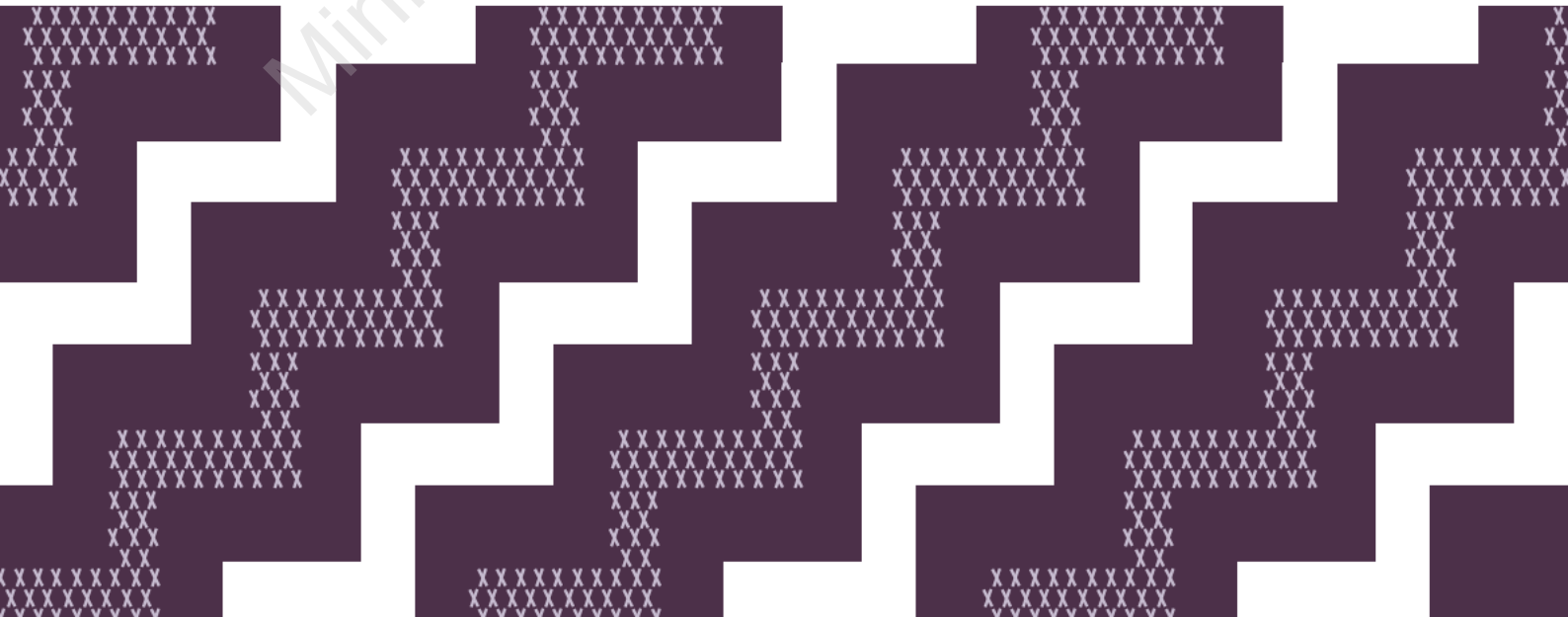


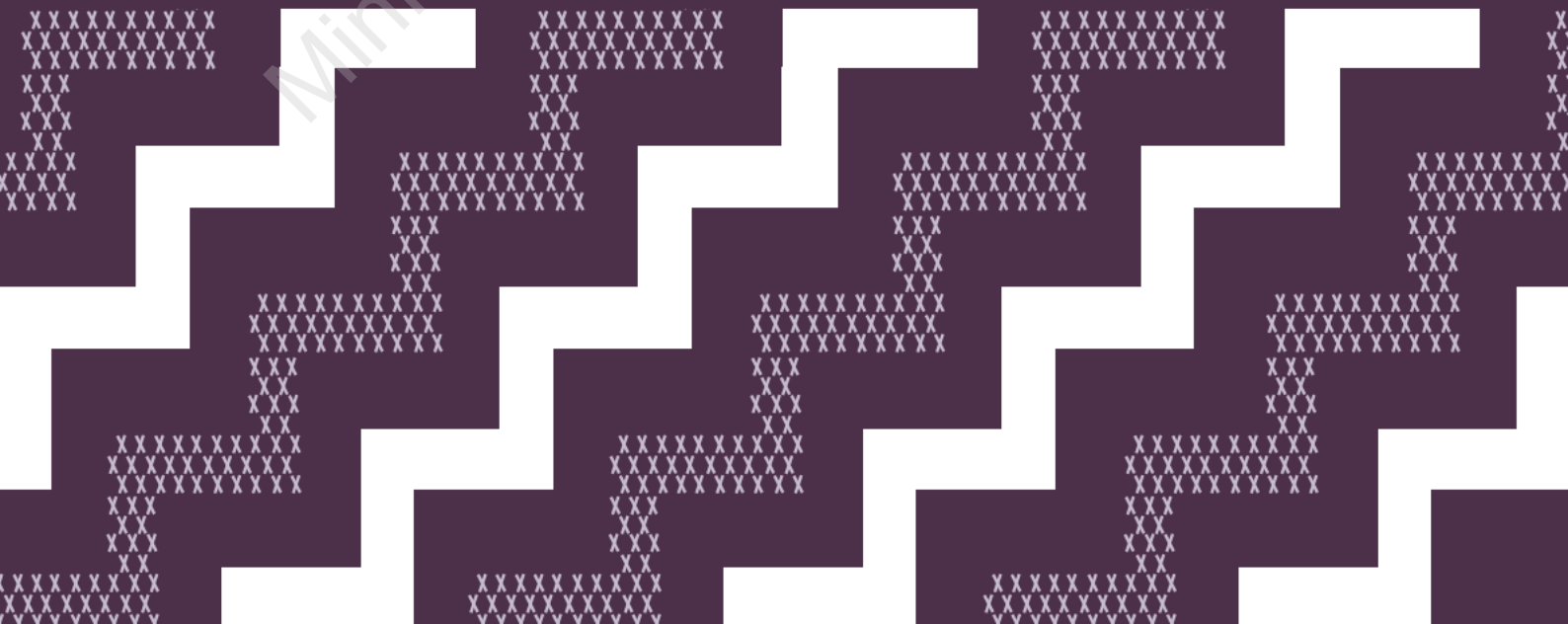
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE  
Manatū Aorere

Briefing for Incoming

# Minister of Foreign Affairs



Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade





# Contents

## Part 1

### **The Minister of Foreign Affairs**

|  |    |
|--|----|
| Your role  | 2  |
| The Coalition Government's priorities on foreign affairs | 3  |
| How the Ministry supports you                            | 4  |
| Early engagement   | 5  |
| Formal portfolio responsibilities                        | 11 |

## Part 2

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

|   |    |
|---|----|
| The global outlook  | 14 |
| New Zealand's strategic foreign policy goals                  | 17 |
| New Zealand's International Development Cooperation Programme | 19 |

## Part 3

### **The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade**

|   |    |
