesses its financial performance.

Current membership:

Steve Maharey, Governing Council representative (until 2019)

Pat Walsh, Grants Committee representative (until 31 December 2017)

Special Envoy for Renewable Energy

The role of the Special Envoy (created in 2013) is to promote New Zealand's interests in renewable energy internationally. The role supports an NZ Inc approach between government and industry and assists in identifying the best policy approaches in the delivery of New Zealand's development assistance, and identifying commercial opportunities for the New Zealand renewable energy industry.

Current appointee:

Dr Mike Allen (until 31 March 2018)

Special Representative, Japan

Former Ambassador to Japan, Ian Kennedy was appointed as Special Representative, Japan in 2013 to promote international linkages for the New Zealand Golf Open in Japan and, more recently, Korea. Ian Kennedy also has a concurrent contract with New Zealand Trade and Enterprise and Sports New Zealand to manage inter-agency "leverage and legacy" activities onshore relating to the New Zealand Open.

Current appointee:

Ian Kennedy (until April 2018)

Pacific Sports Ambassador

The role of Pacific Sports Ambassador (created in 2014) is to promote healthy lifestyles and carry out sports diplomacy in the Pacific region.

Current appointee:

Dame Valerie Adams (until April 2019)

Part five

Taking up your role

How the Ministry supports you

The Ministry engages with you through the following channels, which will be adapted to suit your preferences and schedule:

- a regular (usually weekly) meeting with the Chief Executive,
- regular, issues-based meetings with Deputy Secretaries and Ministry senior officials,
- provision of a weekly report on current and emerging issues, briefings and Cabinet papers, and forthcoming official overseas travel, events and visits,
- issue-specific briefings, which provide key points, recommendations and background,
- diplomatic reporting (known as Formal Messages) from the Ministry's overseas posts, and
- support from accompanying senior officials during international travel.

You will also receive regular intelligence briefings from the New Zealand Intelligence Community.

Given the interlinkages among the portfolios the Ministry supports, Ministerial coordination and mutual support are important to the pursuit of New Zealand's interests. You may wish to convene regular meetings of the Ministers to whom the Ministry reports, with senior officials in support, to help achieve this coordination.

Four Ministry staff are currently seconded to your office:

NAME/ROLE	RESPONSIBILITIES
s9(2)(a) Senior Foreign Policy Advisor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chief Executive's Office liaison • North Asia and Asia-Pacific regional issues • Middle East and Africa • North America • International Security & Disarmament • Protocol including appointments and immunities • Corporate functions
s9(2)(a) Private Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pacific and Development issues • Australia • Trade and Economic issues
s9(2)(a) Private Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Europe • South and South East Asia • Latin America • International legal issues • United Nations, Human Rights, Commonwealth issues • Environment
s9(2)(a) Private Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General enquiries • Administrative support

Immediate decisions

The following issues will require early decisions or awareness on your part:

- s6(d)

- **Trans-Pacific Partnership 11** : — early decisions will be required on New Zealand's approach to TPP11 ahead of upcoming regional Ministerial and Leaders' level meetings.

- **North Korea — security challenges** : North Korea continues to develop and test nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles. These actions threaten regional security and have geopolitical implications, including on relations between the United States and China. New Zealand has repeatedly condemned North Korea's actions. Further provocations are expected from North Korea in the short term. You will be invited to approve new United Nations North Korea sanctions regulations, before these are put to Cabinet, possibly in late November.

- s6(d), s9(2)(a)

- **Parliamentary business** : We recommend you seek to have the following items of Parliamentary business reinstated in the next (52nd) Parliament, and would appreciate discussing these with you at an early stage (see page 57 for further detail on each of these items):
 - Brokering (Weapons and Related Items) Controls Bill,
 - Maritime Crimes Amendment Bill, and
 - Parliamentary examination of the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting.

- **Tokelau — internet and maritime infrastructure** : A decision on whether to proceed with a proposed NZ\$20.2 million connection to the Southern Cross cable needs to be taken by mid-November, in order to meet commercial deadlines. Decisions on proposed upgrades to maritime infrastructure in Tokelau can be taken at the same time. You will receive early advice on both proposals.

- **Nuclear Suppliers Group —** s6(a)

¹ The NSG group of countries contribute to nuclear non-proliferation through the implementation of guidelines on nuclear and nuclear-related exports.

s6(a)

- **Official Development Assistance (ODA) – appropriation for 2018-2021**
: Funding for New Zealand’s ODA is provided via multi-year appropriations. The current three-year funding period ends on 30 June 2018. The current amount of the appropriation is considered a baseline that would be rolled over to the new three-year period at approximately the same level. Should the Government wish to consider an increased appropriation in Budget 2018, processes to advance this would need to commence in the next few weeks.
- **Hosting Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation in 2021 – early Cabinet decisions**
: New Zealand will host Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)² in 2021. This culminates in “Leaders Week” from 8–14 November 2021. You will receive early advice on a cross-agency budget bid for Budget 2018 and on other matters requiring decision (including by Cabinet) to enable preparations for our hosting to continue in 2018 and beyond.
- **World Expo – hosting rights**
: A decision on which candidate country (Argentina, Poland or the United States) New Zealand will support for the 2022 World Expo hosting rights needs to be taken before a meeting in Paris on 14-15 November. Ahead of the meeting, we will provide you with advice on the pros and cons of each candidate.
- **United Nations – resolutions and international elections**
: The United Nations General Assembly runs from October to December. While most resolutions are adopted by consensus or are non-controversial, a number of resolutions on contentious issues (Middle East, human rights, and security and disarmament) will be voted on. Elections to the International Maritime Organization, the UN Education, Science and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Executive Board and World Heritage Committee, the International Criminal Court, and International Court of Justice will also take place in November and December and will require voting positions. We would want to discuss New Zealand’s position with you prior to sensitive or contentious issues being put to a vote.
- **International Criminal Court**
: The Assembly of States Parties of the International Criminal Court meeting will take place in New York 3-14 December. The meeting will elect judges to the court. The other key focus will be steps to activate the Court’s jurisdiction over the crime of aggression. A significant difference of view has emerged amongst States Parties on the legal interpretation of the crime of aggression. We will provide you with advice on this issue and New Zealand’s proposed position in advance of the meeting.

² APEC member economies are Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, China, Hong Kong China, Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Papua New Guinea, Peru, the Philippines, Russia, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, the United States and Viet Nam.

- **Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994** : The New Zealand Defence Force will be deploying an Offshore Patrol Vessel to undertake monitoring and surveillance of the fishing activity in the Southern Ocean. This activity requires a permit under the Act, which we will provide for your consideration before the vessel leaves. We are ready to discuss both this process and the background to the deployment.
- **Appointment of an Officer of the Government of the Ross Dependency** : It is standard practice to appoint a senior member of the Antarctica New Zealand staff as an "Officer of the Government of the Ross Dependency" during the summer season. You will shortly be invited to recommend such an appointment to the Governor-General for approval.

Travel, incoming visits and other international engagement

Establishing key relationships

We recommend that you make early contact with key international counterparts. This will help establish the strong relationships you will need to transact New Zealand's foreign policy objectives.

This contact can be achieved initially through phone calls, and then at imminent international meetings that we recommend you attend, as part of a dedicated travel programme, or through high level visits to New Zealand. The last two months of the year offer especially rich opportunities for bilateral meetings in the margins of regional meetings.

Phone calls

The following list sets out the countries with whose foreign ministers we recommend you prioritise phone calls over the next month. The specific timing and sequence of calls will be determined by respective schedules.

WITHIN ONE WEEK	WITHIN TWO WEEKS	WITHIN FOUR WEEKS
s6(a)	s6(a)	s6(a)

We expect that a number of your international counterparts will also seek to make contact with you, overlapping in part with the calls identified above. We will provide further advice on managing and prioritising incoming calls.

Priority travel

We see **Australia and the Pacific** as priority destinations. s6(a)

The Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum in early March 2018 is an obvious platform for a visit to Australia. s6(a)

The two **major Asia-Pacific meetings** involving Foreign Ministers in the remainder of the year are the APEC Ministerial Meeting in Viet Nam and the Asia Europe Foreign Ministers' Meeting (ASEM) in Myanmar. These present a prime opportunity for you to meet a wide range of regional counterparts and, in the case of ASEM, some European counterparts. Further detail on these meetings, and additional event-related travel recommendations, is provided in the table below.

DESTINATION / EVENT	DATES
<p>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Ministerial Meeting, Da Nang, Viet Nam</p> <p>The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting is an annual event for Trade and Foreign Ministers. This will take place immediately before the APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting. We are recommending the Minister of Trade also attends. Participation in this meeting will provide an opportunity to meet with counterparts and, as the Minister responsible for hosting APEC in 2021, it will provide an opportunity for APEC familiarisation.</p>	8-9 November
<p>Asia-Europe Meeting Foreign Ministers' meeting, Myanmar</p> <p>The Asia-Europe Meeting (ASEM) for Foreign Ministers occurs every two years. New Zealand became a member in 2010. This meeting is a useful platform for conducting bilateral meetings with counterparts from the 53 European and Asian members of ASEM. This meeting will be chaired by the Myanmar State Counsellor and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Aung San Suu Kyi. Developments in Myanmar's Rakhine State will be a strong undercurrent. Like other regional meetings, we expect this meeting to be dominated by discussions on the Korean Peninsula and countering terrorism and violent extremism.</p>	20-21 November
<p>Bali Democracy Forum, Indonesia</p> <p>The Bali Democracy Forum was established by Indonesia in December 2008. It provides a forum for countries to share their experiences and best practices on democracy, in order to encourage wider cooperation on strengthening democratic institutions in the region. While it may be difficult for you to prioritise this meeting so early in your new term, you may wish to consider nominating your Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, or another Minister, to attend in your place.</p>	7-8 December
s6(a), s6(b)(i)	s6(a), s6(b)(i)

DESTINATION / EVENT	DATES
<p>Visit to Antarctica (Scott Base)</p> <p>A bid is under preparation for the 2019 Budget for the redevelopment of Scott Base. Ahead of the business case being considered by Cabinet in late 2018/early 2019, a visit to Scott Base would support your understanding of Scott Base redevelopment needs and the options that Cabinet will consider. The travel window is generally from November to February, but availability of seats is determined by the New Zealand/United States Joint Logistics schedule. Antarctica New Zealand has tentatively scheduled travel for the Foreign Minister from 27-30 November. We will discuss dates with your office. If you were unable to travel this season, an alternative Minister could be invited in your place. Antarctica New Zealand has proposed that the Minister of Finance is also invited to visit Antarctica this season.</p>	November – February
<p>Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum, Australia</p> <p>The Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum (ANZLF) brings together business and government leaders with a focus on the seamless marketplace we are pursuing between Australia and New Zealand. In 2018, the Forum will be hosted by Australia alongside the annual Prime Ministers’ meeting. In addition to the opportunity to meet with trans-Tasman business leaders, the ANZLF attracts a good number of Australian and New Zealand Ministers with economic portfolio responsibilities. It is a good chance to inject political direction into our largest economic relationship.</p>	2 March 2018
<p>Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, London</p> <p>The Commonwealth Summit will be hosted in London by the United Kingdom in April 2018. Both you and the Prime Minister will receive invitations. The United Kingdom is placing a high priority on the Summit and is seeking policy outcomes under the themes of prosperity, security, fairness and sustainability. Attendance at the Summit will provide opportunities for bilateral meetings with counterparts from across the Commonwealth, and to advance discussions on the Closer Commonwealth Economic Relations proposal.</p>	18-21 April 2018
<p>Global Coalition against the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant: Foreign Ministers’ Meeting</p> <p>These meetings occur two or three times a year. Ministers receive briefings from the United States and Coalition leadership on progress across the various lines of effort (military, stabilisation, counter-finance, communications, and foreign terrorist fighters) and discuss how and where to focus Coalition efforts. While the discussion has traditionally been focused on Iraq and Syria, the Coalition is now turning its attention to the global threat posed by ISIL, including in South East Asia. Your early attendance at one of these meetings will provide a good insight into the broad range of efforts in which New Zealand is engaged in to counter ISIL, and terrorism more generally. It will also provide an opportunity to meet a number of counterparts.</p>	First quarter 2018

Incoming Foreign Minister and other high level visits

New Zealand is due to receive a significant number of high level visits over the next six months, including a number of Foreign Ministers. You will play a valuable role in supporting the Prime Minister in hosting visits by Heads of State and Government.

VISITOR	DATES
President of Ireland, Michael Higgins	24-30 October
President of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Dragan Čović	29-31 October
President of Germany, Frank-Walter Steinmeier	6-7 November
Vice-President of Argentina, Gabriella Michetti (transit for APEC)	November TBC
s6(a)	
Foreign Minister of Australia, Julie Bishop	November/December TBC
Foreign Minister of Vanuatu, Bruno Leingkone	December TBC
s6(a)	
Prime Minister of the Solomon Islands, Manasseh Sogavare	February 2018 TBC
Prime Minister of the Cook Islands, Henry Puna	First quarter 2018 TBC
s6(a)	
s6(a)	
President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo	March 2018 TBC
Prime Minister of Viet Nam, Nguyen Xuan Phuc	March 2018 TBC
s6(a)	

Discretionary travel

Beyond the set-piece events and scheduled travel outlined earlier, we would welcome an early discussion with you about your travel priorities for 2018 and beyond, and the relative merits of specific destinations. A framework for considering travel options is set out in the table below. Coordination of your travel with the Prime Minister's will need to be taken into account.

