



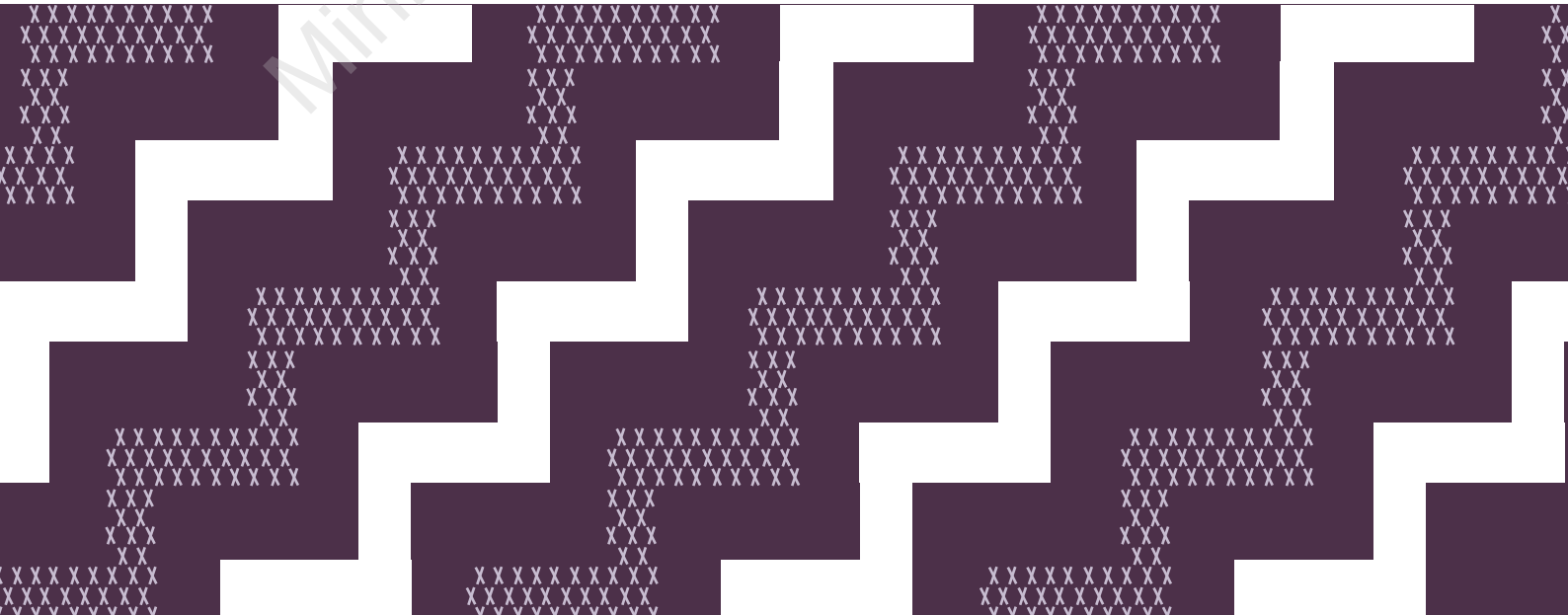
**NEW ZEALAND**  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE  
Manatū Aorere

November 2023

Briefing for Incoming

# Minister of Climate Change

Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



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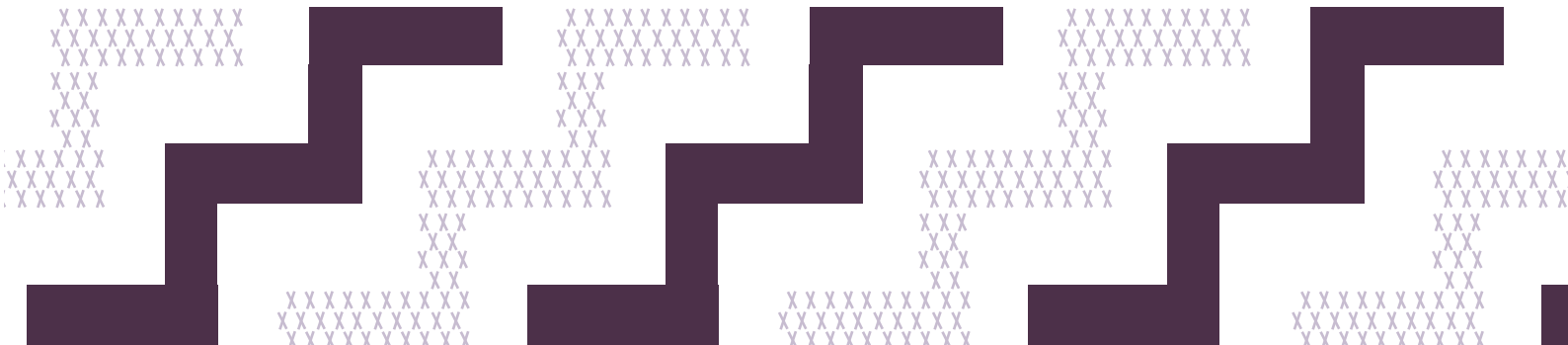
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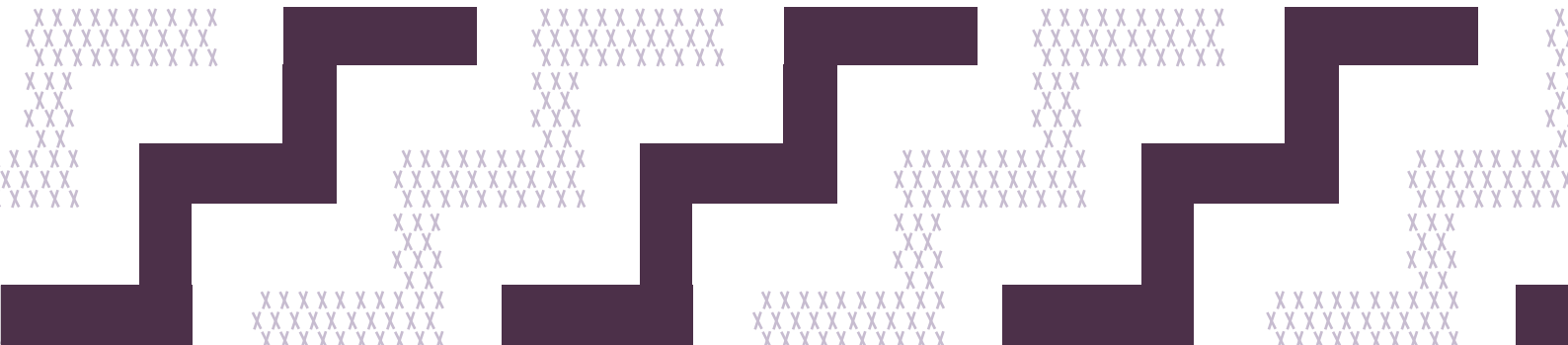
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Part 1

# The Minister of Climate Change





# Your role

As set out in the Ministry for the Environment’s “Briefing to the Incoming Climate Change Minister”, the challenges of responding to climate change will deepen over the next decade. This is due to increasingly severe climate change impacts and the economic impacts of other countries’ responses to climate change. Countries’ experiences of the impacts of climate change, and clear scientific evidence, shows the need for deep emissions cuts is urgent, but globally we are not on track to achieve them.

New Zealand has a compelling national interest in global action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions because our well-being depends on others’ action. No country is able to safeguard itself from climate change in isolation, so New Zealand needs to engage internationally:

- to influence the effectiveness of the global response;
- to support our security and prosperity, and that of the Pacific, through the transition to low emissions and associated economic transformation; and
- to shape the multilateral rules and international norms governing the global response to climate change to ensure they accommodate New Zealand’s national circumstances, including Treaty of Waitangi considerations.

Aotearoa New Zealand’s ability to influence others’ action is affected by our domestic policy settings, messaging and action. To send firm signals to major emitters, our domestic action must be credible, even though we have a smaller emissions footprint. As the Minister of Climate Change, you are responsible for New Zealand’s policy settings and international engagement on climate change.

Your oversight of both New Zealand’s domestic action on climate change and New Zealand’s stance on global climate action enable you to ensure New Zealand’s domestic and international climate change policy are aligned and mutually supportive.

The international aspects of your role include:

- Coordinating New Zealand’s international climate change policy and strategy, in consultation with other Ministers with climate related and international facing portfolios;
- Ensuring New Zealand’s compliance with its international climate change obligations: to set and achieve emissions reductions targets in Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs); to provide financial and technical support to developing countries; and to participate in the agreed system of transparency and accountability;
- Supporting other Ministers to comply with sectoral climate related commitments made in other international fora (e.g. international aviation, maritime transport, or biodiversity), or as contained in New Zealand’s bilateral Free Trade Agreements;
- Leading the New Zealand delegation to the annual Ministerial climate change conference (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change Conference of Parties – UNFCCC COP) and determining New Zealand’s objectives and priorities for the session;
- Leading our climate change cooperation with Ministers in other countries, including how this can support New Zealand’s domestic transition to a low emissions, climate-resilient future;
- Contributing to decisions made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs about New Zealand’s provision and mobilisation of climate finance to developing countries, which mainly occurs through the New Zealand International Development Cooperation Programme.

Your personal relationships and engagement with counterpart ministers and leaders, heads of international organisations, businesses, non-state actors and non-governmental organisations are crucial to achieving New Zealand's objectives. You will have opportunities for face to face engagement through participation in formal and informal Ministerial level climate change dialogue.