|---|----|
| The Ministers we serve                          | 22 |
| Governance                                      | 23 |
| Functions                                       | 25 |
| Purpose   | 25 |
| Ministry statutory and related responsibilities | 27 |
| Footprint                                       | 29 |
| NZ Inc Offshore Network                         | 30 |
| Vote Foreign Affairs                            | 33 |

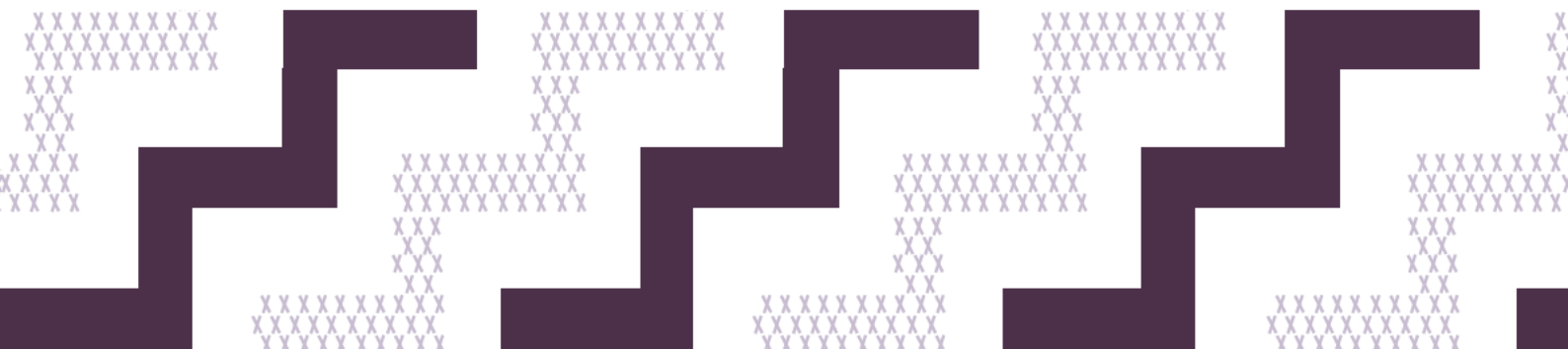
Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Part 1

# The Minister of Foreign Affairs





# Your role

New Zealand's international connections should serve to build a safer, more prosperous and more sustainable future for New Zealanders. As Minister of Foreign Affairs, you lead efforts to strengthen and leverage those international connections in ways that advance New Zealand interests and project our values.