CATEGORY	POSSIBLE DESTINATIONS	RATIONALE
Close global counterparts	s6(a)	<p>Critical relationships that are fundamental to New Zealand's national interests.</p> <p>Early engagement with counterparts is recommended as a priority, and would also present opportunities to advance specific priorities.</p>
Pacific	s6(a)	<p>Pacific prosperity, stability and security are essential to New Zealand's interests, especially as strategic interest in the region increases.</p> <p>New Zealand has unique constitutional responsibilities to the Realm countries (the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau).</p> <p>Early engagement with counterparts would present opportunities to advance specific priorities.</p>
Asia	s6(a)	<p>New Zealand needs to be an active participant in the Asia-Pacific in order to safeguard our economic and security interests, and to underscore our commitment to regional organisations, in particular ASEAN.</p> <p>Early engagement with counterparts would present opportunities to advance specific priorities.</p>
Europe	s6(a)	

CATEGORY	POSSIBLE DESTINATIONS	RATIONALE
Latin America	s6(a)	
Middle East & Africa	s6(a)	

Proposed Prime Minister travel, October 2017–March 2018

We recommend that the Prime Minister follow a similar programme of building up key relationships to support her leadership diplomacy. The imminence of two major Asia-Pacific regional meetings, the APEC Leaders Meeting and the East Asia Summit, means that she will have an early opportunity to meet all key regional counterparts, including an early meeting with Australian Prime Minister Turnbull ahead of the annual talks scheduled for next March.

To support your engagement with the Prime Minister on her travel, we note below a set of event-based travel proposals for the next six months. We would welcome an early discussion with you on these.

DESTINATION / EVENT	DATES
<p>Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Leaders' Meeting, Da Nang, Viet Nam</p> <p>The APEC Leaders' Meeting is an annual meeting of the 21 Leaders from APEC economies. Outside of the meeting sessions, which focus on regional economic and trade integration, there is opportunity for Leaders to hold bilateral meetings with counterparts. This meeting occurs immediately after the APEC Ministerial meeting for Trade and Foreign Ministers.</p>	10-11 November
<p>East Asia Summit Leaders Meeting, Manila, Philippines</p> <p>The East Asia Summit Leaders Meeting is the premier Leaders-led political and security forum in the Asia-Pacific. Outside of the meeting sessions, there is opportunity for Leaders to hold bilateral meetings with counterparts on regional security issues. The Summit will likely focus this year on North Korea, the South China Sea and countering violent extremism in the region.</p>	12-14 November
<p>The United Nations Environmental Assembly, Nairobi, Kenya</p> <p>The United Nations Environment Programme is the highest-level United Nations body and authoritative voice on the global state of the environment. Its governing and decision-making body, the United Nations Environment Assembly, meets every two years to set the international environmental agenda and priority issues. s9(2)(g)(i)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">As</p> <p>the meeting will be attended by Environment Ministers, the question of attendance will be put to the Minister for the Environment.</p>	4-6 December
<p>Climate Change Summit, Paris, France</p> <p>France has announced its intention to host a Leaders-level Climate Change Summit with a focus on mobilising climate change funding. Invitations have not yet been issued and details on the conference have not been provided. When they have, we will check likely attendance with counterparts and provide further advice.</p>	12 December

DESTINATION / EVENT	DATES
<p>Annual trans-Tasman Prime Ministers' Meeting</p> <p>The trans-Tasman relationship is Prime Minister-led. The annual Leaders' meeting is the opportunity for the two Prime Ministers to set the direction for trans-Tasman engagement in the year ahead. In addition to prosecuting bilateral issues, such as the Single Economic Market and the rights of New Zealanders living in Australia, the Prime Ministers also coordinate on shared international security and economic interests. The Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum will take place concurrently, providing a good opportunity to engage with business leaders.</p>	2 March 2018
<p>Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum</p> <p>The Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum (ANZLF) brings together business and government leaders with a focus on the goal of a seamless marketplace between Australia and New Zealand. In 2018, it will be hosted by Australia alongside the annual Prime Ministers' Meeting. In addition to the opportunity to meet with trans-Tasman business leaders, the ANZLF also attracts a good number of Australian and New Zealand Ministers with economic portfolio responsibilities. It is a good chance to inject political direction into our largest economic relationship.</p>	2 March 2018 (back-to-back with the Prime Ministers' Meeting)
<p>Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting, London</p> <p>The Commonwealth Summit will be hosted in London by the United Kingdom in April 2018. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister receive invitations. The United Kingdom is placing a high priority on the Summit and is seeking policy outcomes under the themes of prosperity, security, fairness and sustainability. Attendance at the Summit will provide opportunities for bilateral meetings with counterparts from across the Commonwealth, and to advance discussions on the Closer Commonwealth Economic Relations proposal.</p>	18-21 April 2018

Governor-General's travel programme

On the advice of the Minister of Foreign Affairs and at the invitation of the Prime Minister, the Governor-General undertakes a programme of international travel, representing New Zealand in the Head of State role. This travel programme is designed to align with and support New Zealand's key foreign policy objectives and to complement the international travel programme of senior Ministers.

In December 2016, former Prime Minister Key approved a five-year travel programme for the period 2017-2021. We intend to submit an updated programme each year. The first is scheduled for December 2017, to allow the incoming Government to review the overall travel programme.

Domestic stakeholders

Engagement with Diplomatic Corps

Wellington-based members of the Diplomatic Corps will be interested in early engagement and will request meetings with you. While you may wish to meet some individually, we recommend you host a function early in your term to meet collectively the 47 Heads of Mission resident in Wellington.

In terms of engagement with the Diplomatic Corps more broadly, recent ministerial practice (which you are not obliged to continue) has been to accept introductory and farewell calls with both resident and non-resident (e.g. Canberra-based) Heads of Mission. This involves a time commitment of somewhere between 12–20 calls per year, arranged through the Ministry. Generally, calls regarding specific issues by resident Heads of Mission have been accepted if the diary permits, though calls of this kind by non-resident Heads of Mission have been less likely to be accepted. The Ministry will provide you with advice and recommendations on a case-by-case basis.

For some years the Minister of Foreign Affairs has facilitated the presence of a Minister of the Crown at the national day celebrations for the resident missions in Wellington. You may wish to continue this practice, which is greatly appreciated by the Diplomatic Corps. Alternatively, you may wish to ease the load on Ministers by assigning speaking responsibility to a senior Ministry official. In either case, you may wish to decide at the outset of the term your own practice for attending national days, so as to set expectations early.

Engagement with Board Chairs

We recommend early meetings with the Chairs of the Crown Entities and Crown Charitable Trusts for which you are responsible (Antarctica New Zealand, Asia New Zealand Foundation and Pacific Cooperation Foundation), as well as Pacific Cooperation Broadcasting Ltd.

In addition, we recommend meeting with the Chair of the New Zealand China Council, Sir Don McKinnon. The Council is an independent, cross-sector body for the New Zealand–China relationship. The Ministry provides around half of its funding and has a core interest in its work.

Engagement with Council for International Development

We propose an early meeting with the Council for International Development. The Council represents New Zealand non-government organisations that focus on international development and humanitarian issues and action. Non-government organisations also partner with the Ministry to deliver outcomes in areas of mutual interest.

APEC 2021: engagement with Mayor of Auckland

An early discussion with Mayor Phil Goff would be useful to reinforce connections between central government and Auckland Council's planning for hosting APEC 2021. Mayor Goff has been positive about Auckland hosting APEC Leaders Week in November 2021.

Cabinet and Parliamentary business

Cabinet agenda to March 2018

The following table identifies issues that the Ministry recommends be considered by Cabinet Committees over coming months. Scheduling of Cabinet papers is at your discretion, and will be coordinated between the Ministry and your office.

ISSUE	PURPOSE OF PAPER	TIMING
Tokelau: internet connectivity and maritime infrastructure	Seeking approval of two proposed projects with significant capital expenditure from the New Zealand Aid Programme: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved internet connectivity through a NZ\$20.2 million connection to the Southern Cross undersea cable (a commitment to Southern Cross is required by mid-November, and funding approval is required by December), and • Upgrade to four wharves and reef passages (NZ\$21 million). 	October
Ratification of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons	Seeking approval to ratify the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons, which was adopted in July and signed by New Zealand (following Cabinet agreement) on 20 September. <p>An early decision to ratify would ensure that New Zealand maintains its profile as an advocate for nuclear disarmament and position itself to be among the first 50 States to ratify the Treaty and thereby bring it into force.</p>	October
Singapore Enhanced Partnership: update	To provide a progress report on negotiations with Singapore on an "Enhanced Partnership" that seeks to deepen the relationship across four pillars: trade and economic; defence and security; people to people; and science and technology.	November
North Korea: Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 2371 and 2375	Seeking approval to amend New Zealand's existing United Nations Sanctions (Democratic People's Republic of Korea) Regulations 2017, in order to implement new UN Security Council-mandated sanctions against North Korea.	November
APEC 2021: planning and budget-related decisions	Seeking decisions on a range of issues associated with the hosting of APEC 2021. The paper will be prepared in conjunction with a proposed bid for Budget 2018 and associated business case	To be determined

ISSUE	PURPOSE OF PAPER	TIMING
UN Treaty on Marine Biodiversity Beyond Areas of National Jurisdiction	Seeking an updated negotiating mandate for New Zealand's participation in negotiations on a new United Nations Treaty that would aim to address the rapid decline of marine biodiversity in the high seas and the deep seabed beyond states' exclusive economic zones and continental shelves; clarify the legal regime for the use of marine genetic resources from these areas; and facilitate developing country participation in the conservation and sustainable use of marine biodiversity in these areas.	To be determined
Antarctica and Southern Ocean	Seeking approval of an updated public statement of New Zealand's strategic interests in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean.	To be determined
Maritime Crimes Amendment Act Commencement Order	Subject to the passage of the Maritime Crimes Amendment Bill, seeking approval of a Commencement Order to bring the amendments to the Act into force on the same date as the treaties enter into force for New Zealand.	To be determined
PAPERS BEING TAKEN TO CABINET COMMITTEE BY OTHER AGENCIES		
s9(2)(f)(iv)	s9(2)(f)(iv)	s9(2)(f)(iv)
Future Air Surveillance Capability: replacing the NZDF's P3 Orion fleet	Defence intends to seek agreement to acquire a fleet of Boeing P8 maritime patrol aircraft, to replace the aging P3 Orions. As a key customer of the capability, the Ministry has been closely involved in this project and we support the proposed acquisition in principle. s9(2)(g)(i)	To be determined

Parliamentary business

It is recommended that you seek to have the following items of Parliamentary business reinstated in the next (52nd) Parliament:

Brokering (Weapons and Related Items) Controls Bill

This Bill establishes a regime to regulate the international movement (brokering) of conventional weapons and dual-use goods³ by people in New Zealand or by New Zealanders overseas. It further implements New Zealand's obligations under the UN Arms Trade Treaty, which promotes transparency and accountability in the global arms trade and to which New Zealand became party to in 2014. The Bill does not apply to imports or exports of arms and dual-use goods to or from New Zealand; these are regulated under existing law. The Bill passed its first reading on 15 August and was referred to the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Committee.

Maritime Crimes Amendment Bill

The Maritime Crimes Amendment Bill amends the *Maritime Crimes Act 1999* in order to implement obligations under two maritime counter-terrorism treaties (the 2005 Protocol to the Rome Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the 2005 Protocol to the Rome Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf) and enable New Zealand to ratify them. The Bill introduces new offences relating to maritime terrorism; the illicit trafficking by ship of weapons of mass destruction, their delivery systems, and related material; and the transportation of fugitives by ship. The Bill passed its second reading on 16 February, and at the time the 51st Parliament was dissolved was awaiting its Committee of the Whole House stage.

International treaty examination referred to committees

Parliamentary examination of the Multilateral Convention to Implement Tax Treaty Related Measures to Prevent Base Erosion and Profit Shifting was under way at the time the 51st Parliament was dissolved.

³ Dual use goods are products and technologies normally used for civilian purposes but which may have military applications

Part six

Significant near-term foreign policy issues

Significant issues for Ministerial engagement

Policy issues that will require your engagement over the coming months are outlined in this section.

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International and regional security challenges

North Korea: security challenges

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK — also known as North Korea) continues the development and testing of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles, in defiance of numerous United Nations Security Council resolutions. North Korean actions threaten regional security and have geopolitical implications for relations between larger powers, including the United States and China. North Korea's inaugural test of intercontinental ballistic missiles in July, nuclear test in September, and missile overflights of Japan in August and September have significantly escalated tensions and led to strengthened United Nations Security Council sanctions. New Zealand has repeatedly condemned North Korea's actions, undertaken efforts to ensure effective implementation of all relevant United Nations sanctions, and supported international efforts encouraging meaningful dialogue. Further provocations are expected in the short term. You will receive early advice from officials on this issue.