Climate change is a regular part of New Zealand's international engagement, and a top priority for many other countries. It is central to New Zealand's Trans-Tasman and Pacific diplomatic and development efforts, and increasingly hard-wired into our trade and economic relationships with many of our partners. This makes collaboration with the Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Minister for Trade important. The Prime Minister and other Ministers also engage in international outreach on climate change, including bilaterally, regionally and through participation in international processes and collaborative initiatives relevant to New Zealand's objectives. You can support this engagement by providing strategic advice on priorities and objectives.

You have the opportunity to establish processes to ensure a strong interface between New Zealand's international climate change policy and domestic interests across a range of relevant portfolios – including Māori Development, Environment, Agriculture, Forestry, Economic and Regional Development, Oceans and Fisheries, Energy and Resources, Research, Science and Innovation, Pacific Peoples, Infrastructure, and Transport. Your role can maintain coherence across all of the Government's climate change engagement, including ensuring international perspectives are brought to bear on relevant New Zealand domestic policy settings, for example, in determining our next Emissions Reduction Plan and NDCs.

We look forward to discussing with you how you would like us to support the Associate Minister of Climate Change role.

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# The Coalition Government's international climate change priorities

The Coalition Government Agreements between the New Zealand National Party and New Zealand First, and between the New Zealand National Party and ACT New Zealand, identify an ongoing commitment to delivering net-zero by 2050.

There is an opportunity to restate this commitment at the forthcoming United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP28), including through the New Zealand National Statement, and through bilateral and regional meetings with partner countries.

You will shortly be asked to determine New Zealand's priorities and objectives for COP28, as well as to decide on representation (including your own attendance).

New Zealand's international engagement can also support elements of the Coalition Government's domestic climate change policy objectives. The Ministry will play a role in ensuring that our domestic approaches are well understood internationally, and we will provide advice on engagement with international partners, including through coalitions.

We look forward to discussing your policy objectives, both to ensure we understand your priorities, and to ensure that the Ministry is well positioned to advance and implement them.

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# How the Ministry supports you

## Ministerial Support

The Ministry will seek your guidance and decisions on New Zealand's international climate change policy, priorities, delivery and actions. We will report regularly against an agreed programme of work and facilitate your input.

The Ministry can engage with you in a number of different ways, adapted to suit your preferences and schedule, including:

- Regular issues-based meetings with senior officials including the Climate Change Ambassador;
- Issue-specific written advice, and inputs to speeches and external communications;
- Provision of a weekly report on current and emerging issues, briefings and cabinet papers, and forthcoming international engagements;
- Diplomatic reporting (Formal Messages) from the Ministry's offshore posts regarding climate change and related issues;
- Support from accompanying senior officials in your international travel engagements; and
- Regular engagement through Ministry staff supporting your office.

The Ministry will also help arrange and support your international engagements, in consultation with you, and facilitate opportunities for you to meet (virtually or in person) with your counterparts from other countries, as well as other important international influencers and decision makers. We will provide appropriate briefing for your engagements.

We recommend that you seek to establish relationships with the key international counterparts for transacting New Zealand's climate change policy objectives at COP28. Beyond COP28, the Ministry would welcome the opportunity to discuss with you potential priorities for your travel and for incoming ministerial visits with a climate change focus.

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## The Ministry's role in climate change issues

The Ministry supports you in its capacity as the lead agency for international climate change work. In practice, this means the Ministry is responsible for coordinating New Zealand's international work programme on climate change, which includes:

- Leading multi-agency negotiating teams to UN climate change meetings;
- Representing New Zealand in formal and informal bilateral, regional and plurilateral climate change dialogues;
- Leveraging foreign, trade and development policy and activities to benefit New Zealand's climate interests;
- Delivering New Zealand's \$1.3bn climate finance commitment for 2022-2025 with a particular focus on building Pacific resilience;
- Delivering other New Zealand-led climate change initiatives and events that promote New Zealand's policy interests;
- Supporting Pacific policy priorities in international fora, engaging globally and regionally on climate related development issues and advancing Pacific regional climate policy where this intersects with New Zealand's interests;
- Reporting on overall progress with New Zealand's planned international climate change engagement objectives; and
- Initiating engagement with other governments to explore possible cooperation to reduce emissions in other countries in support of New Zealand's NDC achievement.

The Ministry provides advice to the Government on New Zealand's implementation of the Paris Agreement, led by the Ministry for the Environment (MfE), and provides advice on and implements its decisions in relation to ongoing UNFCCC negotiations relating to implementation of the Paris Agreement.

The Ministry works closely with MfE to ensure integration of international and domestic work streams. Technical experts from MfE form part of the international negotiations team.

Ministry officials, including the offshore network, engage with other governments in support of New Zealand's international climate change priorities and domestic transition plans.

We help identify and respond to the opportunities and risks for New Zealand in the global economic transformation being driven by the Paris Agreement, and transition to a low-carbon economy, including implications for our export sectors.

We collaborate with a range of agencies on specific issues, for example MfE on international carbon markets, the Ministry for Primary Industries on climate change and the land sector, and the Ministry of Transport on international transport emissions. We also maintain a consolidated view of New Zealand's international climate change engagement and report on this to you periodically.



# Early engagement

## **Twenty-eighth Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP28)**

You have the opportunity to attend COP28, taking place from 30 November – 12 December 2023 in Dubai, as head of the New Zealand delegation. Normally the Minister of Climate Change attends for the second week of the COP – which this year would be 8-12 December. Prior to the Conference, we will seek your agreement to the delegation's priorities and objectives, including your review of the negotiation mandate, agreement to New Zealand's participation in a number of COP28 initiatives, approval of the composition of the delegation and input to preparation of the New Zealand national statement, which you will deliver. Attending COP would provide you with the opportunity to meet key counterparts from other countries, engage with the large group of New Zealand stakeholders attending, attend and host Pacific regional gatherings, and participate in and attend side events conducted at Ministerial level.

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# New Zealand's international climate change obligations

The commitments and rules agreed internationally set the broad parameters for New Zealand's domestic policy, regulation and compliance costs.

## The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

The overarching international agreement on climate change is the UNFCCC. Under the UNFCCC, Parties agreed to work cooperatively towards limiting climate change and coping with its impacts. The Convention was adopted in 1992 and all UN members have signed up, as have Niue and the Cook Islands (which are not full UN members but participate in its bodies). New Zealand ratified the UNFCCC in September 1993, extending the territorial application of the UNFCCC to Tokelau in 2017. The Kyoto Protocol to the Convention, agreed in 1997, remains in force notwithstanding all substantive obligations having lapsed.

The UNFCCC has an annual Conference of the Parties (COP), which includes a high-level segment for Ministers. Additional meetings are held at officials' level through the year. New Zealand actively engages in the UNFCCC, including representatives of the Government of Tokelau.

## The Paris Agreement

The Paris Agreement has three overarching goals: to limit temperature rise; to adapt to the impact of climate change; and to make all finance flows (domestic and international, private and public) low-carbon and climate-resilient. The Agreement has two more specific objectives: first, parties will contribute to the collective global outcomes e.g. enough emissions reduction to limit temperature rise; second, parties must transition their own economies to a low emission, climate resilient future.

Each Party is required to submit and maintain a Nationally Determined Contribution (i.e. emissions reduction commitment). Each NDC must represent highest possible ambition, and be successively more ambitious. NDCs are our commitment to reduce global emissions – and domestic action can be supplemented by action offshore. Parties are obliged to pursue domestic measures towards achieving a contribution and can participate in the Agreement's regime of accounting, reporting and review to demonstrate progress with delivery. While the majority of Parties also have now set national long term net zero targets, these sit outside the Agreement.

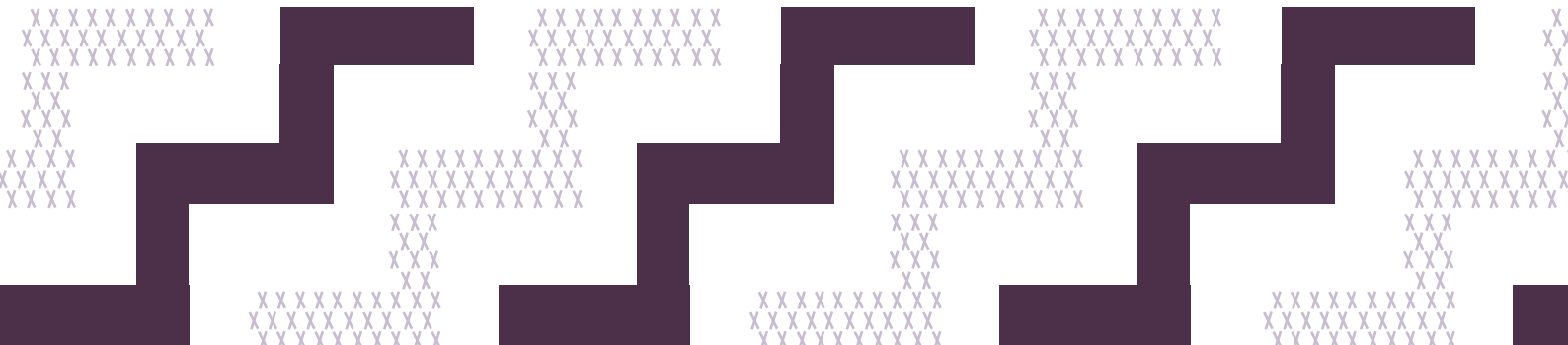
The five yearly cycle of stocktaking and NDC review constitutes the Agreement's ambition mechanism, which is underpinned by equity and the best available science. In addition, developed countries are required to 'scale up' provision of finance to developing countries over time. There is flexibility to self-determine the quantum, and the channels used to deliver, such support.