Your leadership diplomacy – the priorities you set and the relationship capital you foster and expend – is vital to New Zealand's impact in the world. Your relationships with other foreign ministers, leaders and international actors provide an avenue to positively influence decisions on international issues that matter for New Zealanders.

You will represent New Zealand in bilateral, regional and multilateral meetings and will be called upon to manage and resolve complex foreign policy issues. You will need to ensure an integrated and targeted approach in the pursuit of the wide range of New Zealand's international interests, to position the country for long-term advantage.

**You are the responsible Minister for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade | Manatū Aorere, including New Zealand's International Development Cooperation.** Your portfolio entails particularly close **collaboration with the Minister for Trade and the Minister of Climate Change, as well as the Prime Minister** (all of whom the Ministry serves). Your work supports achievement of outcomes in these portfolios and alignment with New Zealand's broader international interests.

Depending on the Coalition 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 affairs, as well as national intelligence and the security sector.

You also support the Prime Minister's leadership in international diplomacy. The Prime Minister's role is central to New Zealand's key relationships, to our regional engagement and projection on the world stage. You support the Prime Minister with strategic advice and guidance on international engagements, including with foreign leaders, as well as on particularly complex foreign policy issues.

Alongside your role in sustaining coherence across the Coalition Government's international activities, you also have a role in relation to domestic policy. Aotearoa New Zealand's international interests, including its international legal obligations, will often need to be taken into account in decision-making on domestic issues. Your role in facilitating the domestic conversation on foreign policy matters is critical to maintaining a strong social license around New Zealand's foreign policy choices and decisions.

New Zealand has particular constitutional responsibilities to the countries that make up the Realm of New Zealand (the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau). Our shared citizenship and partnership requires New Zealand to take account of these countries' vital interests when taking relevant decisions.



# The Coalition Government's priorities on foreign affairs

The Coalition Government has signalled its intent for New Zealand to be an outward looking nation that is ambitious on the world stage.

It plans to strengthen New Zealand's international connections, so that New Zealand business has access to markets, skills and capital.

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, include the following priorities:

- Growing economic prosperity and restoring New Zealand's former reputation as being a world economic and social leader;
- Working towards New Zealand again becoming an export powerhouse, including through maximising added value before exporting;
- Prioritising free and fair trade agreements, including with India;
- Strengthening international supply networks;
- Ensuring a 'National Interest Test' is undertaken before New Zealand accepts any agreements from the UN and its agencies that limit national decision-making and reconfirm that New Zealand's domestic law holds primacy over any international agreements;
- As part of the above, by 1 December 2023 reserving against proposed amendments to WHO health regulations to allow the incoming government to consider these against a "National Interest Test"; and
- Confirming that the Coalition Government does not recognise the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) as having any binding legal effect on New Zealand.

The Ministry will support implementation of these priorities, helping to strengthen New Zealand's international connections and drive New Zealand's prosperity through trade.

The Ministry will also provide advice and support with regard to Coalition Government Agreement priorities relating to climate change and other issues with an international dimension.

We look forward to discussing the Coalition Government's policy objectives with you, including on fiscal policy and public sector spending priorities. This will be important both to ensure we understand your priorities, and to ensure the Ministry is well positioned to advance and implement them.



## 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 meeting with the Chief Executive;
- Issues-based meetings with Deputy Secretaries and senior officials as required;
- Provision of a weekly report on current and emerging issues, briefings and cabinet papers, and forthcoming international engagements;
- Issue-specific briefings on policy matters that require Ministerial decision, direction or attention;
- Diplomatic reporting (known as Formal Messages) from the Ministry's overseas posts;
- Support from accompanying senior officials for your domestic and international engagements; and
- Regular engagement through the Ministry staff seconded to your office.

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

Given the inter-linkages among the portfolios the Ministry supports, ministerial coordination and mutual support are important to the pursuit of New Zealand's interests. Advice the Ministry prepares for you is frequently referred to the other Ministers to help achieve this coordination.

Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



# Early engagement

## International engagement

The New Zealand government needs to be proactive in generating opportunities to engage with international partners, to ensure our voice is heard in the world. Ministerial leadership is critical to this effort.

We will engage directly with you on prioritising your – and the Prime Minister’s – early engagement with foreign counterparts, with Australia a foremost priority.

We will also consult you on international travel by the Governor-General in the representative of the Head of State role.

The following list identifies international events, during the first 100 days of Government, at which attendance by relevant portfolio Ministers is recommended. Separate advice on these events will follow.

| 7-12 DECEMBER  | 15-19 JANUARY  |
|--|--|
| <b>28th Conference (COP28) of the Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change</b><br><i>Dubai, United Arab Emirates</i><br>This is the preeminent annual multilateral meeting for Climate Change Ministers. | <b>Annual World Economic Forum</b><br><i>Davos, Switzerland</i><br>This is an opportunity for the Minister for Trade to engage with counterparts and usually coincides with a World Trade Organization Mini-Ministerial. Other ministers, including the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, have also previously attended. |

## Engagement in New Zealand

There are 50 Heads of Mission resident in Wellington, and a further 96 Heads of Mission accredited to New Zealand from offshore. Wellington-based members of the Diplomatic Corps will be interested in early engagement with you. You may wish to meet a small select number of the Diplomatic Corps individually, and we recommend you host a function early in your term to meet them collectively. The Minister of Foreign Affairs has traditionally hosted a reception for the Diplomatic Corps (resident and non-resident) at Waitangi Day commemorations in Waitangi.