South China Sea: territorial disputes

The South China Sea territorial disputes are some of the most enduring and polarising issues in the Asia-Pacific region. Consistent presentation of New Zealand's position — we want a peaceful resolution of differences, in accordance with international law — is essential to managing our relationships with key partners, including China, the United States, Australia, Japan and members of ASEAN, all of whom have interests at stake. In July 2016, an International Law of the Sea Arbitral Tribunal ruled in favour of the Philippines in a case that it initiated against aspects of China's historical claim to 80 percent of the South China Sea, known as the "nine-dash line". Since then, there has been some progress in diplomatic processes, with China and ASEAN adopting a framework for a South China Sea Code of Conduct. s6(a)

Terrorism and violent extremism in South East Asia: southern Philippines

The threat from terrorism and violent extremism in parts of South East Asia remains high. s6(a)

Since late May 2017 the southern Philippines city of Marawi has been the site of intense fighting between the Philippines Armed Forces and Islamist militants linked to the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL). s6(a), s6(b)(i)

New Zealand has contributed \$43,000 to replenish Red Cross relief supplies for civilians displaced by the fighting.

Officials are considering what further support New Zealand could offer the Philippines Government (including counter-terrorism/counter-violent extremism support, enhanced defence cooperation, and humanitarian and development support). Military assistance in support of the Marawi operation has been provided to the Philippines Government by both Australia and the United States. New Zealand is also considering designating one of the militant groups in the Southern Philippines under the *Terrorism Suppression Act*.

s6(a)

Middle East: efforts to counter the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant

Conflict in the Middle East — particularly in Iraq and Syria — is driving regional instability, with global consequences. While significant gains have been made against ISIL, international military action is expected to continue well into 2018. The political situation in Iraq is relatively stable but this may be challenged by the reaction to a recent referendum on Kurdish independence. In Syria, the Assad regime remains firmly in place and — with its allies Russia and Iran — is making ground against ISIL and opposition forces. However, little progress is being made through United Nations-led peace talks, and any political settlement in Syria is likely a long way off.

New Zealand has a direct interest as a contributor to the international Counter-ISIL Coalition (primarily through our Building Partner Capacity Mission at Taji, in Iraq) and in terms of its wider economic and security interests in the Middle East. New Zealand is viewed by the Iraqi Government as a constructive member of the Coalition and a small but valued bilateral partner. Within the Coalition itself, New Zealand has a strong and positive reputation. New Zealand has a substantial deployment in Taji, which is well placed to support the training needs of the Iraqi Security Forces as they move into the next stage of the campaign against ISIL. The legal basis for this deployment, which the former Government mandated until November 2018, is a formal invitation from the Government of Iraq.

New Zealand is also contributing to other “lines of effort” under the Counter-ISIL Coalition, including post-conflict stabilisation work, provision of nearly \$30 million in humanitarian aid across the Iraq and Syria, and support for initiatives to counter ISIL’s extremist narrative.

Afghanistan: s6(a)

New Zealand currently has 13 Defence force personnel deployed to Afghanistan, within the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) operation, known as Resolute Support

Mission.⁴ The NATO operation is a training, advisory and assistance mission designed to support the Afghan security forces and institutions. New Zealand personnel currently deployed in Afghanistan are primarily engaged in training roles. s6(a)

Iran: President Trump's decision on the nuclear deal

President Trump has refused to re-certify that Iran is in compliance with the Iran nuclear deal.⁵ At the same time, he has announced a new United States strategy aimed at curbing Iran's destabilising behaviour in the region; addressing its missile and weapons development; and ending its support to terrorist groups. While the decision not to re-certify is technically an internal United States domestic process — and does not necessarily spell an end to the deal — it has created uncertainty about the nuclear deal's future. The United States Congress is now expected to carry out a review and possible amendment of the legislation that governs domestic implementation of the nuclear deal. This could potentially result in the reintroduction of United States sanctions that were eased under the deal. s9(2)(g)(i)

Most of the international community share elements of the United States' concerns but remain strongly supportive of the deal. Immediately after President Trump made his policy announcement, the leaders of France, Germany and the United Kingdom released a joint statement "taking note" of President Trump's decision and expressing ongoing commitment to the deal and "its full implementation by all sides". The statement also recalled that the nuclear deal was endorsed by the UN Security Council and that the International Atomic Energy Agency has "repeatedly confirmed Iran's compliance." The Australian Foreign Minister has said that the nuclear deal should be maintained and that other Iranian behaviour should be "dealt with in different circumstances".

New Zealand considers the deal a significant diplomatic outcome. In return for easing of economic sanctions Iran agreed to place its nuclear programme under international verification, preventing a nuclear arms race in the most volatile region of the world. The deal provided a basis for the international community to re-engage with Iran politically and economically, and to encourage it to reset its relationships in the region. A collapse of the deal would be counter to both New Zealand's nuclear non-proliferation and trade and economic interests.

⁴ A list of all current deployments of New Zealand personnel to major peace support operations, maritime security, training missions and into headquarters positions around the world, as at mid-September 2017, is in Appendix 3.

⁵ An international agreement, known as the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action, signed in July 2015 between Iran, the United States, China, Russia, France, the United Kingdom, Germany and the European Union.

Conflict in Myanmar's Rakhine State

A new round of violence in Myanmar's Rakhine State broke out in August after the military responded to attacks on security forces by a Rohingya Muslim group (the Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army). The military's response was described by the United Nations as "textbook ethnic cleansing", raising questions about international crimes, including crimes against humanity. Around 500,000 civilians have fled to neighbouring Bangladesh. There has been widespread destruction of villages and infrastructure in northern Rakhine, and there are ongoing restrictions on the rights of Rohingya people.

International criticism has been sharply focused on the delayed and muted response by the de-facto leader of the civilian government (and Nobel Laureate), Aung San Suu Kwi. Commentators ascribe responsibility for the atrocities to the Myanmar military, s6(a)

In terms of a response to the crisis, New Zealand was an early contributor to humanitarian assistance for the displaced (\$1.5 million for the Red Cross in both Myanmar and Bangladesh). We will provide you with early advice on options for further New Zealand humanitarian assistance, focused on the needs of displaced people in the district of Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh. New Zealand has co-sponsored a United Nations Human Rights Council resolution seeking to extend the International Fact-Finding Mission in Myanmar, and has urged the Myanmar Government to respect human rights, protect all civilians and facilitate humanitarian access. New Zealand has consistently said it stands ready to support the Myanmar Government in promoting peace, stability and development in Rakhine. The New Zealand Aid Programme is designing and implementing activities in Rakhine that focus on horticulture and disaster preparedness.

Managing key relationships

New Zealand–Australia

The trans-Tasman relationship lies at the heart of New Zealand’s prosperity and security. Our two economies are deeply integrated: Australia is our top two-way goods and services trade partner; our number one source of, and destination for, business investment; and our greatest source of tourists. Australia is also vital to our national security as our only military ally, our closest Five Eyes partner, and a country with whom we share closely aligned foreign policy values and interests. Australia welcomes our support on challenges in our neighbourhood. It is keen on sharing perspectives and, where possible, aligning positions on South Pacific and Asia-Pacific strategic issues, notably our respective approaches to the United States and China.

Australia is also home to our largest diaspora, in excess of 500,000 New Zealanders. Issues concerning New Zealanders living in Australia (such as deportations, citizenship changes and tertiary education reform) require close political management on both sides. Political leadership is also vital in ensuring continued momentum on the Single Economic Market agenda. The trans-Tasman relationship is uniquely Prime Minister-led, with Leaders establishing the overall tone for engagement. Prime Minister Turnbull is a strong champion for New Zealand. Where possible, he has advocated for improved conditions for New Zealanders living in Australia and established a clear expectation of “no surprises” in the trans-Tasman relationship. You will have an early opportunity to engage your Australian counterpart on these issues during the Australia-New Zealand Foreign Ministers’ meeting, which you are due to host later this year.

New Zealand–United States

New Zealand’s relationship with the United States has significantly improved under successive governments. The United States is our third largest individual trading partner and, with other Five Eyes countries, is integral to our security. New Zealand has enjoyed positive contact with the current Administration, which sees us as a valuable partner given our contributions to regional and international security and our cooperation on a wide range of issues across the policy spectrum. s6(a)

You will play a key role in managing the political relationship with the United States, in coordination with ministerial colleagues.

New Zealand–China

New Zealand’s relationship with China is critical to our prosperity and security. Domestically, the breadth of our engagement with China s6(a)

requires considerable coordination s6(a)

Internationally, New Zealand seeks to maintain a balance between

maximising opportunities with China where our interests align and managing points of difference. s6(a), s9(2)(g)(i)

New Zealand's One China policy is the foundation of bilateral relations and needs consistent handling. Along with the Minister of Trade, you will be actively engaged on the negotiations to upgrade New Zealand's free trade agreement with China, which will offer opportunities to further increase New Zealand's exports to this important trading partner. China's current international priority is the Belt and Road Initiative, s6(a)

s6(a)

s6(a)

Ensuring broad and strong political relationships with China, especially at the level of senior Ministers, is a key tool in the effective management of the overall bilateral relationship.

New Zealand–Singapore: Enhanced Partnership

New Zealand is negotiating an "Enhanced Partnership" with Singapore that will significantly deepen bilateral ties under four pillars: trade and economic; science and technology; defence and security; and people to people links. s9(2)(j)

A draft Cabinet paper on progress on the Enhanced Partnership will be submitted for your consideration in November 2017.

A Singaporean request to train its F-15 fighter jet pilots at Ohakea air base may also become a component of the Enhanced Partnership, if the proposal is within Singapore's cost limits and is agreed by New Zealand. The strategic, infrastructure, cost, environmental, economic and security implications are being scoped by the Ministry of Defence and the New Zealand Defence Force. Cabinet will receive an update on the F-15 proposal in early 2018, along with advice on whether it should proceed.

Pacific issues

Tonga: political s6(a)

In August Tonga's King Tupou VI dissolved Parliament, exercising his constitutional right to do so. The incumbent government, led by Prime Minister Pohiva, continues in a caretaker role. The election is scheduled for 16 November. Prime Minister Pohiva was the first democratically elected commoner Prime Minister, s6(a)

In response to a request from Tonga, New Zealand is providing financial support to the Tongan Electoral Commission, alongside Australia.

Pacific cyclone season

Cyclone season in the Pacific officially runs from November to April, although cyclones can occur outside of the season. The Southwest Pacific experiences an average of 10 named cyclones per season, with impact dependent on the strength of the cyclone and its path through the Pacific. Timely and effective response to natural disasters in the Pacific is a core element of New Zealand's Pacific engagement. The Ministry, other New Zealand government agencies and humanitarian non-governmental organisations are all well-placed to provide immediate support. The Ministry is the lead agency for offshore disaster response, reporting to you. Your agreement will be sought on any New Zealand Government response team deployments and on release of humanitarian funding.

Papua New Guinea: hosting of Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation 2018

Papua New Guinea is hosting Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) in 2018, s6(a)

We are coordinating closely with Australia to provide support. New Zealand is making available NZ\$15 million in funding. This includes \$7 million already committed to a range of initiatives (police training programme, training for protocol and liaison officers, cyber security support, s6(a) and support to Papua New Guinea's business arm) and an additional \$8 million contestable fund for New Zealand agencies to draw on. New Zealand is also assisting by hosting, on Papua New Guinea's behalf, the APEC Senior Officials Meeting Retreat in Auckland in February 2018. s6(a)

Multilateral issues

Universal Periodic Review of New Zealand's human rights

New Zealand is party to seven out of the nine core international human rights conventions, each of which requires states to comply with reporting obligations. In addition, the five-yearly Universal Periodic Review by the UN Human Rights Council assesses each Member State's progress against all of the human rights conventions. The Ministry is responsible for leading inter-agency preparation for the upcoming Review of New Zealand's progress on a broad range of domestic human rights issues. Your approval will be sought in December on the proposed approach to preparing New Zealand's report, including a national consultation process and engagement with other domestic agencies. In mid-2018, officials intend to seek Cabinet approval for the release of the draft national report for public consultation, and authorisation for you to approve submission of the final report, in consultation with other Ministers. The report is due to be submitted to the United Nations in October 2018.

2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, including the Sustainable Development Goals

New Zealand, along with all United Nations member states, has committed to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This is a non-binding set of 17 global goals (the "Sustainable Development Goals") with specific targets to be achieved by 2030 that apply to both our domestic policy settings and our international development assistance. Each member state has committed to presenting voluntary national reports. The Pacific region and Australia are expected to report to the 2030 Agenda High Level Political Forum in mid-2018. New Zealand has not announced when it will present its National Report. You will receive advice on options for domestic coordination and reporting arrangements, including a possible Cabinet Paper by early 2018, to confirm the interagency coordination arrangements.

Autonomous Sanctions Bill

The Autonomous Sanctions Bill was introduced on 10 May 2017 and at the time Parliament was dissolved it was awaiting its first reading. The Bill establishes a regime enabling New Zealand to impose sanctions outside of the United Nations framework, where certain threats to or breaches of international peace and security occur. The Bill will enable the Minister of Foreign Affairs to recommend to Cabinet that New Zealand impose sanctions (such as immigration restrictions, asset freezes and trade embargoes) in cases where the United Nations Security Council has not done so. [s9\(2\)\(f\)\(iv\)](#)

We will provide briefing for you, to support consideration of whether you would like the Bill to be re-instated.