The Paris Agreement 'rule book' was substantively concluded in 2021, but ongoing negotiations on aspects of implementation remain important for effective collective action. New Zealand will need to submit a second NDC by early 2025. New Zealand's next climate finance commitment will need to be determined by late 2024.

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**Part 2**

**International climate  
change policy overview**



## Need for urgent global action

There is now near global acceptance climate change is a serious, accelerating international challenge, which poses significant risks to the economy, environment and way of life in all countries. Scientific evidence clearly shows urgent collective action is required to avert collapse of ecosystems, and serious flow on impacts for human development, security and prosperity. Given New Zealand's inability to control climate impacts unilaterally, our fundamental interest lies in effective and coordinated climate action by all other countries in accordance with agreed multilateral rules.

The Paris Agreement aims to hold the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels and to pursue efforts to limit it to 1.5 degrees Celsius. Subsequent decisions of Parties to the Agreement, taken in Glasgow in 2021, have focused on limiting global warming to 1.5 degrees Celsius.

As set out in the MfE's "Briefing to the Incoming Climate Change Minister", global temperature rise estimates indicate that countries are falling well short of this goal.

## Impacts on the Pacific

Climate change remains the single greatest threat to the livelihoods, security and well-being of the peoples of the Pacific. It is already reversing development outcomes and undermining human rights. The Pacific region will bear increasingly severe impacts of climate change, including further sea-level rise, extreme weather events, water shortages and pressure on food security. Some Pacific countries are already having to relocate communities. In the longer-term, the landmasses of a small number of low-lying atoll countries may no longer be able to sustain a population. Even for the majority who will continue to be able to sustain their population on their territory, adapting to manage climate change impacts will be very demanding. The threat of climate change to the Pacific means that our national policy on reducing greenhouse gas emissions, our effectiveness in backing global climate action, our focus on fair outcomes for vulnerable small island states, and our contributions to climate resilience in Pacific countries are of increasing importance in maintaining legitimacy and influence – across all of our Pacific engagement.

New Zealand support for Pacific climate change adaptation and response to climate events will be ongoing, including both disaster relief, and work to ensure that international law preserves the statehood and maritime zones of Pacific countries in the face of sea-level rise caused by climate change. New Zealand also plays an important role in amplifying the Pacific voice on the international stage, and supporting Pacific ambitions to implement the mitigation, adaptation, and reporting obligations they have taken on under the Paris Agreement. New Zealand has also engaged in Pacific-initiated processes for advisory opinions from the International Court of Justice (which New Zealand co-sponsored), and the International Tribunal on the Law of the Sea, to clarify how international law applies to climate change. Pacific countries are at the forefront of efforts to limit the global temperature increase, and increasingly active within regional fora and beyond. Alignment with the Pacific on climate change also serves to amplify New Zealand's call for greater action by major emitters.

## Key issues at the multilateral level

Despite the known consequences of climate change and the achievement of the milestone Paris Agreement, greenhouse gas emissions are still increasing. Countries' current targets, in aggregate, are currently insufficient to avoid catastrophic impacts, and the pace and severity of climate change related disasters is already picking up. Drivers of climate change are hard-wired into the global economy and a successful response will require an economic transition ultimately on the scale of the industrial revolution. The changes needed to current production and consumption patterns, including in New Zealand, are profound.

Multilateral attention has turned to setting sectoral goals and targets to drive alignment with the Paris Agreement temperature limit. Greenhouse gas reduction targets have been set by both the International Maritime Organisation and International Civil Aviation Authority. Calls for the global phase out of abated fossil fuels, a phase down of fossil fuel subsidies, and a tripling of renewable energy are gathering support - both in the UNFCCC, and in regional and plurilateral settings, such as the G7, G20 and the Indo Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity (IPEF).

Access to global climate finance mechanisms is a priority for developing countries, and is particularly challenging for the Pacific, as is building resilience to slow onset events and managing non-economic losses. The UNFCCC has been slow to acknowledge vulnerable countries' need for assistance to address loss and damage from the impacts of climate change but is now focused on funding arrangements to provide such support.

The Albanese-led Australian government has repositioned the country behind Pacific regional solidarity on driving ambitious climate action. This ties to Australia's ambition to host the 31st UNFCCC COP in 2026, together with Pacific partners. Australia is making significant investment in renewable energy and hydrogen development, while stepping up provision of climate finance in the region. The annual Trans-Tasman 2+2 climate/finance ministerial dialogue (inaugurated in 2023) brings together our respective finance and climate ministers to coordinate implementation of our shared policy objectives.

Along with bringing the United States (US) back to the Paris Agreement, the Biden Administration's ambitious programme of support for development of clean energy technologies, through the Inflation Reduction Act, has had a profound effect on US domestic emissions reduction trajectories and potentially those of its trade partners. Clean technology development and deployment, again with strong geopolitical drivers, is an emerging pillar of trade and economic cooperation. Under President Biden the US has resumed a leadership role on climate change, including through its chairing of APEC this year and through IPEF.

The European Union (EU) has also committed to the 1.5 degree temperature limit. Along with member states, the European Commission plays an active role in initiatives and advocacy to support climate action. The European Green Deal aims to transform Europe into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy with no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, through investments from NextGeneration EU Recovery Plan and EU's seven-year budget. The EU seeks to leverage its comprehensive climate policy settings to drive action within and beyond its borders.

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) will hold the Presidency role at COP28 and is championing campaigns to deliver real solutions for the climate crisis. Themes for the COP include fast tracking the energy transition, and transforming climate finance. COP28 also will have the first Global Stocktake of progress by all countries against their Paris Agreement commitments.

The efficacy of the multilateral process is yet to be proven. Economic headwinds following the COVID pandemic, and energy security and affordability challenges linked to the Russian invasion of Ukraine, have seen governments escalate investment in fossil fuel energy contrary to COP phase out pledges. Within the UNFCCC, developed countries' failure to achieve a collective goal of mobilising \$US100bn annually for climate finance for developing countries has undermined trust in the multilateral process. The shortfall in finance has led to greater entrenchment of divisions between developed and developing countries. Parties' inability, collectively, to bend the emissions curve significantly, together with the growing frequency and magnitude of climate impacts undermining development efforts, have seen developing countries prioritise adaptation. Illogically, mitigation of GHG emissions is now seen as a developed country demand. The UAE takes the helm at a significant moment for the COP process and has strong domestic fossil fuel interests to manage at the same time.

## New Zealand positioning

Given New Zealand's inability to control climate impacts unilaterally, our fundamental interest lies in effective and coordinated climate action by all other countries according to their national circumstances under multilateral rules.

The Paris Agreement relies principally on 'peer pressure' rather than binding rules, and has given rise to a fragmented landscape of initiatives, coalitions and alliances. Encouraging effective climate change action globally is a New Zealand priority whether through multilateral, regional, plurilateral, bilateral or domestic action. But our limited resourcing requires New Zealand to target its participation in these judiciously.

New Zealand joined the High Ambition Coalition in 2016, and has worked alongside other progressive countries to advocate for alignment of emissions reduction targets with the 1.5 degree temperature goal, and urgent progress in emissions cuts. New Zealand's establishment of domestic targets and supporting architecture for New Zealand's transition can be used to encourage others to take strong and early action. Our innovation and convening power has influenced others to commit to specific policy actions, and join coalitions, and multilateral and plurilateral initiatives, in which we have leading roles. Sustaining a strong record on domestic climate action, including delivering what was agreed in the course of the Paris deal, will impact our ability to influence and inspire others. Upcoming milestones comprise:

- Engaging in COP28 negotiations on establishment of funding arrangements to address loss and damage, and determining our national response to the outcome of the global stocktake;
- Submitting our first biennial transparency report in 2024, providing transparency on our plan for and progress toward achieving our first NDC;
- Announcing New Zealand's next climate finance contribution in 2024, contributing to the new quantified collective climate finance goal due to be finalised by Parties to the Paris Agreement in 2024;
- Communicating our second NDC in 2025.

Our priority of encouraging others to take action requires us to work both with the major emitting countries to promote ambition and those smaller economies that share New Zealand's climate interests.

## The trade-climate nexus

The transition to a low carbon global economy will be disruptive to the New Zealand economy, given the greenhouse gas emissions profile of our most important export sectors: agriculture and tourism. Already there is pressure on future demand for our meat and dairy products: food technology is enabling production of more plant-based proteins and synthetic meat and dairy alternatives; contestable environmental sustainability arguments are seized upon to support protectionist measures on agricultural products, particularly those transported long distances (food miles); and a consumer-led push for action on climate change is shifting consumption away from animal protein in some developed country markets. Consumer preference to avoid long-haul travel is emerging in some, mainly European, markets, adding to pressure for New Zealand to embrace sustainable transport fuels.

International trade agreements can support efforts to combat climate change, including through removal of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services, phasing out or imposing limits on fossil fuel subsidies, promoting 'green' public procurement, and facilitating cooperation among the countries on climate change policies. Trade liberalisation can affect greenhouse gas emissions in three principal ways: through expansion of economic activity, change in a country's production as a result of trade, and improvement in methods of production of goods and services. Climate change is an area of focus in recent Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with the EU and the UK. These FTAs set new benchmarks in reinforcing and enabling implementation of the Paris Agreement.



We have been developing other economic opportunities, including the Trans-Tasman 2+2 climate/finance Ministers meeting initiative, which supports New Zealand and Australia to work together to capture economic opportunities, and address shared policy challenges to deliver benefits to our communities and industries as we transition to low emission and climate resilient economies. Similarly, through participating in negotiation of the IPEF Clean Economy Agreement we seek to support implementation of Paris Agreement commitments through strengthening supply chains for clean technologies and accelerating collaboration on research and development of climate solutions.