We also suggest early meetings with the board chairs of the entities for which you are the responsible Minister, in particular: Antarctica New Zealand; and the Asia New Zealand Foundation. In addition, we recommend meeting with the Council for International Development and peak business councils. Ministerial participation (including the Prime Minister) is anticipated at the United States Business Summit in Auckland on 30 November 2023. A wide range of Non-Governmental Organisations have interests in matters of foreign policy, and we anticipate in time you will wish to meet with these groups also.

Te Tiriti o Waitangi and the enduring Māori-Crown relationship makes New Zealand unique, and informs our approach to foreign affairs. The Ministry engages regularly with Te Hurumanu, the Federation of Māori Authorities, Te Taumata and Ngā Toki Whakarururanga to ensure we incorporate a Tirohanga Māori in our work.

New Zealand's super-diverse population, combined with the exponential growth and reach of digital communications, places a premium on Ministers engaging regularly with diaspora communities and foreign language community media. This includes Pacific communities, as well as ethnic communities who feel deeply impacted by contemporary events (e.g. the Israel/Gaza crisis).

## Cabinet and Parliamentary business

s9(2)(g)(i)

The following issues are likely to require consideration by the Committee in the Coalition Government's first 100 days. Scheduling of Cabinet papers is at your discretion, and will be coordinated between the Ministry and your office.

| Security   | Trade  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cabinet will be asked to consider the mandates for two Middle East defence deployments and three Middle East and Africa peace support operations (joint Defence/MFAT).</li><li>s9(2)(f)(iv)</li><li>Cabinet will be updated on options development for a new Defence Capability Plan, which will provide investment options based on the policy set out in the Defence Future Force Design Principles (Defence lead).</li><li>Cabinet will receive a report back on development of a domestic work programme on the regulation of artificial intelligence (MBIE lead).</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Minister of Trade will be responsible for a number of trade-related Cabinet papers and Parliamentary business covering the following matters: the New Zealand-European Union Free Trade Agreement; approval of a New Zealand representative to the APEC Business Advisory Council; the New Zealand-China Free Trade Agreement Services Upgrade; the New Zealand-Gulf Cooperation Council Free Trade Agreement and the New Zealand-United Arab Emirates Free Trade Agreement Exploratory Process; and the Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for Prosperity.</li></ul> |
| Multilateral   | Environment/Antarctica   |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>In consultation with the Minister of Justice, you will need to decide whether to refer to Cabinet for approval New Zealand's Universal Periodic Review national report to the United Nations, reviewing New Zealand's domestic progress against its human rights obligations.</li><li>Cabinet approval will be sought for a mandate for the concluding round of United Nations Cybercrime Treaty Negotiations (scheduled for January 2024).</li></ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Cabinet will be asked to approve certain appointments/reappointments to the Board of Management of Antarctica New Zealand.</li><li>Several Cabinet papers relating to obligations stemming from multilateral environmental agreements will be submitted during this period. These are led by other Ministers but touch on your portfolio.</li></ul>  |

## Early decisions and significant matters

In addition to the items identified above for Cabinet consideration, the following issues are ones that the Ministry anticipates providing briefing on during the Coalition Government's first 100 days.

| Framing Relationships   | Pacific   |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New Zealand's priority focus areas in the Australia relationship.</li><li>• The value, breadth and depth of the United States relationship.</li><li>• Growing the India relationship.</li><li>• Managing our interests in the China relationship.</li><li>• New Zealand's equities and risks in the Middle East region.</li><li>• Leveraging the Paris Olympics and the Americas Cup in Barcelona 2024.</li><li>• Recommendations for your, and the Prime Minister's, international travel.</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Key challenges in the Pacific, and 2023/24 engagement priorities for New Zealand.</li><li>• New Zealand's readiness for Pacific cyclone season.</li><li>• Solomon Islands, including 2024 elections and New Zealand's participation in the Solomon Islands International Assistance Force.</li><li>• Planning for the next Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting in Apia, Samoa.</li></ul> |
| International Development Cooperation   | Indo Pacific  |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New Zealand's International Development Cooperation programme - including humanitarian and climate finance priorities, high priority funding approvals, and next steps for the forthcoming triennium allocations (for 2024 – 2027).</li></ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• New Zealand's bilateral relationships in South East Asia and with ASEAN.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• s6(a)</li></ul></li><li>• Our policy position on the South China Sea, s6(a)</li><li>• The outlook for Myanmar, and our relationship settings since the crisis.</li></ul>  |