UN Compact on Migrants and Refugees

The New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants, adopted by UN member states in September 2016, outlined a commitment to address issues related to migration and refugees. As part of this commitment, two Global Compacts, one on refugees (the Refugee Compact) and one on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (the Migration Compact), are being developed for adoption by UN member States in late 2018.

Formal negotiations on the Migration Compact will start in New York in early 2018. Officials will seek guidance on New Zealand's negotiating mandate for these negotiations after the first draft of the Compact is released in January.

The Refugee Compact is being led by the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and will not involve formal negotiations. The High Commissioner will submit the Refugee Compact to the United Nations Secretary-General who will then ask United Nations Member States to support it.

Managing activities in the Southern Ocean

Over the summer (October–March) the tempo of activities in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean heightens. This includes National Antarctic Programme scientific research, toothfish fishing, maritime surveillance, Japanese whaling and anti-whaling protests, tourist cruises, and search and rescue coordination.

From 1 December, the Ross Sea toothfish fishery will be open (three New Zealand vessels are expected to participate). A New Zealand Defence Force naval patrol will take place in December to monitor compliance of the vessels licensed to catch toothfish and gather evidence against any illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing vessels. The Japanese whaling fleet is expected to operate in the Southern Ocean from early December under a self-issued permit to take 333 minke whales. The Sea Shepherd Conservation Society has announced that it will not send vessels on an anti-whaling protest campaign this year.

Legal issues

Terrorist Designations: upcoming decisions

The *Terrorism Suppression Act 2002* provides New Zealand with an ability to designate terrorist entities beyond those listed by the United Nations. National designation is one of the ways that New Zealand contributes to international efforts to counter terrorism. A designation under New Zealand legislation freezes the assets of a terrorist entity and makes it a criminal offence to participate in or support its activities. Designations are made by the Prime Minister, in consultation with the Attorney-General, following recommendations from the officials'-level Security and Intelligence Board. The Ministry will provide you with separate advice, should you wish to discuss relevant foreign policy considerations with the Prime Minister ahead of a decision to designate.

We anticipate that recommendations will be put to the Prime Minister in the coming weeks to designate two terrorist entities currently operating in the southern Philippines and Indonesia respectively. We will provide you with further advice at this time.

Rocket launch licence and payload permit applications

The *Outer Space and High Altitude Activities Act* will enter into force on 21 December. The Act requires those intending to launch rockets, payload or high-altitude vehicles from New Zealand to secure a launch licence and payload permit from the New Zealand Space Agency, within the Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment. Where national security or national interest concerns (including international relations) are relevant to such applications, the Minister for Economic Development or Prime Minister may consult you before deciding whether to approve the application or place conditions on it.

Prior to the Act entering into force, the Government is able to approve or prevent launches under the terms of its contract with Rocket Lab (the only rocket launch provider currently operating in New Zealand) and the bilateral Technology Safeguards Agreement with the United States. At least two proposed payloads could be expected to be discussed with Ministers before the end of 2017. These involve United States Government security agencies and s9(2)(b)(ii) We will provide you with further advice once we have a better understanding of intended timeframes.

Export controls: s6(a)

Under the Customs and Excise Act 1996, the export of strategic goods⁶ is prohibited without a permit issued by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade. s6(a)

You will be consulted on individual cases before the Secretary approves or denies a sensitive application for the export of strategic goods.

Current extradition cases

- **Kyungyup Kim:** In 2011 China requested the extradition of Mr Kim, a Korean national and New Zealand resident accused of murder in Shanghai. New Zealand has received assurances from China that, if extradited, Mr Kim will not be subject to the death penalty and torture, and his fair trial rights will be upheld. Mr Kim's second application for judicial review was dismissed by the Wellington High Court in August 2017. In September, Mr Kim filed an appeal to the Court of Appeal against the High Court's judicial review decision. A date for the hearing has not yet been set.
- **Kim Dotcom and others:** In February 2012 the United States requested the extradition of Kim Dotcom, Mathias Ortmann, Bran van der Kolk and Finn Habib Batato in relation to copyright infringement and money laundering offences. The High Court ruled in February 2017 that there was sufficient evidence to warrant this case going to trial in the United States, meaning that it would now be for the Minister of Justice to determine their surrender to the United States. Mr Dotcom has appealed the High Court decision. The Court of Appeal will hear the appeal in February 2018.

Current immigration cases

s6(c), s9(2)(f)(iv)

⁶ Which include firearms, military goods and technologies, and goods and technologies that can be used in the production, development or delivery of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons.

Trade and economic issues

Trans-Pacific Partnership: next steps

New Zealand's medium and long-term economic prospects depend on its trading relationships with Asia-Pacific countries. The Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) Agreement could provide New Zealand with the opportunity to develop and sustain such linkages. The Agreement would also provide a platform for wider, regional economic integration, and support the foundation for a free trade agreement of the Asia-Pacific. New Zealand has already ratified the 12-member TPP.

Following the withdrawal of the United States, New Zealand officials worked to assess the options for bringing a revised TPP into force among the remaining 11 economies. This was directed by TPP Ministers during the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Trade Ministers' meeting in May. The legal form of a new Agreement is almost finalised and there is an emerging consensus not to apply some of the rules-related provisions in the original deal until the US returns. Negotiations about which provisions to suspend will continue at the next round of negotiations in Tokyo (30 October–1 November). It is likely that the suspension of provisions will result in a different type of Agreement in some areas. Preventing any downgrading of the market access conditions particularly, but not only, in Japan through this process has been a priority.

s6(a)

If substantive conclusion of negotiations is reached at APEC, TPP Ministers could sign the new Agreement during the first quarter of 2018. New Zealand would need Cabinet approval for the outcome of the negotiations and to sign the Agreement. Under Standing Orders, this Agreement would then need to be submitted to the House of Representatives for Parliamentary examination before binding treaty action is taken.

Throughout this process, consultation with Māori and civil society will be important.

The Ministry looks forward to discussing New Zealand's approach to the next round of negotiations in Tokyo (30 October–1 November) with you at your earliest convenience.

Brexit: advancing and defending New Zealand's interests

The United Kingdom will exit the European Union at the end of March 2019, unless European Union Member States unanimously agree to extend negotiations. After several rounds of negotiations, the likely shape of a final agreement remains unclear across contentious issues including: the situation of United Kingdom citizens in European Union countries and vice versa; a financial settlement on the amount owed by the United Kingdom to the European Union forward budget; the jurisdiction of the European Court of Justice; and the Irish border, which will become a land border between the United Kingdom and the European Union. The European Union remains adamant that sufficient

progress must be made on these issues before separate negotiations can begin on the future shape of the economic relationship. The United Kingdom can only begin formal negotiations on future free trade arrangements with non-European Union countries such as New Zealand once it has formally left the European Union.

The breadth of New Zealand's relationship with the United Kingdom, including close intelligence, trade, economic, defence, sporting, cultural and people-to-people links, means that Brexit presents a significant range of challenges and opportunities. In particular, New Zealand has key economic interests at stake. Much of our current \$5 billion annual two-way trade with the United Kingdom (our largest trading partner within the European Union) takes place under commitments and agreements negotiated with the European Union. These will need to be transitioned over to United Kingdom arrangements post-Brexit. We will also need to work to maintain access for skilled New Zealanders to the United Kingdom labour market. Alongside this, our relationship with the rest of the European Union is growing in depth and complexity, and our current \$15 billion two-way trade flows are expected to grow as we negotiate a new free trade agreement.

Along with the Minister of Trade, you will play a key role in undertaking targeted engagement with both the United Kingdom and European Union over this period. The aim will be to protect and advance New Zealand's interests and pave the way for stronger future relationships with both. All sides will be highly sensitive to each other's public signals as we manage the full breadth of our bilateral relationships.

Russia: trade and economic implications of international sanctions

Russia's extensive international influence means we talk to them on matters of mutual interest. s6(a)

Instances of concern include the Russian intervention in Ukraine, military support for the Assad regime in Syria, s6(a)

Unlike most of our Western partners, New Zealand has not applied economic and financial sanctions over Russia's actions in Ukraine, as we lack the basis to do so without a United Nations Security Council mandate (and this is blocked by Russia's Security Council veto). s9(2)(g)(i)

The absence of New Zealand applying sanctions should not be mistaken for a lack of concern about Russian aggression, which we have expressed in United Nations forums, as well as imposing travel bans on supporters of the pro-Russian separatists in Ukraine. We also suspended New Zealand's well-advanced free trade agreement negotiations with Russia and refrained from taking advantage of the market opportunity created by Russia's counter-sanctions, which block the European Union and others from exporting agricultural products to Russia.

The Coalition Agreement underlines your intention to work towards a Free Trade Agreement with the Russia-Belarus-Kazakhstan Customs Union. s9(2)(g)(i)

s9(2)(g)(i)

s6(a), s9(2)(g)(i)

Part seven
New Zealand's development
assistance

New Zealand Aid Programme

Overview

New Zealand contributes to sustainable development and poverty reduction in developing countries through the New Zealand Aid Programme (budget of \$1.7 billion over the three year period 2015/16 to 2017/18).

Our development contribution is an integral pillar of our foreign policy. It reflects our network of international relationships and commitments and role as a good international citizen and responsible neighbour and is an expression of our values.

New Zealand pursues an integrated approach to international development policy. We focus on coherence across our diplomatic, trade and economic, environment, security and development objectives to ensure they deliver sustainable progress in developing countries, and advance New Zealand's interests and values.

Policy engagement and influence are critical to our development effort. New Zealand engages at the global and regional level to support effective international policy and action. We engage within New Zealand to pursue coherent policies that contribute to development outcomes. We engage directly with partner countries since our development efforts are more likely to succeed if partner countries have effective policies in place.

New Zealand focusses its development efforts on the Pacific which accounts for around 60 per cent of expenditure under the New Zealand Aid Programme. Beyond the Pacific, we are highly targeted in what we do (a few sectors only) and where we do it (developing countries where New Zealand has strategic interests).

The Pacific focus reflects the broad geographic, constitutional, population, and security interests which commit New Zealand to the security and prosperity of the South Pacific. The region is also that part of the world where our foreign policy "brand" as a constructive and principled state must most obviously play out. Our Pacific neighbours also face economic fragility, ^{s6(a)} demographic pressures and climate change impacts which are inherently difficult and expensive to address.

To guide our efforts in the region, we have developed a Pacific Framework which sets out New Zealand's ambitions in nine key areas: New Zealand influence; Realm countries; Pasifika peoples; economic development; health and education; ocean and fisheries; governance; security; and climate change and disaster risk management. The framework provides strategic context for whole of government collaboration and engagement in the region over the next 20 years.

Country relationships are at the heart of New Zealand's approach to development and are critical to its success. The majority of our assistance is delivered to individual countries in partnership with their governments, responding to their priorities and ensuring that development is locally owned and sustained.

In the Pacific we have developed country strategies for each of our major relationships. These strategies articulate what we are trying to achieve through our combined diplomatic and development effort and guide our investments in particular countries.

We have major bilateral aid programmes in twelve Pacific countries and provide significant support to many of the regional agencies. Three of these countries (Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau) are “Realm” countries where New Zealand has ongoing constitutional commitments to support development and the safety and well-being of the New Zealand citizens who live there. Likewise, New Zealand’s relationship with Samoa is underpinned by shared history and a Treaty of Friendship which places specific obligations on New Zealand with regard to Samoa.

Beyond the Pacific, the Aid Programme primarily delivers via multilateral and regional agencies, cooperation with New Zealand state sector organisations, non-government organisations and businesses, scholarships and training support, and humanitarian action.

The international development context is changing and development assistance needs to change with it. The 2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals have set out a truly global, mutual and comprehensive agenda for the period to 2030. It is an agenda that responds to critical global challenges — cutting across old developed-developing or donor-recipient lines and demanding action and cooperation by all countries and actors and encompassing all flows of finance.

New Zealand's development assistance aligns with the 2030 Agenda and we have worked with the Pacific as it developed a regional roadmap to meet the Sustainable Development Goals. This is now approved by Pacific leaders and will inform our Aid Programme priorities.

The Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) sets directives for what may be reported as Official Development Assistance and carries out reviews of its members’ development cooperation. New Zealand was last reviewed in 2014 and the next review is expected in 2019.

New Zealand generally ranks well in measures of the quality of our Official Development Assistance and in the coherence of other domestic policies that benefit developing countries (such as trade, market access and labour mobility).

New Zealand focuses strongly on development results. We monitor outcomes at all levels of the Programme in conjunction with partner countries and agencies.

New Zealand Aid Programme budget

The Aid Programme is funded from Vote Official Development Assistance. The Vote consists of two multi-year appropriations (International Development Assistance and International Agencies) that fund the Programme itself, and a departmental appropriation that funds the cost of managing the Programme. The multi-year approach allows for predictability of aid funding in out-years, and increases effectiveness.