New Zealand is taking a leading role in negotiation of the Agreement on Climate Change, Trade and Sustainability (ACCTS) with Costa Rica, Fiji, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. ACCTS is intended to demonstrate in practical terms how trade rules can be used to support climate and broader sustainable development objectives while generating momentum towards eventual multilateral outcomes. ACCTS will cover the removal of tariffs on environmental goods; the establishment of new and binding commitments for environmental services; the establishment of disciplines to eliminate harmful fossil fuel subsidies; and the development of guidelines to inform voluntary eco-labelling programmes. After negotiations conclude, the agreement, as an 'open plurilateral', will be available for other WTO members to join if they are able to meet the obligations.

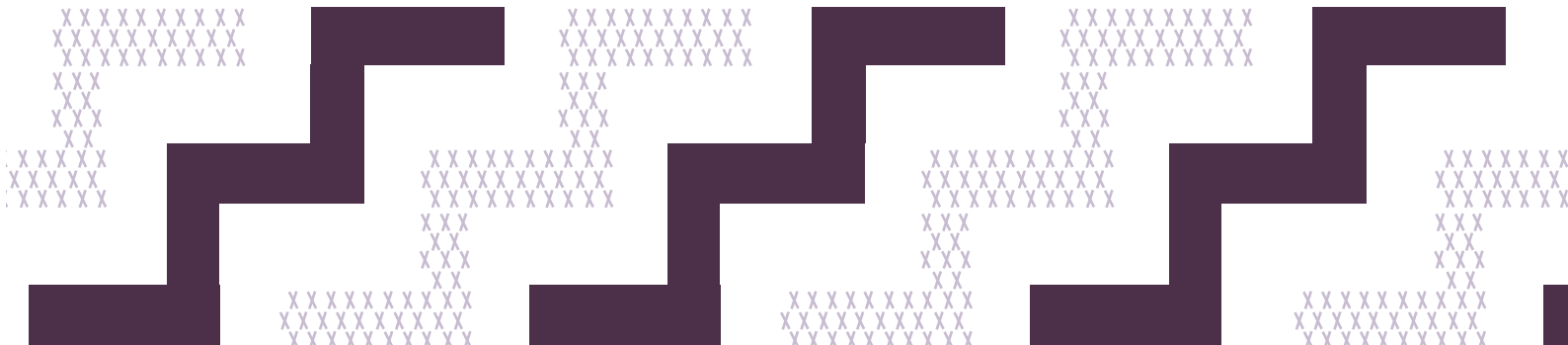
We are monitoring emerging proposals to use trade restrictions for climate policy purposes, such as the interest in Carbon Border Adjustments shown by the EU and others. Such mechanisms seek to incentivise broader uptake of carbon pricing globally; to neutralise competitive disadvantage caused by asymmetrical emissions compliance costs; and to mitigate 'carbon leakage' via the introduction of import duties or inclusion of imports in Emissions Trading Schemes (thereby requiring exporters to purchase, or importers to surrender, units). As such initiatives evolve it will be important that New Zealand is engaged.

## New Zealand engagement in practice

New Zealand's overarching priorities of encouraging global ambition to reduce emissions and supporting the domestic transition give rise to a full programme of activities. Our engagement includes:

- Advocating for COVID-19 recovery consistent with the Paris Agreement, including carbon pricing, sustainable finance, fossil fuel subsidy reform, and liberalisation of trade in environmental goods and services, through multilateral, plurilateral, regional and bilateral channels;
- Together with Australia, advocating for solutions to Pacific climate change challenges, leadership in development of policy on critical issues for the region, joining regional campaigns to drive others' climate ambition;
- Supporting environmental integrity in international carbon markets, and developing ways for New Zealand to access those markets; and
- Economic diplomacy to support New Zealand access to technologies investment that are critical to our domestic transition, as well as supporting New Zealand innovators and exporters to access capital and find new markets offshore;
- Pressing for ambitious action through the High Ambition Coalition and Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action, and leadership of the Friends of Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform and Global Research Alliance on Agricultural Greenhouse Gases (GRA);
- Seeking high quality free trade and economic cooperation agreements that ensure trade policy and climate policy are mutually reinforcing;
- Using trade instruments to promote climate change objectives, including through the Agreement on Climate Change, Trade and Sustainability (ACCTS) and through our promotion of fossil fuel subsidy reform in trade fora;
- Building capability in other countries to measure and manage agricultural greenhouse gas emissions through the GRA and encouraging such action through agriculture-related multilateral processes; and
- Working to deepen cooperation with others in supporting domestic and international action, including through our formal bilateral arrangements on climate change issues with Australia and China, through the ASEAN Regional Plan of Action and under FTAs with the EU and UK.

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Part 3

# Overview of New Zealand foreign policy and the challenging international context





# The global outlook

You take up your role at a time when New Zealand faces a challenging global outlook, clouded by heightened strategic tension and considerable levels of disruption and risk.

New Zealand has traditionally seen itself as buffered from global threats by its geography and a relatively peaceful Pacific region. However, its interconnectedness with the world, the changing nature of the region, and the evolution of new threats mean New Zealand is as affected as other countries by global trends and a more complex international environment.

Many of the assumptions in relation to global and regional affairs that have underpinned New Zealand's foreign policy for a generation or more are under real and sustained pressure. The appeal of liberal democracy has waned in many countries and global cooperation and multilateral solutions on issues of importance to New Zealand cannot be taken for granted. Most recently, there has been a lack of leadership on key global issues, including the early response to COVID-19 and climate action.

The effects on the international system of an increase in geostrategic competition are evident. Russia's invasion of Ukraine – an assault by a permanent member of the UN Security Council on the rules-based international system – has further exacerbated food and energy insecurity, and revived the threat of nuclear war. Meanwhile, the current Israel-Hamas conflict will have long term regional implications, and presents a source of international uncertainty should it spread further.

New Zealand can no longer rely on the durability of continuing international cooperation and trade liberalisation, which have been the foundation of its foreign, trade and economic policies for decades. The COVID-19 pandemic and its response had profound disruptive effects. It accelerated and exacerbated many of the existing negative global trends, including greater inequality, declining development progress in some parts of the world and worsening poverty and hunger. Ultimately, it contributed to a world that is now less prosperous, less secure and less free.

Closer to home, the wider Indo-Pacific, of which New Zealand is a part, is also impacted by these changes. With the People's Republic of China's more assertive foreign policy, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea's nuclear capability and aggressive rhetoric, and increasing geopolitical engagement across the Pacific, the wider Indo-Pacific region is now a theatre for increasing strategic competition.

The Pacific region is not strategically benign and Pacific countries face a number of shared challenges to regional stability and security. Through the Boe Declaration of 2018, New Zealand and Pacific partners recognised climate change as the single greatest threat to all aspects of the Pacific's way of life, and identified additional challenges including external interference and coercion, domestic cyber vulnerabilities, and transnational crime.

All these issues reduce the international system's capacity to tackle more existential challenges - notably climate change, which along with other human-induced environmental and biodiversity deterioration will in some ways shape the next decade. Climate change's devastating consequences are already being felt, at home and abroad, through events such as extreme flooding, drought, and forest fires.

Ecological and other impacts relating to climate change are already major stressors for Pacific countries, exacerbating their current suite of unique vulnerabilities. The cost of disaster response and recovery is a growing budget priority and sea-level rise a constant threat to core infrastructure and a drain on scarce economic resources.

Equitable economic growth continues to be difficult, as the world absorbs the economic costs of the Russia-Ukraine war, adapts to endemic COVID-19 and attempts to accelerate the transitions required for climate-resilient economies. While there are still opportunities for prosperity and economic advantage, the world's least developed, fragile and conflict-affected countries are falling further behind. Growing inequality poses significant challenges regionally and internationally and will have its own strategic and security impacts if not addressed.

The exponential pace and scale of technological change exerts both positive and negative disruptive effects. The development and application of many of these new technologies sit outside current regulatory frameworks, and the speed and complexity of developments are outpacing the ability of many governments to understand and regulate them.

The distrust of institutions in some democratic societies is being fuelled by misinformation, disinformation and foreign interference. This adds a further drag on international cooperation, as leaders prioritise domestic politics and issues. There is also an increased risk that external actors will use domestic discontent for malign purposes.

This dynamic backdrop evidences three “Big Shifts” occurring in the international order that will affect how New Zealand sees and shapes its place in the world over the period ahead:

## BIG SHIFTS



### FROM RULES TO POWER

a shift towards a “multipolar world” characterised by a period in which rules are more contested and relative power between states assumes a greater role in shaping international affairs



### FROM ECONOMICS TO SECURITY

a shift in which economic relationships are reassessed in light of increased military competition in a more securitised and less stable world



### FROM EFFICIENCY TO RESILIENCE

a shift in the drivers of economic behaviour, where building greater resilience and addressing pressing social and sustainability issues become more prominent.

# WE HAVE ESSENTIAL AND ENDURING INTERESTS:

- **A safer and more secure future for New Zealanders – He ao-haumarū te anamata mā ngā tāngata katoa o Aotearoa**
  - » Protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of New Zealand<sup>1</sup>.
  - » Stability and security in the Pacific, and wider Indo-Pacific, including protection from challenges to regional security; external interference and coercion; cyber vulnerabilities; transnational crime; and the threat of climate change.
- **A more prosperous future for New Zealanders – He ao-tōnuī**
  - » Conditions and connections that support New Zealand’s economic resilience and enduring prosperity of New Zealanders, Tangata Tiriti and Tangata whenua, and of New Zealand’s whanaunga in the Pacific.
- **A more sustainable future for New Zealanders – He ao-pāmau**
  - » Successful global action on climate and environmental imperatives for the benefit of future generations.
- **Effective rules based international system – He ao-tika**
  - » Rules, norms and other international frameworks governing global affairs, which reflect New Zealand’s interests and values.