# Security

- An update on the armed conflict in Israel/Gaza and New Zealand’s response.
- Our policy settings on the Russia/Ukraine war and management of day-to-day issues.
- Our policy settings on Russia sanctions, <sup>s9(2)(f)(iv)</sup>
- <sup>s6(a)</sup>
- An update on Pillar 2 of AUKUS (the trilateral security arrangement between Australia, the United Kingdom and United States).
- A framework for the government’s public reaction to testing of nuclear weapons/missiles by the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea (DPRK), in breach of United Nations Security Council resolutions.
- Next steps in strengthening New Zealand’s close security partnerships.
- Renewing the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Partnership and transition to NATO’s new model, an Individually Tailored Partnership Programme.
- Attendance at the NATO Foreign Ministers Meeting (if invited, March/April 2024).
- The future role of the Christchurch Call.
- New Zealand’s interests and engagement in international regulation of Artificial Intelligence.

## Consular

- Next steps in the management of sensitive or urgent consular cases.
- The Response Framework for consular cases involving the death penalty.

## Trade

- The most significant trade issues will be considered by Cabinet. Relevant submissions to the Minister for Trade on these and other topics will be referred to you.

# Multilateral

- New Zealand’s interests and priorities in the multilateral rules-based system.
- <sup>s6(a)</sup>
- Approval of a negotiating mandate for the annual Assembly of States Parties to the International Criminal Court (New York on 4-14 December), including votes in the election of six judges on the Court.
- New Zealand’s approach to the 55th session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva.
- Attendance at the 9th Our Ocean Conference, Greece (likely first half 2024).
- Approval for New Zealand’s delegation to several forthcoming international meetings that require formal credentials.

## Climate Change

- Relevant submissions to the Minister of Climate Change, including New Zealand's priorities for COP28, will be referred to you.

### Antarctica

- A report on the Scott Base Redevelopment project.
- Approval for activities in Antarctica carried out by New Zealanders or that are organised or depart from New Zealand during the 2023-24 Antarctic season.
- Approval for several Antarctica-related appointments that expire in November.
- Approval to table Antarctica New Zealand's Annual Report 2022/23 in Parliament.

### Organisational, including property

- The Ministry's financial outlook and options for permanent savings.
- Significant offshore property projects including those in Suva, Washington and London that would require Cabinet approval.

Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



# Formal portfolio responsibilities

## Financial performance

You are the “Vote Minister” for Vote Foreign Affairs, which funds the Ministry’s operations, New Zealand’s non-departmental International Development Cooperation multi-year appropriation, and several Crown entities and charitable trusts. 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.

## New Zealand’s International Development Cooperation

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 New Zealand’s International Development Cooperation (\$3.01 billion over the current three-year period). At the beginning of each three-year funding period for International Development Cooperation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs approves the allocation of funding appropriated. Decisions on expenditure on individual activities above the Chief Executive’s delegation are submitted to you for your, or Cabinet’s, approval.

## Crown entity and Crown charitable trust responsibilities

You are responsible for one Crown entity (Antarctica New Zealand) and two Crown charitable trusts (Asia New Zealand Foundation and Pacific Cooperation Foundation) and you appoint their boards.

### Antarctica New Zealand

Antarctica New Zealand is charged with carrying out New Zealand’s activities in Antarctica to support science and environmental protection. It is administered by a Board of Trustees, comprising five to seven members. Each year, you provide a Letter of Expectations to the Chair, setting out the Government’s requirements of the organisation. Antarctica New Zealand provides you, through the Ministry, with triannual monitoring reports and an annual report to update you on its performance against expectations.

### Asia New Zealand Foundation

The Foundation is a non-partisan, non-profit organisation that builds New Zealanders’ knowledge and understanding of Asia. It has a seven-member Board of Trustees, and is currently recruiting a new Executive Director. 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.

### Pacific Cooperation Foundation

Pacific Cooperation Foundation is a charitable trust with a mandate to increase cooperation and understanding among the peoples of the Pacific Islands and of New Zealand.

## Diplomatic appointments

Under the Foreign Affairs Act you approve appointments of New Zealand's 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. You also 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.

## Other appointments

You are also responsible for the appointment of board members for the trust funds, foundations, and advisory panels identified below. Advice on forthcoming appointments in these entities will be provided separately.

- Commonwealth of Learning
- Fulbright New Zealand Board
- International Whaling Commission - New Zealand Commissioner
- National Group of the Permanent Court of Arbitration
- Niue International Trust Fund
- Niue Tourism Property Trust
- Pacific Development and Conservation Trust
- Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control
- Tokelau International Trust Fund
- University of the South Pacific.

You will advise the Prime Minister of appointments to the APEC Business Advisory Council.

## Delegations to international meetings

You are responsible for approving the credentials of New Zealand delegations to international meetings.