VOTE ODA BASELINE – ESTIMATES 2017	2017/18 \$M	2018/19 \$M	2019/20 \$M	2020/21 \$M	2021/22 \$M
Operating expenditure – departmental	66.277	63.277	63.277	63.277	63.277
Operating expenditure – non-departmental, made up of:	644.350	585.924	585.924	586.258	586.258
<i>International Development Assistance</i>	<i>543.012</i>	<i>485.924</i>	<i>485.924</i>	<i>486.258</i>	<i>486.258</i>
<i>International Agency Funding</i>	<i>101.338</i>	<i>100.000</i>	<i>100.000</i>	<i>100.000</i>	<i>100.000</i>
Total Vote Official Development Assistance	710.627	649.201	649.201	649.535	649.535

For the next triennium (1 July 2018 to 30 June 2021) baseline funding is currently set at \$1.758 billion. Should the Government wish to consider increased funding levels for the next triennium, the first opportunity to do this would be “Budget 2018” (see “Immediate decisions” page 41).

At the beginning of each triennium the development assistance programme budget is allocated across a mix of country, regional, thematic and multilateral priorities.

The allocations exercise is one opportunity for you to provide guidance on what, and where, you wish to see the aid programme spent in the coming three year period. It is a forecast, rather than the formal approval of expenditure, but it does provide planning certainty for the aid programme and partner countries. The map on page 85 shows the forecast total aid flow by country and region for the current triennium.

Cabinet mandate: 2009–2017

The mandate and policy settings for New Zealand’s Official Development Assistance were set by the former Cabinet in 2009, establishing a mission to “support sustainable development in developing countries in order to reduce poverty and to contribute to a more secure, equitable and prosperous world”.

The former Cabinet set a core focus on broad-based sustainable economic development and an increased geographic focus on the Pacific. It directed that the development assistance programme is to: pursue measurable results and value for money; coordinate with other donors and align to partner country needs; and strengthen mutual accountability processes and reporting.

Under the mandate, the aid programme pursues gender, environment and human rights as cross-cutting issues and analysis on these issues is integrated across all programmes and activities and in our quality assurance systems.

The mandate confirmed that New Zealand’s Official Development Assistance outcomes should be consistent with and support New Zealand’s foreign policy and external relations outcomes.

Delivering New Zealand's development assistance

New Zealand has an integrated approach to development, combining our foreign policy, trade and economic, security, and development assistance objectives to benefit partner countries.

Since 2016 this integrated approach has been supported by the Ministry's Pacific and Development Group, which delivers the aid programme globally and, for the Pacific, has integrated foreign policy, trade and development teams.

New Zealand's ten Pacific diplomatic posts report to the Pacific and Development Group.

The New Zealand Aid Programme is delivered in partnership with other governments and organisations, through both programme and policy effort. Key components have included:

- **Country partnerships** — these are at the heart of New Zealand's approach to development and are critical to its success. The majority of our assistance is delivered to individual countries in partnership with their governments, responding to their priorities and ensuring that development is locally owned and sustained. These partnerships are reflected in Joint Commitments for Development.
- **Multilateral and regional agencies** — engagement in the governance and financing of Pacific regional agencies, United Nations organisations, the Commonwealth, and international financial institutions. This work supports the interests of small countries and the Pacific, extends New Zealand's global development and humanitarian reach and demonstrates New Zealand's support for the global rules based system.
- **New Zealand partnerships** — cooperation with and through New Zealand state sector organisations, non-government organisations and businesses. We have strong policy and programming relationships with each of these sectors. The partnerships help mobilise a New Zealand contribution beyond finance to countries that increasingly seek our skills, technical expertise or peer engagements.
- **Scholarships and training** — tertiary scholarships and vocational training for people with potential to make a real difference in their home country and which link to sustainable development priorities.
- **Humanitarian action** — aid to save lives and relieve suffering caused by natural disasters and armed conflict. This is particularly important for Pacific countries, which are among the most vulnerable to natural disasters and where New Zealand has a commitment to respond.

Policy engagement and influence are critical. Our development efforts are more likely to succeed if partner countries have effective policies in place and if New Zealand's domestic and international development policies are coherent. Current development policy priorities are:

- Advocacy, at the global level, for policies that support sustainable development in small island developing states,

- Engagement with Pacific partners on economic and social policies that promote sustainable development and effective implementation,
- Working with partners to improve coordination between donors in the Pacific,
- Strengthening the positive development impact of New Zealand’s domestic and international policy positions,
- Working with the Pacific to develop effective regional approaches to regional issues, and
- Negotiating and implementing policy agreements that improve the ability of Pacific Island countries to trade in goods, services and labour.

New Zealand focuses strongly on development results. We monitor outcomes at all levels of the Programme in conjunction with partner countries and agencies. We publish details of all aid activities and evaluations on our website.

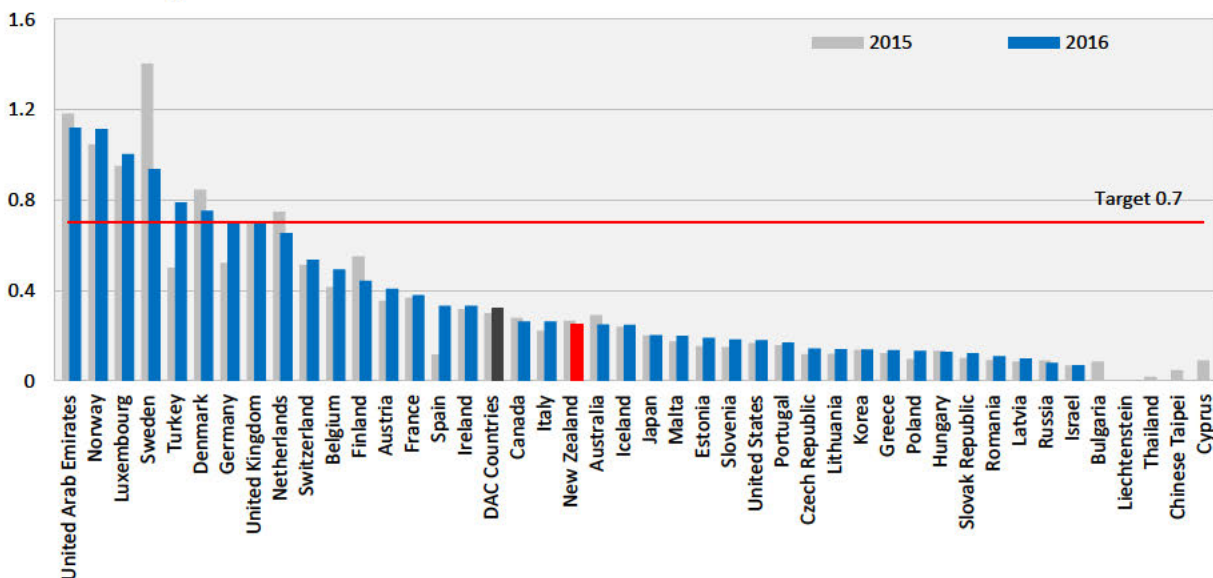
MFAT is introducing a new development assistance management system in April 2018. The system requires new ways of working and will capture project and financial management information in one place, including results. This will support the efficient delivery of the programme and provide comprehensive reporting to support decision making. We have also begun a continuous improvement process to ensure that our aid programme remains fit for purpose.

Official development assistance commitments

The level and quality of Official Development Assistance are reported and monitored internationally. The established target is 0.7 percent of gross national income, although this is not binding and met by only a small number of countries.

Over the past decade, New Zealand has steadily increased the sum of its Official Development Assistance. However, due to GNI growth, our development assistance as a percentage of GNI has remained steady at an average of about 0.27 percent.

Official Development Assistance in 2016 as a % of Gross National Income



In 2016 we stood at 0.25 percent, just ahead of Australia but below the OECD average of 0.31 percent.

The United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development brings together the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development and provides a framework for international support for developing countries to end poverty, as well as applying to all countries domestically. New Zealand's response to this Agenda will be a key measure for our development assistance over the coming decade and a half. MFAT is currently undertaking analytical work on New Zealand's international response to the 2030 Agenda both through the aid programme and wider foreign policy priorities.

New Zealand also has significant treaty-based commitments that are pursued through development assistance. These include:

- An arrangement associated with the Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relations Plus to spend at least 20% of all official development assistance on "Aid for Trade" in the Pacific over five years, and
- As a developed country Party to the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement, New Zealand is obliged to provide (public) and mobilise (private and other) climate finance in support of developing countries' mitigation and adaptation efforts. At COP21 in Paris in December 2015, then Prime Minister Key announced that New Zealand would provide up to \$200 million in climate-related support over four years (2015-2019), most of which will benefit the Pacific as one of the most vulnerable regions in the world to the impacts of climate change. A large proportion of this support will be delivered bilaterally through the work of the New Zealand Aid Programme, complemented by contributions to multilateral funds and programmes, and Pacific regional organisations focusing on climate change. There is an expectation in the Paris Agreement that developed countries will scale up public finance flows to developing countries. Decisions on New Zealand's development funding for the next three-year period will be an opportunity to consider the level and direction of climate-related support.

Beyond aid

For New Zealand to respond to the 2015 Sustainable Development Goals our approach to development assistance should focus on:

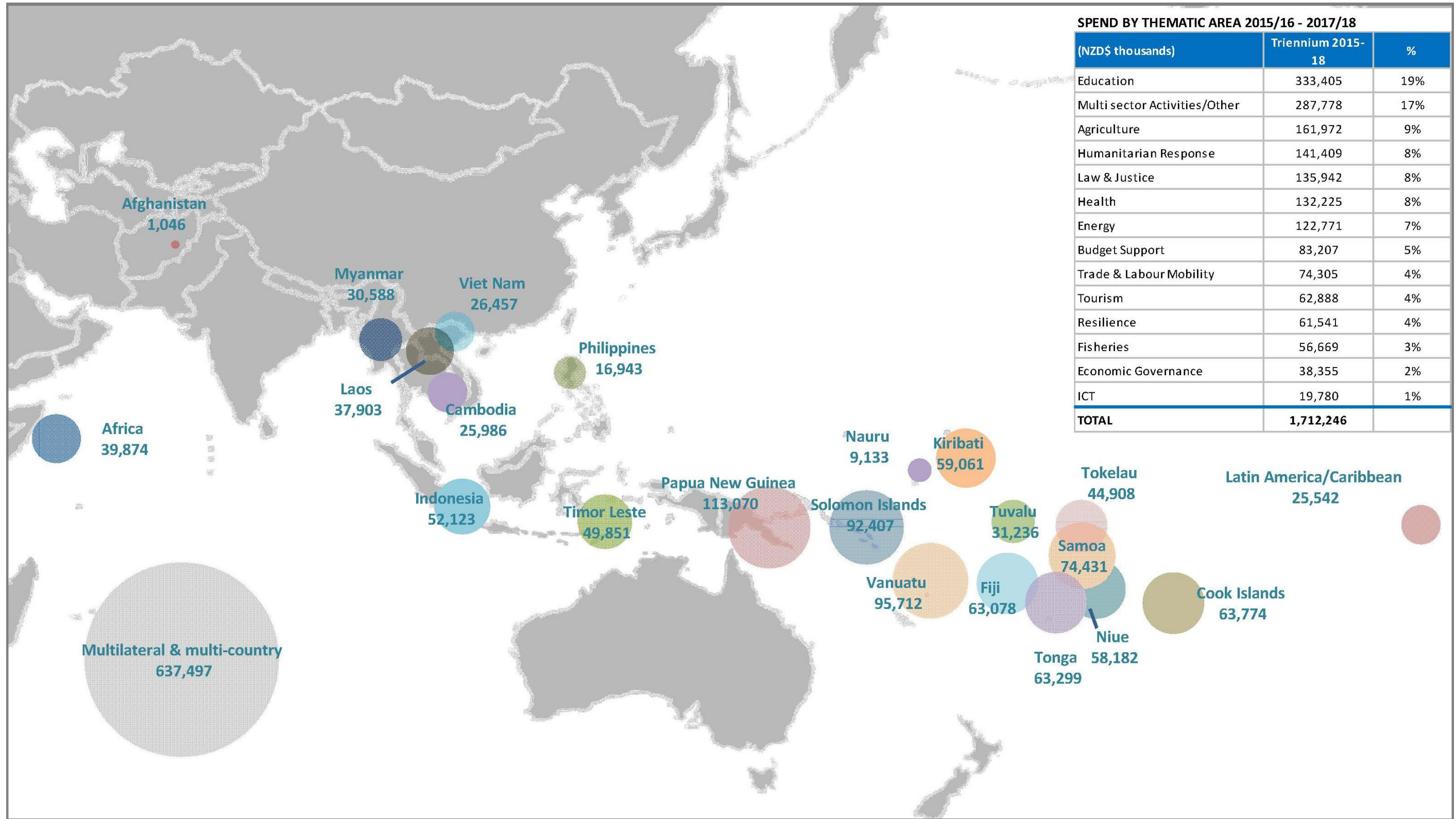
- **Expanding partnerships:** working collaboratively across all actors to build their contribution to sustainable development (e.g. other governments, New Zealand government agencies, multilateral organisations, civil society, business, science, philanthropic donors, and international finance organisations),
- **Mobilising other sources of development finance:** growing the quantity and quality of financial flows for sustainable development (e.g. partner country domestic revenues, local and foreign business investment, remittance flows, climate finance),
- **Ensuring quality aid:** influencing other development partners in the Pacific, in particular new donors such as China who provide increasing aid and loans, often

with little coordination, adherence to development effectiveness principles, or attention to public debt,

- **Increasing policy influence:** strengthening our ability to effect change through policy influence at all levels,
- **Leaving no-one behind:** ensuring that development assistance focusses adequately on countries most in need, in particular least developed countries, fragile and conflict affected states and small island developing states as well as promoting the inclusiveness of development within countries,
- **Advancing coherence for development:** of increasing priority and importance for Pacific countries is access to our markets, access to seasonal employment or migration, reducing the costs of remitting money, alignment of policies and inter-government cooperation across a range of areas such as health, education, and security, and
- **Tackling critical global public goods:** using development cooperation to further climate adaptation and mitigation, prevent conflict, reduce the drivers of migration and refugee flows, and protect critical natural resources including oceans.