## New Zealand stands for: Tā Aotearoa i āki ai:

- Peace and security;
- Adherence to and belief in the rule of law;
- Human rights, dignity, equality and development everywhere;
- Integrity, democratic principles, fairness, accountability and transparency;
- Kaitiakitanga<sup>2</sup> of the natural world; and
- Liberal rules-based economic norms.



## New Zealand holds mana and credibility for its: He mana, he here hoki tā Aotearoa ki ngā āhuatanga motuhake ā-motu:

- Commitment to human rights, equality and freedom;
- Belief in and adherence to the rule of law;
- Strong democratic institutions and principles, including fairness, accountability and transparency;
- Difference as a developed “western” democracy and “northern” economy in the geographic “south” with an indigenous people and growing indigenous identity;
- Distinctive bicultural context and Te Ao Māori insight and relevance to international issues;
- The experience and example of Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the Crown-Māori partnership; Pacific orientation and Pasifika population;
- Diverse multicultural society and tolerant and cohesive communities;
- Robust and reputable domestic policy settings (open economy, ease of doing business, high transparency and low corruption);
- Consistency; and
- Kaitiakitanga.



## New Zealand earns respect from the contributions it makes: Tau mai ai te kauanuanu ki a Aotearoa mā ā mātou i hoatu ai:

- Effective International Development Cooperation, and humanitarian assistance programmes;
- Diplomatic networks and expertise;
- Creative and constructive developer of innovative foreign, trade and development policy and architecture that helps sustain the existing rules-based international system and addresses new and emerging issues;
- Strong investment, credibility and achievement in Antarctic science;
- Promotion of international and regional security through the deployment of a professional and capable New Zealand Defence Force;
- New Zealand Police, respected for its modern, community-based policing approach;
- High quality analysis of classified and open source intelligence;
- History of being a constructive and effective bridge-builder; and;
- Strong history of partnering with developing countries (in the Pacific and beyond) to deliver responsive, effective and inclusive development outcomes - and humanitarian assistance.



## We are enabled by our partnerships: Nā ō mātou hononga i taea ai e mātou:

- Effective multilateralism that enables collective action on global problems and maintains predictability and stability in global rules and norms;
- Active membership and influence in key regional architectures and multilateral institutions; and
- A suite of fit-for-purpose relationships that supports New Zealand’s interests and amplify values.

<sup>1</sup>This includes an essential and enduring interest in the protection of Tokelau, as a non-self-governing territory of New Zealand, and in the Cook Islands and Niue as countries in free association with New Zealand.

<sup>2</sup> Kaitiakitanga refers to protection or guardianship of those things that sustain life now and for future generations; it is particularly applied to the environment and natural world and humanity’s place and role within it, but can also be applied to other taonga important for human well-being.

# New Zealand's strategic foreign policy goals

New Zealand's strategic foreign policy goals that focus the Ministry's effort are to:

<p><b>Embed New Zealand as an active and integral partner in shaping an Indo-Pacific order that delivers regional stability and economic integration</b></p>	<p><b>Grow sustainable economic returns and resilience from trade, investment and other international connections</b></p>
<p>Supporting stability, security and prosperity in the Indo-Pacific region is a key New Zealand interest that requires investment in bilateral relationships as well as regional institutions. New Zealand must balance pursuing its interests and principles through the existing inclusive and innovative regional architecture, which has a history of delivering for the region, and any novel minilateral groupings that may emerge.</p> <p>At a time when the focus in the region is shifting from trade and economics towards defence and security issues, New Zealand needs to ensure it is seen as an engaged and useful contributor to addressing the range of issues facing the region.</p>	<p>Driven by growing strategic competition and a low carbon future, New Zealand's trade and economic diplomacy is evolving to support greater economic resilience and diversification in products and markets. There is scope to bring more coherence to NZ Inc strategies in the trade and economic space.</p> <p>Creative approaches to trade architecture, supporting exports to new markets, and ensuring widespread benefits from trade can help facilitate innovation and transitions in the national economy. It can also help maintain social licence for ongoing reduction and removal of barriers to the cross-border movement of goods, services, people and investment. New Zealand maintains a vital interest in ensuring the ongoing resilience and relevance of the World Trade Organisation's open and rules-based trade norms.</p>
<p><b>Promote a stable, prosperous and resilient Pacific in which New Zealand's interests and influence are safeguarded</b></p>	<p><b>Strengthen, protect and use international rules and institutions to pursue New Zealand values and interests</b></p>
<p>Worsening climate impacts, a greater need for humanitarian responses and sharpening strategic competition are placing ongoing pressure on the Pacific region. These conditions bring potentially significant implications for regional security, prosperity and stability.</p> <p>New Zealand works closely with Pacific countries and regional organisations, particularly the Pacific Islands Forum, to promote a peaceful, secure, stable, prosperous and resilient region. Australia is our indispensable partner in the Pacific, and we collaborate closely on a range of shared priorities. Additionally, New Zealand seeks to strengthen and lead the network of like-minded partners that work, in a respectful and coordinated way through regional institutions, to meet the ambitions and priorities of the Pacific.</p>	<p>The multilateral system is an important common good that facilitates collective responses to pressing global challenges, promotes collective security, furthers global development and provides stability through international law, rules and norms. It has served New Zealand's interests well by providing it with a voice and influence on issues of importance to our core values and interests.</p> <p>As the system becomes more complex, fragmented, and contested, New Zealand needs to work hard to defend and maintain existing rules, norms and values of priority importance, while also investing in new norms and frameworks to tackle emerging issues.</p>

## Promote sustainable international solutions to global climate change, environment and natural resource challenges that impact on New Zealand

The world urgently needs to make steep reductions in greenhouse gas emissions to reduce the impacts of climate change that risk exacerbating global inequalities and geopolitical tensions. Upholding New Zealand's climate change commitments is important to ensure we are able to apply further pressure on large emitters and maintain our own international credibility. New Zealand's international climate action policy will need to play to its strengths, which include our domestic architecture and our convening power, including through our relationships in the Pacific.

New Zealand also has an active role to play in improving international stewardship of oceans and global biodiversity, and has a deep stake in maintaining Antarctica as a zone of peace, conservation and scientific cooperation. New Zealand's international climate finance commitment is contributing to global support for efforts by developing countries to mitigate and adapt to the impacts of climate change.

## Lead New Zealand's international action to advance and protect New Zealanders' safety and security

New Zealand's security environment is deteriorating, with greater security challenges and instability in our region and beyond. State sovereignty and agreed norms of state behaviour are being undermined, most egregiously through Russia's invasion of Ukraine.

In this volatile environment, New Zealand needs to broaden and deepen security cooperation with key partners and continue defending the rules-based order through contributions to global peace, security and disarmament initiatives. Increasing and more complex consular demands by New Zealanders abroad must also be planned for and carefully managed.

## Build and leverage targeted international relationships to achieve our goals

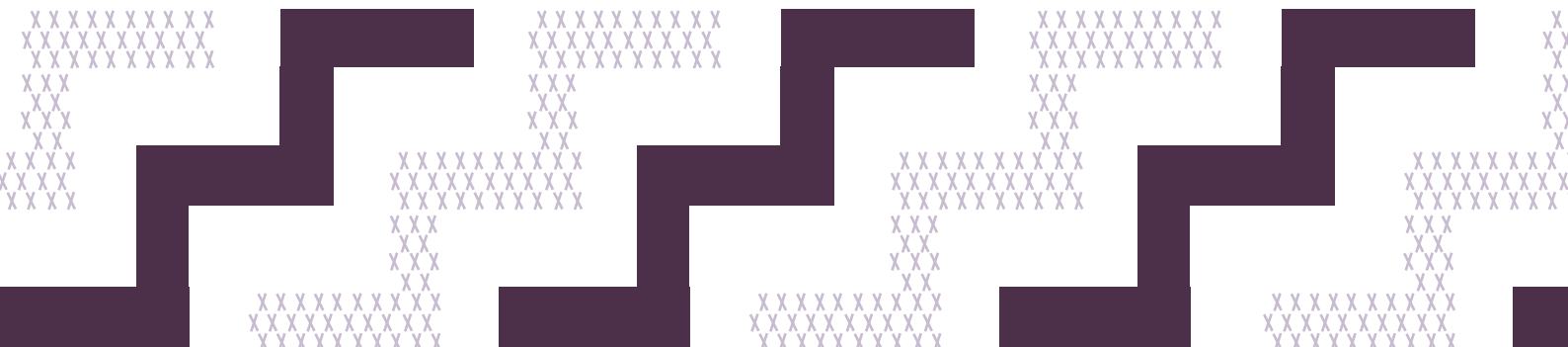
New Zealand's ability to influence outcomes in the world that reflect our interests and values depends crucially on bilateral partnerships. We invest in these including through our **diplomatic network of 58 posts in 51 countries**. New Zealand has an indispensable relationship with Australia; our essential economic and security interests are grounded in the Indo-Pacific; and we share deep and enduring connections with Pacific partners. These relationships are fundamental to how New Zealand articulates its place in the world. New Zealand will continue to partner with countries which share our values and commitment to the multilateral system, while also engaging with a broader range of partners to expand points of commonality, minimise points of difference, and advocate strongly for approaches that reflect our interests and values.



Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Part 4

# The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



# The Ministers we support



**Rt Hon Christopher Luxon**  
Prime Minister



**Rt Hon Winston Peters**  
Minister of Foreign Affairs



**Hon Todd McClay**  
Minister for Trade  
Associate Minister of Foreign Affairs



**Hon Nicola Grigg**  
Minister of State for Trade



**Hon Simon Watts**  
Minister of Climate Change



**Hon Nicola Willis**  
Associate Minister of Climate Change

# Governance



Chris Seed  
Chief Executive



Ben King  
Deputy Chief Executive  
Policy

- International Security and Disarmament
- Strategy and Performance
- Strategic Investment
- Māori Policy
- Audit and Risk
- Executive Services
- Communications



Bernadette Cavanagh  
Deputy Secretary  
Pacific and Development Group

- Partnerships, Humanitarian & Multilateral
- Pacific and Development
- Pacific Bilateral – Polynesia & French Pacific
- Pacific Bilateral – Melanesia & Micronesia
- Global Development & Scholarships
- Pacific Regional
- Development People and Planet
- Development Economy & Prosperity
- Capability & Insights



Rob Taylor  
Deputy Chief Executive  
People and Operations

- Information Management
- Commercial
- People
- Finance
- Asset Management
- Security and Organisational Resilience
- Portfolio and Delivery Services



Victoria Hallum  
Deputy Secretary  
Multilateral and Legal Affairs Group

- Legal
- United Nations and Commonwealth
- Corporate Legal
- Climate Change, Antarctica and Environment
- Protocol
- Consular
- Russia Sanctions



Vangelis Vitalis  
Deputy Secretary  
Trade and Economic Group

- Trade Policy Engagement and Implementation
- Trade and Economic
- APEC Policy
- Trade Policy and Negotiation



Deborah Geels  
Deputy Secretary  
Americas and Asia Group

- Americas
- Asia Regional
- North Asia
- South and South East Asia



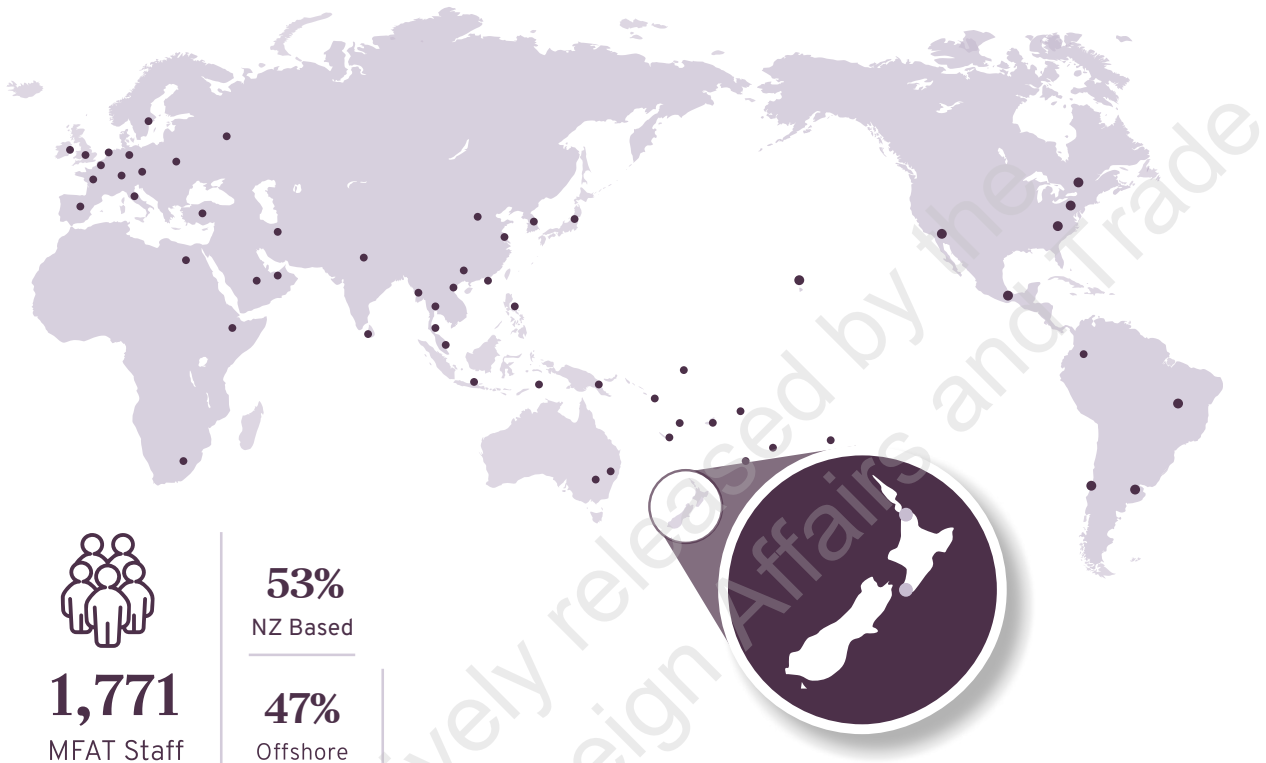
Taha Macpherson  
Deputy Secretary  
Europe, Middle East, Africa & Australia Group (Acting)

- Australia
- Middle East and Africa
- Europe

# The Ministry at a glance

## He paku tirohanga ki Te Manatū

MFAT locations around the world and in New Zealand



**1,771**  
MFAT Staff

**53%**  
NZ Based

**47%**  
Offshore

MFAT's global network comprised of



**58**  
posts



**51**  
countries

**119**  
accreditations  
to other countries

**70**  
Honorary Consuls

### MFAT supports

- 4** ministerial portfolios
- 32** pieces of legislation administered
- 13** NZ Inc agency partners offshore
- 270** missions/consular posts resident in or accredited to New Zealand

### Vote Foreign Affairs | 2022-2023

Total **\$1,680** MILLION

Departmental	<b>\$523</b> MILLION
Capital	<b>\$27</b> MILLION
International Development Cooperation	<b>\$971</b> MILLION

# Functions

The Ministry is the Government's principal agent for pursuing the country's international interests and representing New Zealand offshore. We build connections with and influence other countries to advance New Zealand's interests, project New Zealand values and secure outcomes that matter to New Zealand. We pursue the Government's international priorities and provide advice to the Government on the implications for New Zealand of what is happening in the world.

We lead the New Zealand Government diplomatic network, a unique national asset safeguarded by international law. The network is able to speak with an authoritative voice, with heads of mission and post formally appointed and mandated to represent the state.

We are the Government's specialist foreign, trade and development policy adviser, international legal adviser and negotiator. We are responsible for delivering New Zealand International Development Cooperation, providing consular services to New Zealanders overseas and coordinating offshore emergency responses.

## Purpose

The Ministry acts in the world to build a safer, more prosperous and more sustainable future for New Zealanders. Kia hāngai ake e te Manatū he ao-haumarū, ao-tōnui, ao-pūmau, ki te oranga tonutanga mō Aotearoa whānui.



### A safer future for New Zealanders

New Zealanders' ability to operate in safe environments, whether in New Zealand, offshore or online, can be threatened by international factors ranging from conflict to cyber-attacks. The Ministry acts as New Zealand's voice in discussions that address security issues affecting New Zealand, our region and the world. With the leadership of its Ministers, the Ministry:

- provides consular services that keep New Zealanders safe and informed when they live or travel overseas;
- provides safe travel information, helps New Zealanders affected by crises and other problems overseas, and ensures their rights are protected;
- leads New Zealand's contribution to global and regional efforts to promote peace and security, working through the United Nations, Indo-Pacific and Pacific regional fora, and directly with other countries;
- works with international partners on rules and capacity-building to reduce threats from cyber and terrorist attacks, illegal migration, transnational crime and other threats, and threat multipliers such as climate change;
- helps advance global disarmament and rules against the proliferation of weapons;
- promotes global rules and legal frameworks on human rights, international justice and global health;
- delivers targeted action to strengthen resilience in the Pacific, mitigating against wide-ranging security threats; and
- responds rapidly to crises, supporting our partners to prepare for, respond to and recover from natural and human induced disasters.



## A more prosperous future for New Zealanders

International trade and investment are essential for New Zealanders' prosperity and standard of living. One in four jobs depends on exports.

The Ministry acts as New Zealand's voice in efforts to reduce and remove barriers to trade and investment, defend access to overseas markets, and help exporters succeed. In addition, through the International Development Cooperation programme, the Ministry contributes to a more prosperous future for our partners in developing countries in the Pacific and beyond. With the leadership of its Ministers, the Ministry:

- makes it easier for New Zealanders to conduct international business by building global and regional trade rules and frameworks, including in the World Trade Organisation and through fora such as Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation;
- opens up and protects diverse exporting and investment opportunities through negotiating free trade agreements and tackling non-tariff barriers;
- defends New Zealand's access rights, including through taking dispute settlement action where other countries do not keep their commitments;
- helps New Zealanders through a network of overseas posts to succeed in international markets and support international connections;
- supports New Zealand's transition to a low emissions, climate resilient future through international trade and economic cooperation aligned with domestic climate action priorities;
- promotes the New Zealand brand and protects it when at risk;
- works with developing country partners (primarily in the Pacific and South East Asia) to strengthen economic and social resilience, supporting achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals; and
- contributes to strengthened Pacific democracies, which support livelihoods and benefit from trade, labour mobility and other safe people movement.