## Emergency response

You make key decisions on New Zealand's response to offshore humanitarian and other emergencies, notably those arising from natural disasters in the Pacific. New Zealand has committed to respond within 24 hours to emergencies in Polynesia and within 48 hours in Melanesia. You also make key decisions on New Zealand's response to domestic emergencies that affect the welfare of foreign nationals.

## Treaty making

You have overall responsibility for the process by which New Zealand becomes party to international treaties.



## **Statutory and related responsibilities**

You have responsibilities under a number of Acts, regulations and other provisions – namely:

### **Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities Act 1968/ Consular Privileges and Immunities Act 1971**

You decide on waivers of diplomatic immunity for New Zealand diplomats and their families posted offshore. This decision is sought from you directly for serious matters, and delegated to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs and Trade for routine waivers. Your office is routinely informed of immunity matters involving the resident diplomatic corps.

### **Foreign Affairs Act 1988**

You approve diplomatic appointments (see above) and can authorise consular loans to New Zealand citizens and permanent residents in distress overseas.

### **United Nations Sanctions Regulations**

You have the power under these regulations to grant exemptions to the sanctions imposed.

### **Russia Sanctions Act 2022**

You have power to impose sanctions in response to threats by Russia to the sovereignty or territorial integrity of Ukraine or another country.

### **Intelligence and Security Act 2017**

You will be consulted before an intelligence warrant is issued authorising any activity that is likely to have implications for New Zealand's foreign policy or international relations.

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

Advice to the Prime Minister on entry of foreign warships into the internal waters of New Zealand and the landing in New Zealand of foreign military aircraft is submitted through you. You appoint members of the Public Advisory Committee on Disarmament and Arms Control.

### **Tokelau Administration Regulations 1993**

You appoint the Administrator of Tokelau, who is charged with administering the executive government of Tokelau.

### **Antarctica (Environmental Protection) Act 1994**

You are responsible for determining 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.

### **Ross Dependency Order in Council 1923**

You advise the Governor-General in her capacity as Governor of the Ross Dependency on appointment of "Officers of the Government of the Ross Dependency".

Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



## Part 2

# 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-tōnui**
  - » 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:

**Embed New Zealand as an active and integral partner in shaping an Indo-Pacific order that delivers regional stability and economic integration**

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.

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.

**Grow sustainable economic returns and resilience from trade, investment and other international connections**

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.

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 Organization's open and rules-based trade norms.

**Promote a stable, prosperous and resilient Pacific in which New Zealand's interests and influence are safeguarded**

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.

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.

**Strengthen, protect and use international rules and institutions to pursue New Zealand values and interests**

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.

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.

## 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.





# New Zealand's International Development Cooperation Programme

You are the responsible Minister for New Zealand's International Development Cooperation (IDC) Programme. The Programme is managed by the Ministry's Pacific and Development Group, with \$3,012 million total budget for the triennium 2021–2024. 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.

The Ministry seeks coherence across development, diplomatic, trade and economic, climate change, environment, and security objectives to ensure we deliver sustainable progress in developing countries, and advance New Zealand's interests and values. New Zealand's IDC (both policy and financial) is an integral pillar of our foreign policy. It reflects our network of international relationships and commitments, and is an expression of our values.

## Strategic direction

The IDC's purpose is to contribute to a more peaceful, prosperous and resilient world, in which all people live in dignity and safety, all countries are sovereign, and our shared environment is protected. This is operationalised through engaging with development partners, and agreement on shared priorities and development investments funded by the IDC programme.

Current priorities for the IDC programme are: fostering country ownership and inclusive, locally-led development; delivering climate action; strengthening resilience to wide-ranging security threats; and supporting regional and multilateral solutions to shared challenges.

## Pacific focus

The IDC programme supports a peaceful, prosperous and resilient Pacific where New Zealand operates as a true partner, collaborating in shared stewardship of Te Moana-nui-a Kiwa (the Pacific Ocean). Our current settings commit to allocating 60 percent of our IDC funding to the region.

We have major bilateral aid programmes in 13 Pacific countries and support many regional agencies. New Zealand has constitutional commitments to support the safety and well-being of the New Zealand citizens in the Cook Islands, Niue, and Tokelau. We also focus on Pacific countries furthest from achieving the UN-agreed Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including in Melanesia.

Our engagement in the Pacific is partner-led, supporting each country's determination to chart its own development path. Our policy and strategic settings drive deeper collaboration with Pacific countries, greater coherence between domestic and Pacific policy, and more ambitious and partnership-driven development cooperation.

## Beyond the Pacific

Outside the Pacific, New Zealand's IDC has a secondary geographic focus on South East Asia, particularly the region's Least Developed Countries (Cambodia, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Timor-Leste). We provide targeted support in the areas of: economic and climate resilience; governance; security and fragility; and knowledge and skills, while supporting the role of the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) in regional coordination.