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New Zealand Aid Programme key data — Forecast total country aid flow for 2015/16—2017/18 triennium, NZ\$000

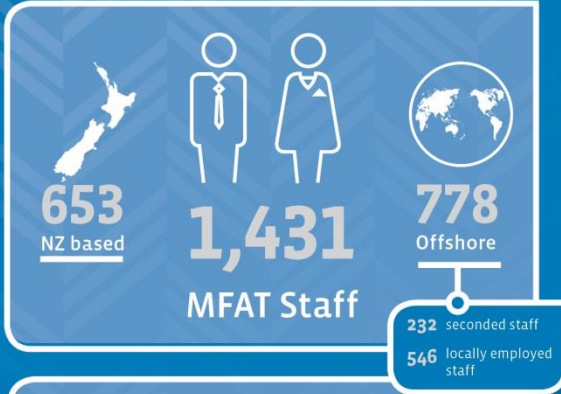


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Part eight
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs
and Trade



A Snapshot of MFAT



Key data

- Vote Foreign Affairs and Trade for 2017/18 = **\$424.7 million**
- Vote Official Development Assistance for 2017/18 = **\$710.6 million**
- Capital expenditure for 2017/18 = **\$75.7 million**
- 3** ministerial portfolios
- 30** pieces of legislation administered
- 13** NZ Inc agency partners offshore
- 167** missions/consular posts resident in New Zealand supported
- 40** languages spoken by MFAT staff

Where MFAT people work in NZ

Americas and Asia Group	40
APEC 21	18
Europe, Middle East and Africa, and Australia Group	33
Human Resources Group	23
Multilateral and Legal Group	82
Office of the Chief Executive (including related divisions)	69
Pacific and Development Group	168
Services Group	148
Trade and Economic Group	72

Our network

- 57** posts in **50** countries
- 115** accreditations to other countries
- 73** Honorary Consuls
- 3** NZ offices
- 315** properties managed in our portfolio

Where MFAT people are seconded offshore*

Africa	12
Americas	34
Asia	81
Australia	9
Europe	47
Middle East	17
Pacific	32

* Includes language trainees

MFAT locations around the world and in NZ



August 2017

Purpose

The Ministry acts in the world to make New Zealanders safer and more prosperous.

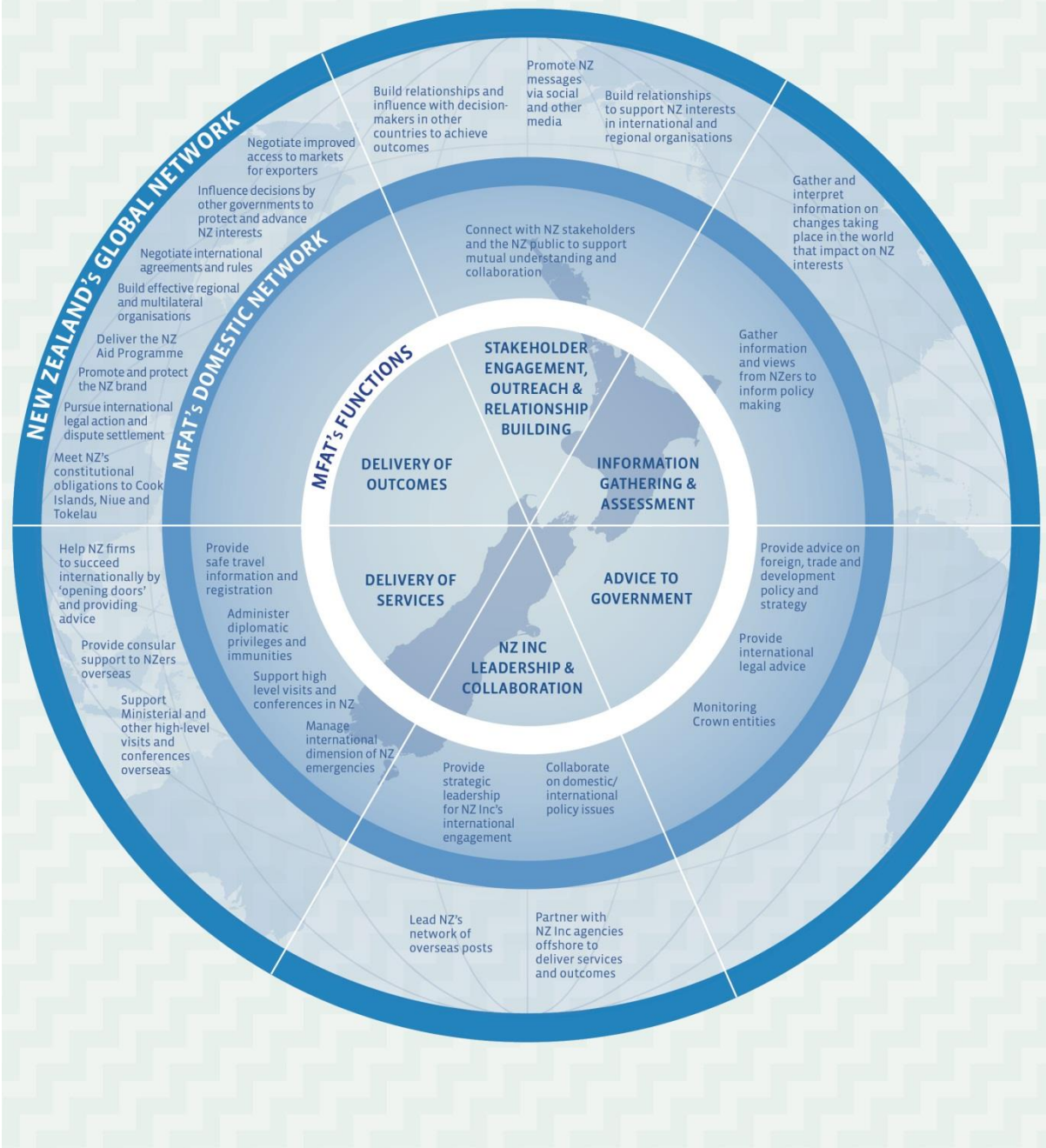
Our purpose reflects the fundamental value that the Ministry delivers to New Zealand citizens. As a result of our work we aspire to contribute to:

- New Zealanders being able to live, do business, travel and communicate more safely at home and offshore,
- New Zealanders having better job opportunities and incomes from trade, investment and other international connections,
- generations of New Zealanders benefiting from sustainable solutions to global and regional challenges, and
- New Zealanders having confidence their country can influence others on issues that matter to them, now and in the future.



**NEW ZEALAND
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE**

What MFAT does in New Zealand and around the world to deliver value to New Zealanders



Functions and footprint

The Ministry's functions

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade is the Government's principal agent for pursuing the country's interests and representing New Zealand internationally. We also help the Government understand what is happening in the world and the implications of that for New Zealand.

We are the Government's specialist foreign, trade and development policy adviser, international legal adviser and negotiator. We lead the New Zealand Government's diplomatic network, a unique national asset, safeguarded by international law, able to speak with an authoritative voice, and with heads of mission and post formally charged with representing the Government.

The full range of functions that the Ministry undertakes, both in New Zealand and internationally, is set out in the diagram on the preceding page. The legislation the Ministry administers and the statutory responsibilities of the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade are listed in Appendix 1.

Where we operate and how we organise ourselves

The Head Office structure and the top three tiers of the Ministry's leadership are set out on page 93. The Ministry is organised around geographic regions, policy functions and corporate functions.

The Ministry's global network comprises 57 posts in 50 countries, with further posts planned to open in Bogota, Colombo and Dublin in the next two years. In addition, New Zealand Trade and Enterprise Trade Commissioners lead a further nine Consulates-General. The entire NZ Inc network with agency representation is illustrated in Appendix 2.

Heads of Mission and Post are identified on pages 95-96. Beyond the 50 countries where they are based, New Zealand has diplomatic cross-accreditations to a further 110 countries. These cross-accreditations are a cost-effective way of extending the reach of our network beyond the countries where we have an established post, and are in some locations usefully supplemented by the appointment of Honorary Consuls.

In addition to our Wellington head office, we have offices in Auckland and Christchurch. Our Auckland office is focused on business engagement, and outreach to the Auckland Pacific community. The Auckland office also has a role in assisting with visiting VIPs, given the number that visit or transit through Auckland. The Auckland office can serve as a base for your Auckland engagement. It is co-located with New Zealand Trade and Enterprise.

Consular services

The Ministry provides a range of services to New Zealanders travelling and residing overseas. They include helping travellers who are sick or injured, assisting with arrangements following a death, undertaking welfare visits for those detained or arrested, providing notarial services such as statutory declarations for use under New Zealand law, and providing help during crises such as terrorist incidents and natural disasters. These services are provided with the aim of giving New Zealanders the best ability to help themselves.

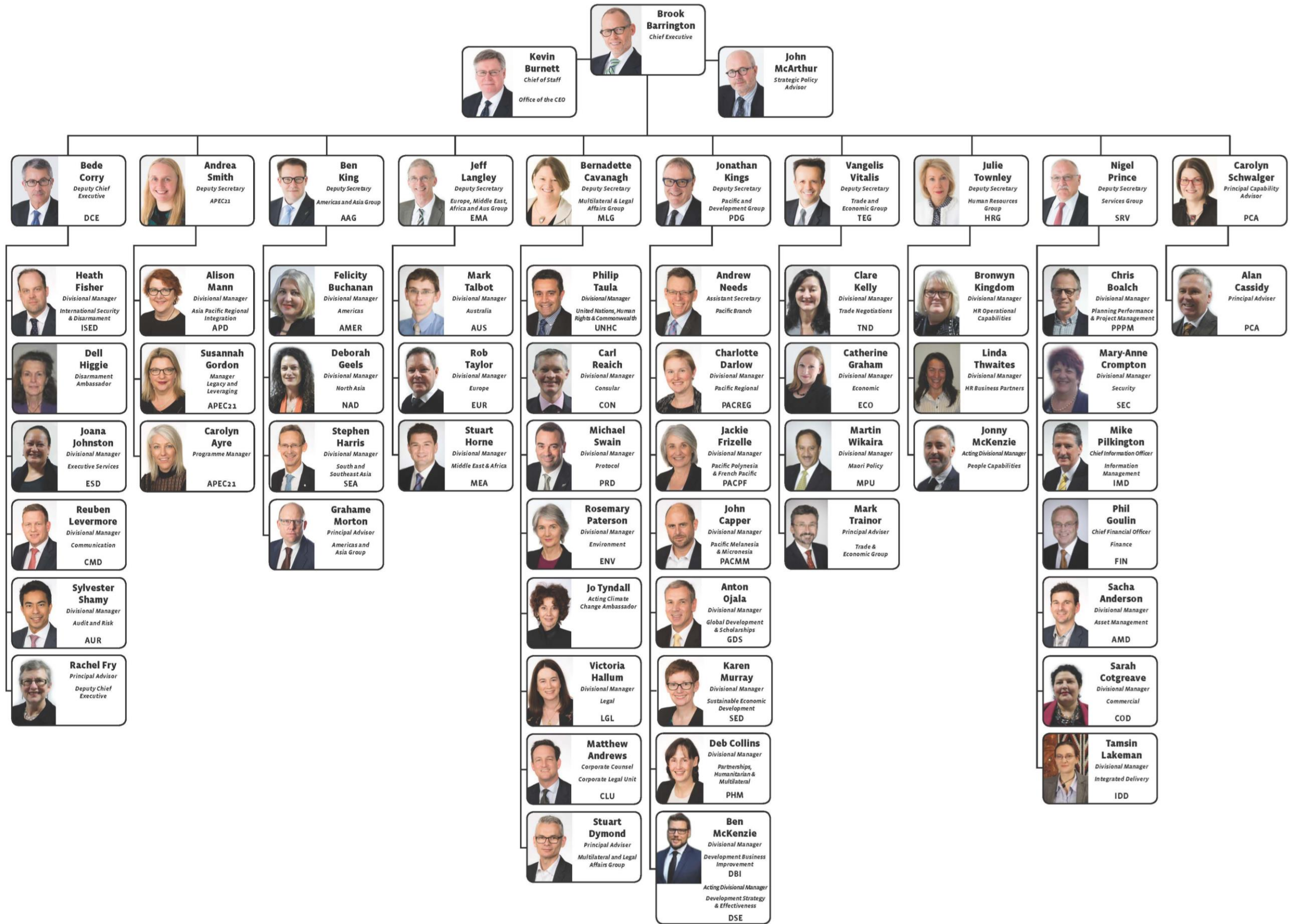
The Ministry maintains a register of New Zealanders (SafeTravel) who choose to advise us of their travel details. The Ministry also has an important role in establishing, updating and disseminating travel advice for destinations around the world. These advisories are reviewed regularly, and are based strictly on safety and security risks to New Zealanders, rather than political or foreign policy considerations.