## A more sustainable future for New Zealanders

New Zealanders' ongoing well-being depends on the international community working together to safeguard shared global resources, promote global norms and achieve sustainable development. The Ministry acts as New Zealand's voice on international sustainability issues that matter for New Zealanders. With the leadership of its Ministers, the Ministry:

- negotiates rules and influences their implementation to encourage effective global action on climate change;
- works with other countries to address environmental challenges by negotiating and implementing agreements on issues such as biodiversity loss and over-fishing;
- supports international and regional institutions that resolve cross-border problems impacting on global well-being;
- contributes to global efforts to achieve sustainable development;
- protects Antarctica as a zone of peace, conservation and scientific cooperation; and
- delivers climate finance that supports developing country partners to achieve accelerated climate change mitigation and enhanced adaptation to the impacts of climate change.

# Ministry statutory and related responsibilities

## Statutory responsibilities held by the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade

<b>Foreign Affairs Act 1988</b>	The Secretary is responsible for administering the system of overseas assignments.
<b>New Zealand Trade and Enterprise Act 2003</b>	The Secretary may be appointed as a special adviser to the Board of New Zealand Trade and Enterprise.
<b>Tokelau Administration Regulations 1993</b>	The Secretary assumes the functions of the Administrator of Tokelau if that office becomes vacant.
<b>United Nations Act 1946</b>	The Secretary has various roles in the interpretation and application of sanctions regulation.
<b>Customs and Excise Act 1996</b>	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.
<b>Russia Sanctions Act 2022</b>	The Secretary may issue designation notices that provide further details on individuals, entities, assets or services that have already been sanctioned by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

## International legal processes and the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade

<b>High Court and District Court Rules</b>	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.
<b>Fisheries Act 1996</b>	The Secretary formally notifies the adoption of conservation and management measures by international fisheries management organisations.
<b>Commonwealth Countries Act 1977</b>	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).
<b>Other Acts</b>	There are numerous 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

<b>Foreign Affairs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commonwealth Countries Act 1977</li> <li>• Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1971</li> <li>• Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1968</li> <li>• Foreign Affairs Act 1988</li> </ul>
<b>Peace, rights and security</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Anti-Personnel Mines Prohibition Act 1998</li> <li>• Brokering (Weapons and Related Items) Controls Act 2018</li> <li>• Chemical Weapons (Prohibition) Act 1996</li> <li>• Cluster Munitions Prohibition Act 2009</li> <li>• Geneva Conventions Act 1958</li> <li>• International Crimes and International Criminal Court Act 2000 (jointly administered with the Ministry of Justice)</li> <li>• Maritime Powers Act 2022</li> <li>• Mercenary Activities (Prohibition) Act 2004</li> <li>• New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act 1987</li> <li>• Nuclear Test Ban Act 1999</li> <li>• Russia Sanctions Act 2022</li> <li>• Terrorism Suppression Act 2002 (jointly administered with Ministry of Justice)</li> <li>• United Nations Act 1946</li> </ul>
<b>Antarctica</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Antarctica Act 1960</li> <li>• Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994</li> <li>• Antarctic Marine Living Resources Act 1981</li> </ul>
<b>Law of the Sea</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continental Shelf Act 1964</li> <li>• Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, and Exclusive Economic Zone Act 1977</li> <li>• United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea Act 1996</li> </ul>
<b>Realm of New Zealand and the Pacific</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cook Islands Act 1915</li> <li>• Cook Islands Constitution Act 1964</li> <li>• Kermadec Islands Act 1887</li> <li>• Niue Act 1966</li> <li>• Niue Constitution Act 1974</li> <li>• Pitcairn Trials Act 2002</li> <li>• Tokelau Act 1948</li> <li>• Tokelau (Territorial Sea and Exclusive Economic Zone) Act 1977</li> <li>• Western Samoa Act 1961</li> </ul>





# Footprint

The Ministry’s head office structure and leadership team is set out above. The Ministry is organised around geographic regions, policy functions and corporate functions.

In addition to its Wellington head office (which will move from Lambton Quay to Molesworth Street in 2025), the Ministry has an office in Auckland that is focused on business engagement and outreach to the Pacific community. It also assists with VIPs visiting or transiting through Auckland. The Auckland office can serve as a base for your Auckland engagement. It is co-located with New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (NZTE).

The Ministry’s global network comprises **58 Posts in 51 countries**. In addition, NZTE Trade Commissioners lead a further eleven Consulates-General. The entire NZ Inc network with agency representation is illustrated below.

Beyond the 51 countries where they are based, Posts have 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 established physical Posts, and are in some locations usefully supplemented by the appointment of Honorary Consuls.

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

# NZ Inc offshore network

## NZ INC. STAFF

**1,515**

As at 1 July 2023  
Incl. SNZ and SEP\*

## OPERATING FROM

**69**

Posts and NZTE-led  
Consulate-General

## ACROSS

**51**

Countries &  
territories



**49**

New Zealand  
missions managed  
by MFAT



**9**

New Zealand Consulates-  
General and other offices  
managed by MFAT



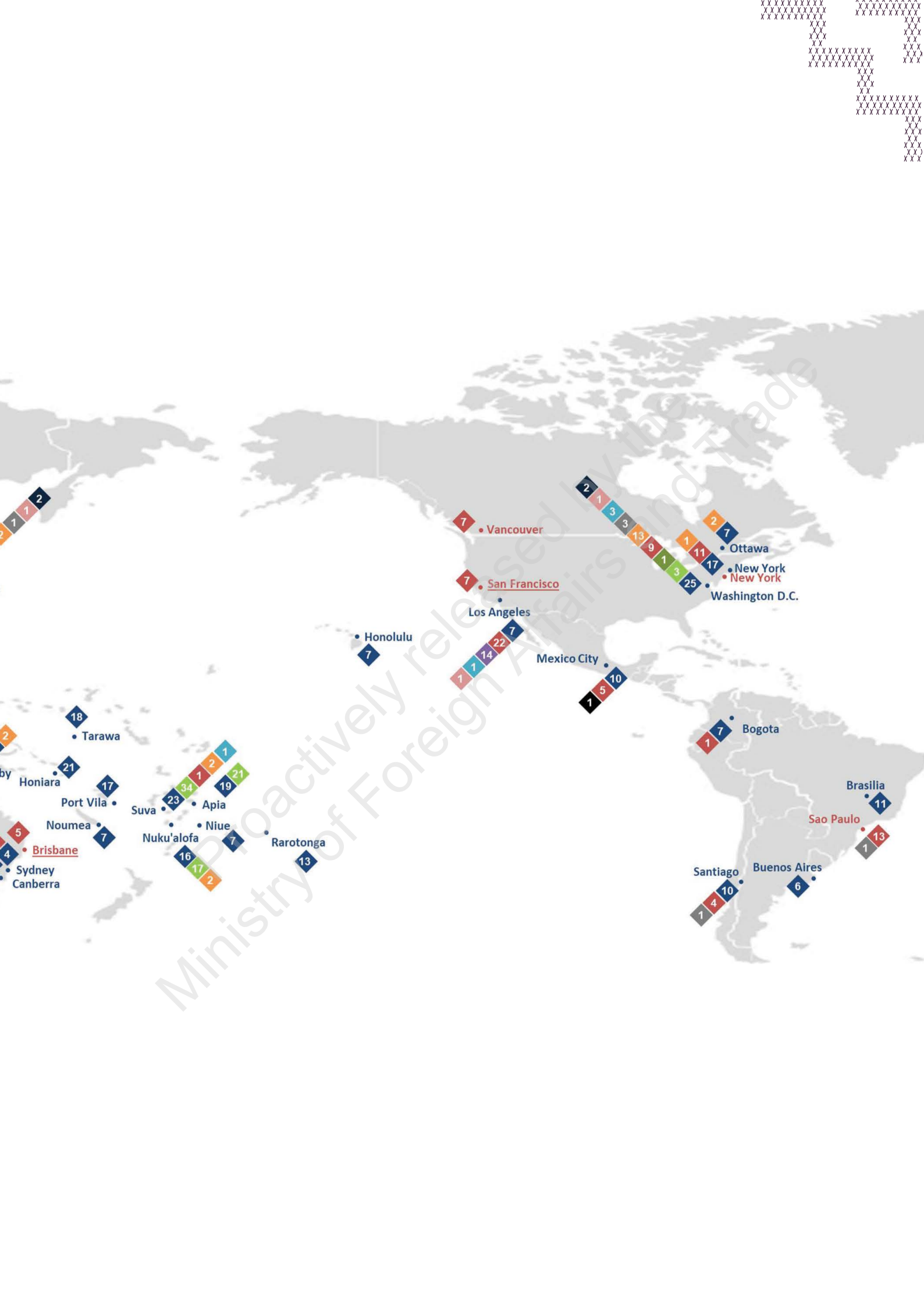
**11**

New Zealand Consulates-  
General managed by NZTE

AGENCIES	FTE	SNZ	SEP
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade (MFAT)	<b>815</b>	255	560
New Zealand Trade and Enterprise (NZTE)	<b>299</b>	28	271
Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE)			
Immigration New Zealand (INZ)	<b>143</b>	17	126
Science & Innovation (S&I)	<b>5.5</b>	3	2.5
New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF)	<b>69</b>	32	37
Tourism New Zealand (TNZ)	<b>68</b>		68
Ministry of Primary Industries (MPI)	<b>30</b>	17	13
Education New Zealand (ENZ)	<b>24</b>	3	21
Department of Internal Affairs (DIA)	<b>26</b>		26
New Zealand Police (NZP)	<b>22</b>	15	7
New Zealand Customs Service (NZCS)	<b>13</b>	10	3
The Treasury (TSY)	<b>1</b>	1	

\*Figures represent full-time equivalent (FTE) positions filled by seconded staff (SNZ) and staff employed at post (SEP).