Beyond South East Asia, smaller regional programmes in Latin America, the Caribbean and Africa have allowed New Zealand to engage on issues including those affecting Small Island Developing States and the promotion of good governance. Our programmes in the Middle East focus on peace and security.

Multilateral and global humanitarian organisations have reach and scale in parts of the world where New Zealand has limited presence, but an interest in stability, prosperity and sustainability. We work with those organisations that align with our interests and values, and are assessed as most effective in providing support to address global challenges such as conflict, irregular migration, poverty, climate change, natural disasters, food insecurity and famine, and pandemics.

## Addressing climate change

Climate change remains the most significant security and development issue facing the Pacific region. New Zealand, as a developed country party to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Paris Agreement, has an obligation to provide and mobilise financial resources to assist developing countries' mitigation and adaptation efforts.

New Zealand has committed to providing \$1.3 billion funding for climate finance over the four-year period 2022–2025. New Zealand's International Climate Finance Strategy Tuia te Waka a Kiwa guides investment decisions to deliver on this commitment. The strategy includes a commitment to invest at least 50% in adaptation activities, and at least 50% within the Pacific. \$800 million of the new climate finance is additional finance, and \$500 million is mainstreamed across the existing IDC programme. All climate finance is delivered as a grant contribution through the IDC budget. The additional climate finance was not baselined into the IDC appropriation, and would thus require further appropriation in order to maintain our current contribution beyond 2025.

## Delivering New Zealand's humanitarian and development assistance

The Ministry engages a range of stakeholders to deliver both humanitarian and development aspects of the IDC programme, leveraging different partnerships where they are best suited to address different issues. Our delivery partnerships include Partner countries; six Pacific Regional agencies; over 30 New Zealand Government agencies; multilateral agencies; and New Zealand Non-Government Organisations.

Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Part 3

# 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



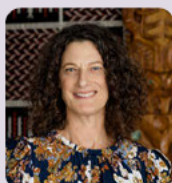
**Rob Taylor**  
Deputy Chief  
Executive  
People and  
Operations

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



**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



**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



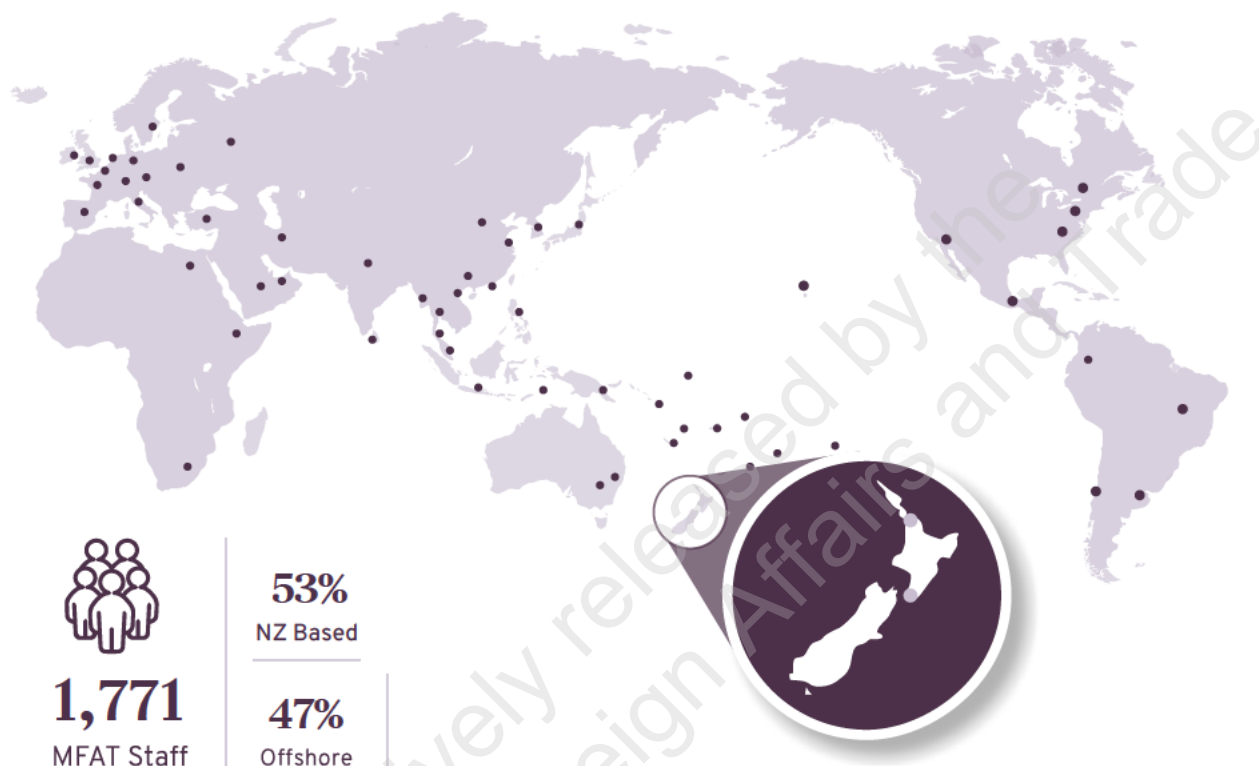
**Taha Macpherson**  
Deputy Secretary  
Europe, Middle East,  
Africa & Australia  
Group (Acting)

- 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



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 **\$523** MILLION

Capital **\$27** MILLION

International Development  
Cooperation **\$971** 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 Organization 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 page 23. 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 on the following pages.