The Ministry provides timely situation reports and consular case summaries to the Minister of Foreign Affairs following significant incidents offshore or sensitive consular cases. We seek Ministerial direction and advice on a small number of particularly sensitive cases. Consular issues generate high media interest in New Zealand. Updates are often sought from the Minister of Foreign Affairs on significant or high-profile events (for example, natural disasters and terrorist attacks), particularly if New Zealanders are involved. The Ministry includes media lines in its reporting to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Consular services are delivered by staff at posts, working closely with a small team in the Consular Division in Wellington. Posts and Wellington roster staff on after-hours duty, in addition to their normal responsibilities, to ensure 24/7 coverage. We work closely with our Five Eyes partners to share experiences and provide consular coverage in places where we (or they) are not represented.

Demand for high-quality consular services is growing as New Zealanders travel overseas in increasing numbers and to more risky destinations, and demonstrate higher expectations government support. In 2016/17, the Ministry provided consular services to 2,487 New Zealanders. The Ministry receives consistently strong feedback on the quality of consular services, with 80 percent of customers in the 2017 Consular Satisfaction Survey either very satisfied or satisfied.

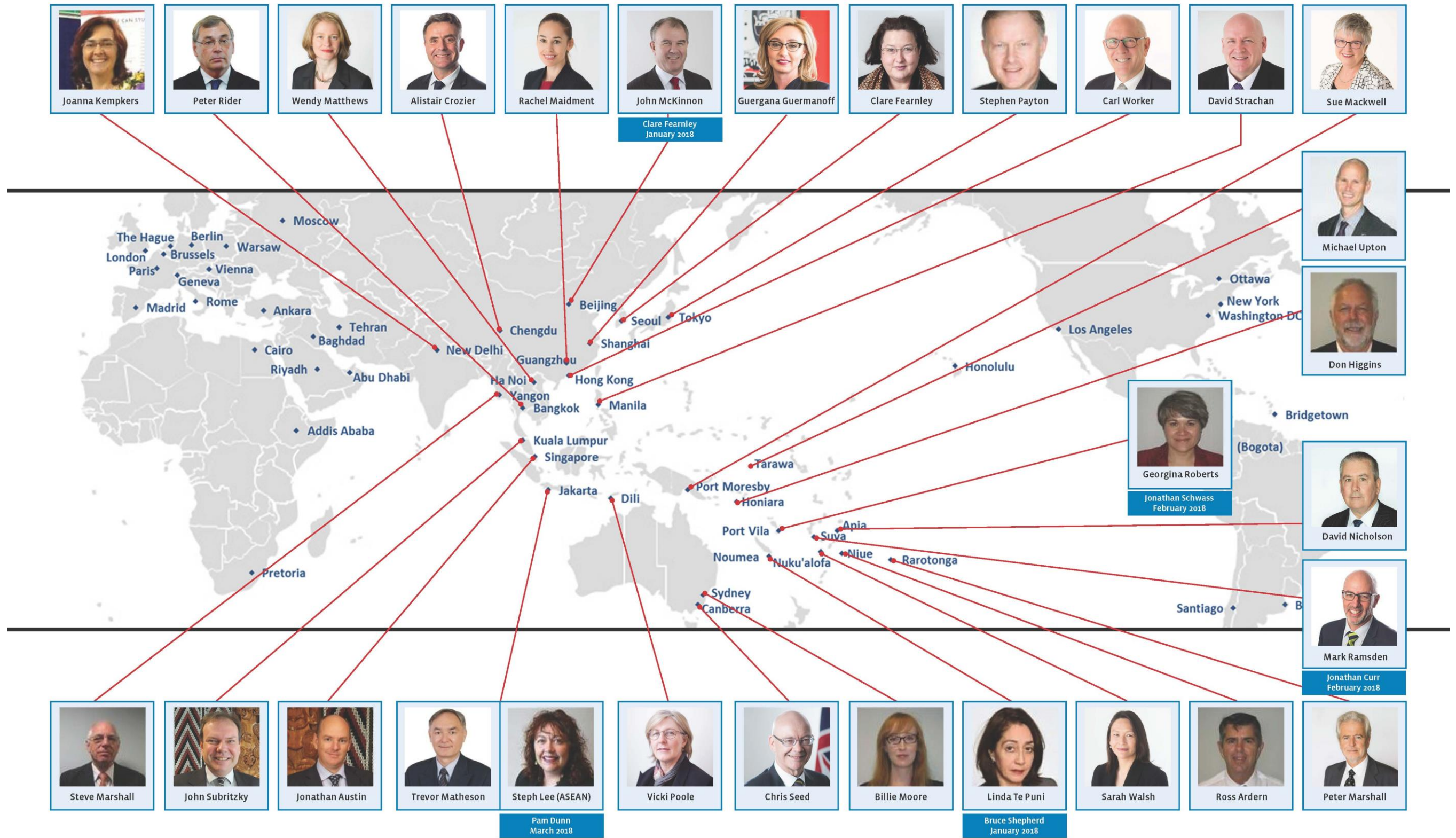
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Leaders



UNCLASSIFIED

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Heads of Mission Asia, Pacific and Australia

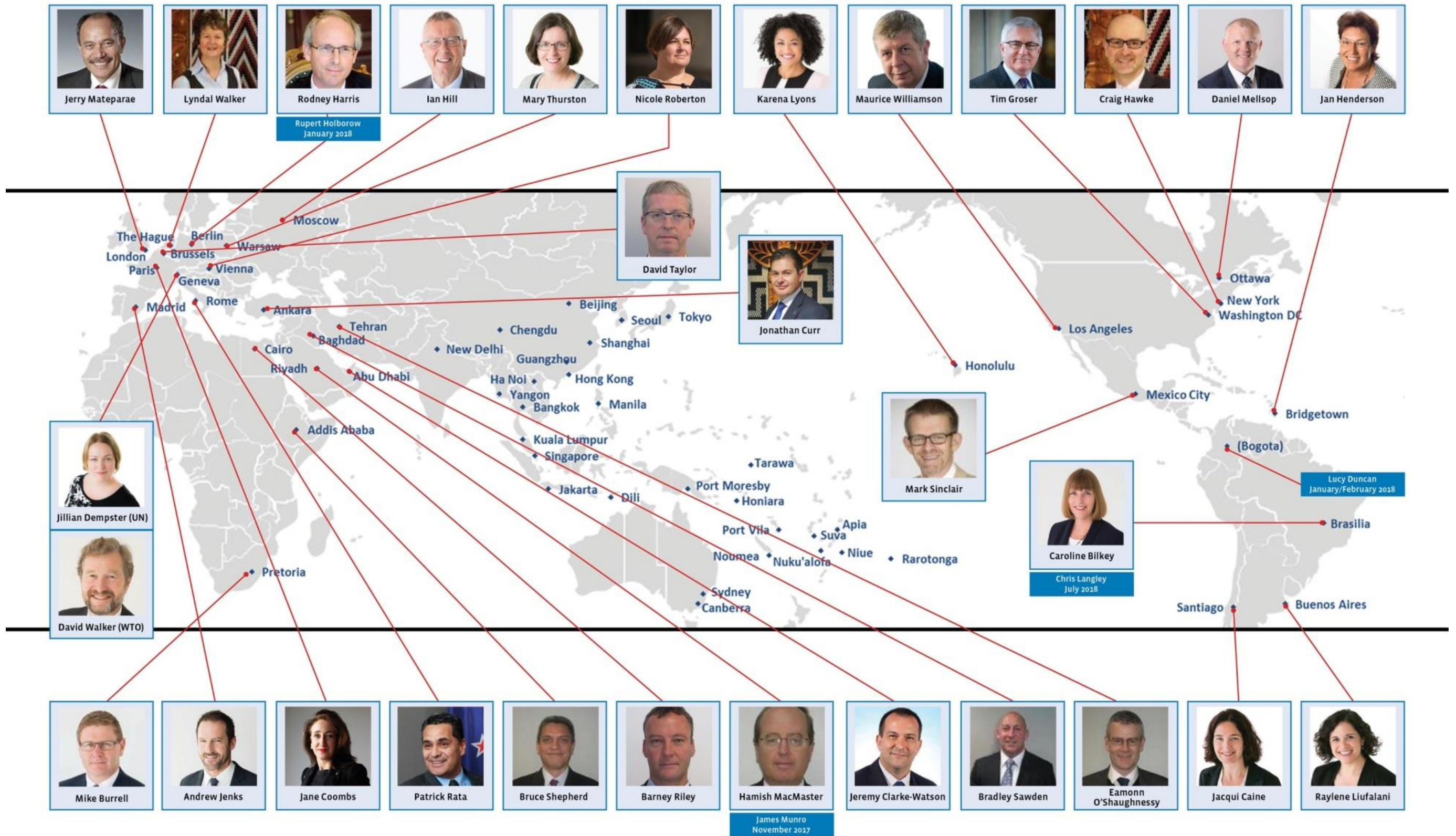
As at October 2017



UNCLASSIFIED

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade Heads of Mission Europe, Americas, Middle East and Africa

As at October 2017



New Zealand connections

NZ Inc partnerships

Our partnership with other government agencies with external interests (“NZ Inc”) is critical to delivery of results for New Zealanders. The Ministry leads and supports an integrated NZ Inc approach, both onshore and offshore, to maximise collective impact in pursuing the Government’s objectives internationally. Our work with NZ Inc agencies involves strategic leadership on international issues and engagement, a high level of collaboration on delivery of shared objectives, and practical services for agencies with staff offshore, many of whom are located in Ministry offices.

The key agencies represented offshore are the Department of Internal Affairs, Education New Zealand, Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment, Ministry for Primary Industries, New Zealand Customs Service, New Zealand Defence Force, New Zealand Police, New Zealand Trade and Enterprise, The Treasury, and Tourism New Zealand. The Ministry also collaborates with these and many other agencies in New Zealand, including through cross-agency coordination on economic growth, the national security system and the natural resources sector, and contributes an international perspective to relevant domestic policy-making.

Domestic role

The Ministry’s performance as a New Zealand public sector agency and our success in pursuing New Zealand’s interests internationally rely on strong connections at home. Developments in the New Zealand public sector, economic and social environments thus have a significant impact on the Ministry’s work.

Along with other agencies, we are working on achieving deeper and more transparent engagement with New Zealanders, strengthening our role in Crown-Māori relationships, and improving service delivery to New Zealanders. The Ministry has extensive engagement with New Zealand stakeholders across business, Iwi, non-government organisations, local government, Pasifika, and academia in order to inform development of policy and negotiating objectives and to pursue mutually beneficial partnerships. However, we recognise the need to manage our engagement and outreach in a more systematic and collaborative way. The Ministry’s Senior Leadership Team is targeting improved stakeholder and public outreach as a high priority. As part of this initiative, we are in the process of re-developing our Māori engagement strategy and are building the necessary capability.

2018 is the Ministry’s 75th anniversary. This will provide an opportunity to make New Zealand’s place in the world better known and understood by staff, stakeholders and the wider public. The Ministry plans to profile a number of stories that link New Zealand’s diplomatic history to current and future foreign policy issues, and to partner with the New Zealand Institute of International Affairs and other partners to stage a one-day conference in Wellington in October 2018.

The Ministry uses a range of digital channels for communicating with New Zealanders. These include our main website www.mfat.govt.nz and, for travel advice, www.safetravel.govt.nz as well as three trade-related websites and a repository of New Zealand's treaties. The Ministry also uses an official Twitter account @MFATgovtNZ, and our offshore posts have a social media platform of 50-plus Facebook pages and 40-plus Twitter accounts.

The Ministry also supports the national civil defence system in responding to domestic emergencies, including through the coordination of international assistance and facilitation of support for foreign nationals in New Zealand.

Budget

The Ministry administers two Votes: Foreign Affairs and Trade, and Official Development Assistance.

Vote Foreign Affairs and Trade funds the Ministry's operating costs, Crown entities and charitable trusts, membership of international organisations, and obligations under the Vienna Convention to resident diplomatic missions.