# Vote Foreign Affairs

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

VOTE FOREIGN AFFAIRS BASELINE	2023/24 \$M	2024/25 \$M	2025/26 \$M	2026/27 \$M	2027/28 \$M
Ministry's Operating Expenditure (includes the cost of managing IDC)	556.578	543.850	536.572	527.576	523.674
Ministry's Capital Expenditure	87.309	106.246	90.310	60.219	60.219
Capital Injection	16.225	-	-	-	-
International Development Cooperation	1,280.955	1,110.955	960.955	860.955	860.955
Other non-departmental expenditure, made up of:	285.192	202.192	138.192	193.192	145.192
Antarctica NZ (Operating)	35.466	41.466	43.466	46.466	62.466
Antarctica NZ (Capital)	179.000	90.000	24.000	76.000	12.000
Pacific Broadcasting Services	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400
Pacific Cooperation Foundation	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400
Asia NZ Foundation	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500
Rate refunds for Diplomatic Missions resident in NZ	2.700	2.700	2.700	2.700	2.700
Subscriptions to International Organisations	60.976	60.976	60.976	60.976	60.976
Consular Loan Expenses	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050	0.050
Capital - Consular Loans	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100	0.100
<b>TOTAL VOTE FOREIGN AFFAIRS</b>	<b>2,226.259</b>	<b>1,963.243</b>	<b>1,726.029</b>	<b>1,641.912</b>	<b>1,590.040</b>

## Foreign Affairs and Trade Funding

The Ministry's operating funding reduces over the next four financial years mainly due to Climate Financing funding, received in Budget 21, ending in 2025/26. While the Ministry received additional funding of \$24.660 million p.a. for cost pressures in Budget 23, its future budget is flat-lined.

## International Development Cooperation (IDC) Funding

IDC funding reduces over the next four years due to additional Climate Financing funding of \$800 million over four years, received in Budget 21, ending in 2025/26. The Ministry will engage with you in the coming months on setting the IDC allocations for the next triennium (2024/25-2026/27), which commences 1 July 2024.

## Antarctic New Zealand Funding

In the past three years Antarctica New Zealand has received new operating funding totalling of \$45.584 million over four years and capital funding of \$484.000 million for the redevelopment of Scott Base.

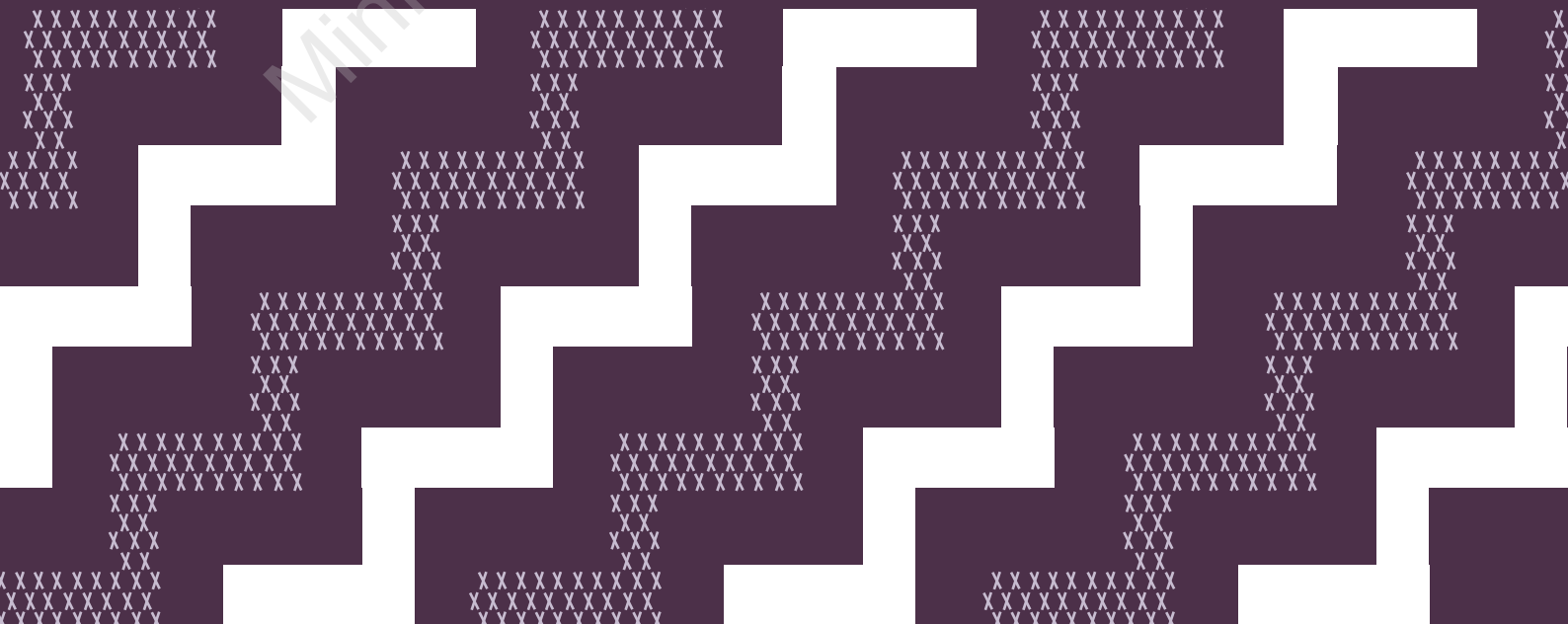
## Asset portfolio

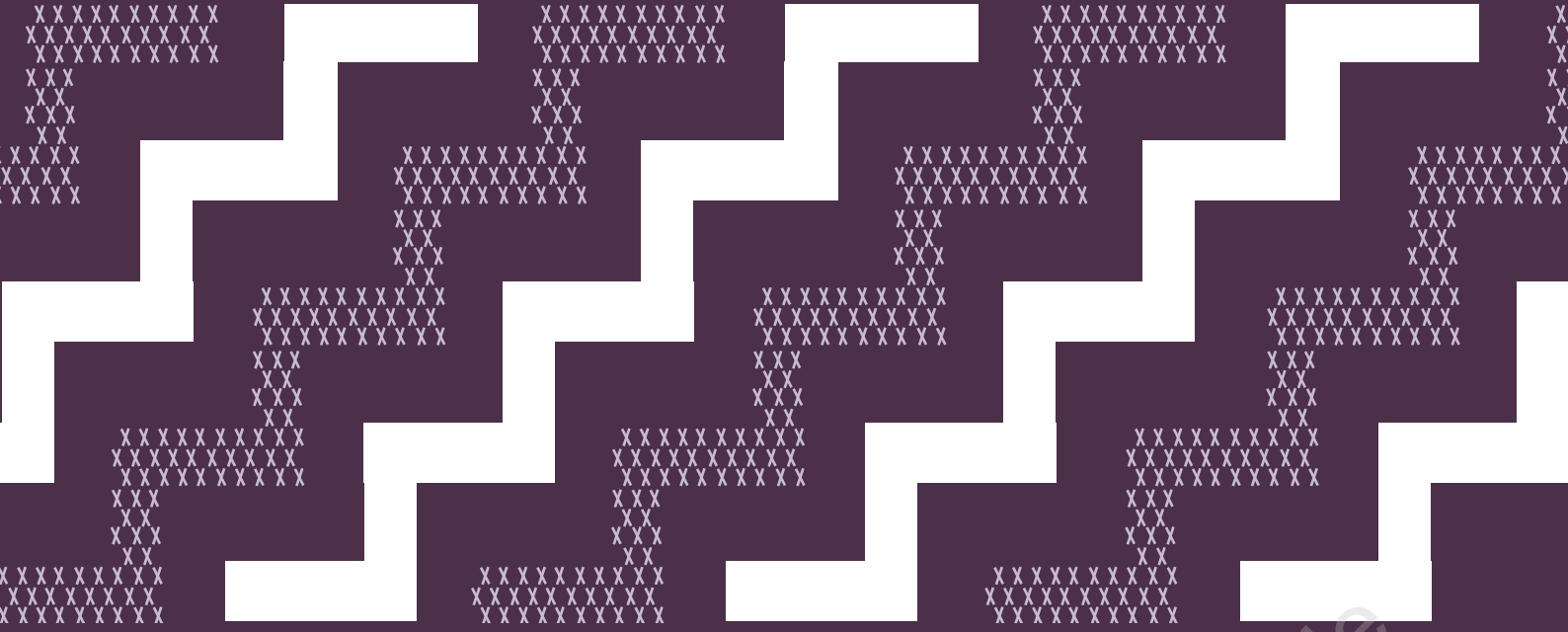
The Ministry's \$624 million asset base comprises property, plant and equipment, office fit-outs, furniture and fittings (94 percent), information and communication technology (5 percent) and motor vehicles (1 percent).

CAPITAL ASSETS AT 30 JUNE 2023	PROPERTY \$M	TECHNOLOGY \$M	VEHICLES \$M	TOTAL \$M
Cost	743,597	127,854	11,045	882,496
Accumulated depreciation	153,181	98,063	6,921	258,165
Carrying value	590,416	29,791	4,124	624,331

The Ministry actively manages a portfolio of approximately 333 properties (24 percent owned and 76 percent leased) around the world to support the Government's international objectives.

Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade





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**Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa**  
New Zealand Government

# MFAT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE  
MANATŪ AORERE