VOTE FAT BASELINE – ESTIMATES 2017	2017/18 \$M	2018/19 \$M	2019/20 \$M	2020/21 \$M	2021/22 \$M
Operating expenditure – departmental ⁷	338.605	337.909	360.610	341.095	330.755
Expenditure – non-departmental, made up of:	87.275	89.119	85.640	85.356	85.356
<i>Antarctica NZ (Operating)</i>	<i>20.853</i>	<i>21.049</i>	<i>20.370</i>	<i>20.420</i>	<i>20.420</i>
<i>Antarctica NZ (Capital)</i>	<i>1.200</i>	<i>2.800</i>	-	-	-
<i>Pacific Broadcasting Services</i>	<i>0.941</i>	<i>0.941</i>	<i>0.941</i>	<i>0.607</i>	<i>0.607</i>
<i>Pacific Cooperation Foundation</i>	<i>1.400</i>	<i>1.400</i>	<i>1.400</i>	<i>1.400</i>	<i>1.400</i>
<i>Asia NZ Foundation</i>	<i>4.000</i>	<i>4.000</i>	<i>4.000</i>	<i>4.000</i>	<i>4.000</i>
<i>Rate refunds for Diplomatic Missions resident in NZ</i>	<i>1.800</i>	<i>1.800</i>	<i>1.800</i>	<i>1.800</i>	<i>1.800</i>
<i>Subscriptions to International Organisations</i>	<i>57.081</i>	<i>57.129</i>	<i>57.129</i>	<i>57.129</i>	<i>57.129</i>
Total Vote Foreign Affairs and Trade	425.880	427.028	446.250	426.451	416.111

Vote Official Development Assistance funds New Zealand's international development cooperation and the cost of managing this. Details are in Part seven.

The total cost of running the Ministry this financial year across the two Votes is \$404.9 million.

The Ministry received new operating funding of \$45 million in Budget 2017, and \$11 million in capital for new posts — the first material investment in the Ministry's frontline in eight years. Additional funding was also included in the Ministry's budget for New Zealand's participation in the Dubai Expo (\$53 million) and for Antarctica New Zealand (\$9.6 million). Budget 2018 considerations are covered in the "Immediate Decisions" section on page 41.

⁷ The movement in the figures mainly reflects new funding for Dubai Expo 2020.

Asset portfolio

The Ministry's \$471 million asset base comprises property (92 percent), information and communication technology (ICT) assets (7 percent) and motor vehicles (less than 1 percent).

CAPITAL ASSETS AT 30 JUNE 2017	PROPERTY \$M	ICT \$M	MOTOR VEHICLES \$M	TOTAL \$M
Cost	532.620	79.030	8.873	620.523
Accumulated depreciation	98.155	46.868	4.414	149.437
Carrying amount	434.465	32.162	4.459	471.086

The Ministry actively manages a portfolio of approximately 325 properties (30 percent owned and 70 percent leased) around the world to support the Government's international objectives.

The Ministry meets most of the costs (operating and capital) of the office accommodation of the overseas network. Other New Zealand agencies contribute to the cost of their office accommodation on a marginal cost basis. This pricing model is applied to incentivise co-location of New Zealand agencies overseas.

Investment planning and management

The Ministry is planning to invest capital of \$464 million over the next 10 years. This investment primarily reflects the Ministry's asset replacement cycle that is funded from existing resources (including those that will accumulate over the period). It also includes investment in three new posts that were funded in Budgets 2016 and 2017. The major projects under way include:

Property

- Bogota, Dublin, Colombo: new post establishment (forecast completion Q1 2018, Q4 2018, and 2019, respectively),
- Beijing: rebuild of the Embassy and Official Residence (forecast completion Q2 2018),
- London: New Zealand House lease restructure and building refurbishment in conjunction with the United Kingdom Crown Estate (forecast completion 2022),
- Honiara: construction of new High Commission (forecast completion Q1 2019), and
- Addis Ababa: relocation of Embassy to a standalone building (forecast completion Q1 2019).

Information technology

- an integrated and upgraded aid management system, and
- establishing a new data centre outside Wellington.

As a “Tier 2” capital intensive agency under the Government’s Investment Framework, the Ministry underwent its first Investor Confidence Rating in 2016. We received an “A” rating, which recognised the Ministry’s high standard of investment management and governance and resulted in Cabinet agreeing to increase approval thresholds for all baseline-funded, low and medium risk investments from \$15 million to \$25 million for the Chief Executive and from \$25 million to \$40 million for the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A key element in this Investor Confidence Rating is our asset management strategy that sets the principles for property-related decisions and drives longer range and transparent asset management discipline. This ensures that the Ministry’s property assets are fit for purpose, business-aligned, resilient and protect the well-being and safety of staff, and represent value for money accordingly.

Organisational improvement

The Ministry has in place a programme of organisational improvement (see diagram on following page) to ensure a continuous lift in performance and agility and responsiveness in delivering on our objectives. This has been informed by our second Performance Improvement Framework review published in June 2017. Areas of current focus include: refreshing our organisational values; investing in leadership and people capability; growing a diverse work force; improving our engagement with New Zealand stakeholders; and articulating clearly the impact we deliver for New Zealanders. Finding the sweet spot between technology, mobility and security to enable the Ministry to keep pace with demands on us also requires constant attention.

ORGANISATIONAL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMME



The Ministry's strategic framework

The Ministry's Strategic Framework is made up of six thematic areas of effort, which define our objectives and activities to support them. Work is under way to review and refresh each of these, including to ensure that the Government's policy objectives and priorities are fully reflected within the Ministry's work programme.

- **Global rules-based system:** Act in the United Nations and other international organisations to support effective global rules and advance New Zealand's interests,
- **Pacific:** Safeguard New Zealand's interests and influence in the Pacific and improve the prosperity, stability and well-being of the region and its people,
- **Asia-Pacific:** Embed New Zealand as an integral and trusted partner in the Asia-Pacific region,
- **Environment:** Promote enduring solutions on climate change, oceans and Antarctica that ensure environmental protection and the sustainable use of natural resources,
- **Trade and economic:** Grow market access in support of prosperity and economic resilience, deepen regional economic integration, and support the international performance of New Zealand businesses, and
- **Security:** Protect and advance New Zealand's and New Zealanders' security.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Ministry statutory and related responsibilities

Statutory responsibilities held by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade holds a number of statutory responsibilities. These include:

- under the *Foreign Affairs Act 1988*, the Secretary is responsible for administering the system of overseas assignments,
- under the *New Zealand Trade and Enterprise Act 2003*, the Secretary may be appointed as a special adviser to the Board of New Zealand Trade and Enterprise,
- under the *Tokelau Administration Regulations 1993*, the Secretary assumes the functions of the Administrator of Tokelau if that office becomes vacant,
- under the *United Nations Act 1946*, the Secretary has various roles in the interpretation and application of sanctions regulations, and
- under the *Customs and Excise Act 1996*, the export of strategic goods (firearms, military goods and technologies, and goods and technologies that can be used in the production, development or delivery of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons) is prohibited unless a permit has been obtained from the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade. The Ministry's Export Controls Office manages the permit system for controlled strategic goods. Although there is no statutory role for the Minister of Foreign Affairs under the Customs Act, the Secretary will consult you (and occasionally, through you, the Minister of Trade or the Prime Minister) on an intention to deny or approve a sensitive application.

International legal processes

In addition, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade has a range of responsibilities related to international legal processes:

- under the High Court and District Court Rules, the Secretary is responsible for the exchange of court documents in transnational civil proceedings where the parties request delivery of documents through the diplomatic channel,
- under the *Fisheries Act 1996*, the Secretary formally notifies the adoption of conservation and management measures by international fisheries management organisations,
- under the *Commonwealth Countries Act 1977*, the Secretary may be asked to issue a certificate regarding a country's status as a Commonwealth country for the purposes of any New Zealand court proceedings (Commonwealth countries being treated differently Under New Zealand law), and
- there are numerous other Acts, particularly in the areas of international judicial cooperation and criminal law, where the Secretary may issue a certificate as to whether another state is party to the treaty that the Act implements.

Legislation administered by the Ministry

Foreign affairs

- *Commonwealth Countries Act 1977*
- *Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1971*
- *Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1968*
- *Foreign Affairs Act 1988*

Trade

- *New Zealand Export-Import Corporation Dissolution Act 1992*

Peace, rights and security

- *Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act 1998*
- *Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 1996*
- *Cluster Munitions Prohibitions Act 2009*
- *Geneva Conventions Act 1958*
- *International Crimes and International Criminal Court Act 2000 (jointly administered with the Ministry of Justice)*
- *Mercenary Activities (Prohibition) Act 2004*
- *New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act 1987*
- *Nuclear-Test-Ban Act 1999*
- *Terrorism Suppression Act 2002 (jointly administered with Ministry of Justice)*
- *United Nations Act 1946*

Antarctica

- *Antarctica Act 1960*
- *Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994*
- *New Zealand Antarctic Institute Act 1996*

Law of the sea

- *United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Act 1996*
- *Continental Shelf Act 1964*
- *Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977*

Realm of New Zealand and the Pacific

- *Cook Islands Act 1915*
- *Cook Islands Constitution Act 1964*
- *Kermadec Islands Act 1887*
- *Niue Act 1966*
- *Niue Constitution Act 1974*
- *Pitcairn Trials Act 2002*
- *Tokelau Act 1948*
- *Tokelau (Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone) Act 1977*
- *Western Samoa Act 1961*

Appendix 2: NZ Inc offshore footprint



As at 30 September 2017

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)	Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)		New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (NZTE)	Tourism New Zealand (TNZ)	New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF)	The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)	Education New Zealand (ENZ)	New Zealand Police (NZP)	New Zealand Customs Service (NZCS)	Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI)	The Treasury (TSY)
	Immigration New Zealand (INZ)	Science and Innovation (S&I)									
◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆	◆

- **New Zealand Posts managed by MFAT**
- **New Zealand Consulates-General and other offices managed by NZTE**

Note: Numbers reflect the combined total agency employees, consisting of both seconded and locally engaged staff (FTEs)

Appendix 3: Current deployments of New Zealand personnel

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade works with the Ministry of Defence and the New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) on the deployment of New Zealand personnel to major peace support operations, maritime security, training missions and into headquarters positions around the world. As at mid-September 2017, 302 NZDF personnel were deployed on the following missions:

DEPLOYMENT	MANDATED SIZE	DESCRIPTION	MANDATE EXPIRY
Afghanistan – Resolute Support Mission	13	Providing training support to the Afghan National Army Officer Academy, and the mission headquarters for Operational Resolute Support. s6(a)	Jun 2018/ Jun 2019
Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates	5	Providing command and specialist support to coalition maritime security operations at the Combined Maritime Forces Headquarters in Bahrain (two officers), the Combined Air Operations Centre in Qatar (two officers), and one officer at the United Kingdom’s Maritime Trade Operations Detachment in Dubai.	Jun 2018
Egypt – Multinational Force and Observers (MFO)	28	Deployment to the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), Sinai Peninsula, Egypt, supervising the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel (up to 28 personnel). Two NZDF electricians will be deployed to support infrastructure development in the MFO from November 2017. New Zealand sent 34 engineers to MFO for almost 6 months to improve the security of the MFO headquarters. s9(2)(f)(iv)	Jul 2018
Fiji	29	Up to 29 personnel are deployed to Fiji on the Inshore Patrol Vessel HAWEA. HAWEA has been assisting the Republic of Fiji Military Forces Navy with the conduct of maritime patrol duties in the Fiji Exclusive Economic Zone, Search and Rescue, and other maritime border protection operations. The first patrol was on 12 May.	Nov 2017

DEPLOYMENT	MANDATED SIZE	DESCRIPTION	MANDATE EXPIRY
Iraq – Operation Inherent Resolve - Building Partner Capacity Mission (BPC)	Up to 143	Deployment to a combined New Zealand and Australian Building Partner Capacity mission at Taji Military Complex, Iraq, to assist with training the Iraqi Security Forces.	Nov 2018
Iraq – Operation Inherent Resolve - Headquarters		s6(a) are deployed to the Coalition Joint Forces Land Component Command in Baghdad. s6(a) are deployed to coalition headquarters for the United States led Operation INHERENT RESOLVE in Kuwait. s6(a)	Nov 2018
Israel and Lebanon - United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO)	8	Deployment to the United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO), monitoring the truce agreements between Israel and Syria, and Israel and Lebanon.	Sept 2018
Republic of Korea - United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC)	5	Contribution to the United Nations Command Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC) in South Korea (also known as the Republic of Korea), which monitors the implementation of the armistice agreement signed at the end of the Korean War. Cabinet recently approved the deployment of an additional officer to the US-led United Nations Command Headquarters.	Aug 2019
South Sudan - United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS)	4	Peace support deployment of officers to the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), monitoring peace agreements and protecting civilian sites. Cabinet recently approved an additional officer as a Military Assistant to the Special Representative to the Secretary-General, David Shearer.	Nov 2018
s6(a)	56	A P-3K2 Orion is deployed to the United States Naval Forces Central Command and the Combined Maritime Forces for maritime security surveillance. s6(a)	Jan 2018

DEPLOYMENT	MANDATED SIZE	DESCRIPTION	MANDATE EXPIRY
s6(a)	11	Providing an essential logistics and transport hub for all New Zealand Defence Force operations in the Middle East and Africa. s6(a) deployed as the New Zealand National Support Element s6(a) supporting the deployment to Iraq.	Jun 2020