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.

Proactively released by the  
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**

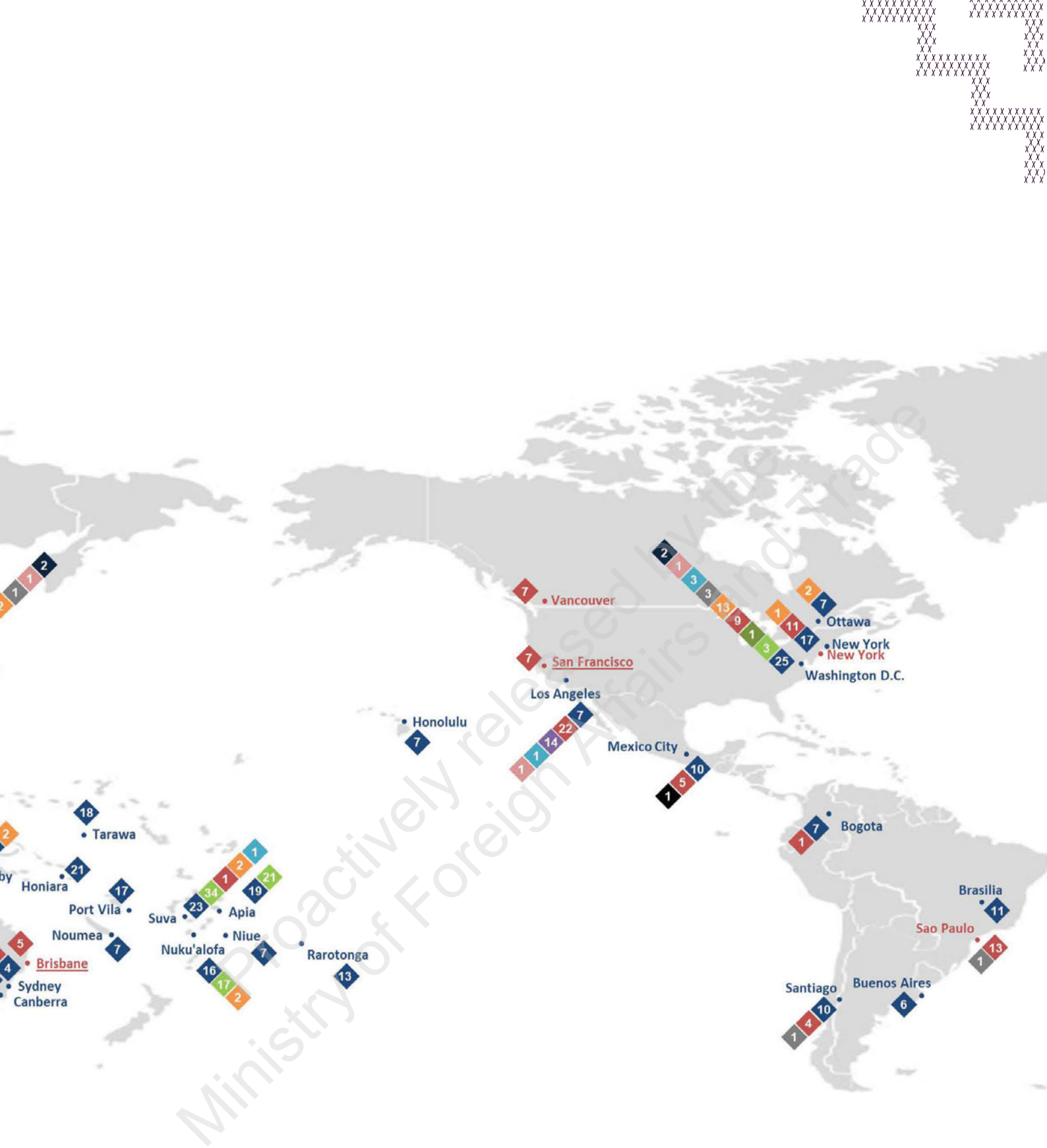
New Zealand Consulates-  
General managed by NZTE

| 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).

# NZ Inc offshore network map





# 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<br>BASELINE                                     | 2023/24<br>\$M   | 2024/25<br>\$M   | 2025/26<br>\$M   | 2026/27<br>\$M   | 2027/28<br>\$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).

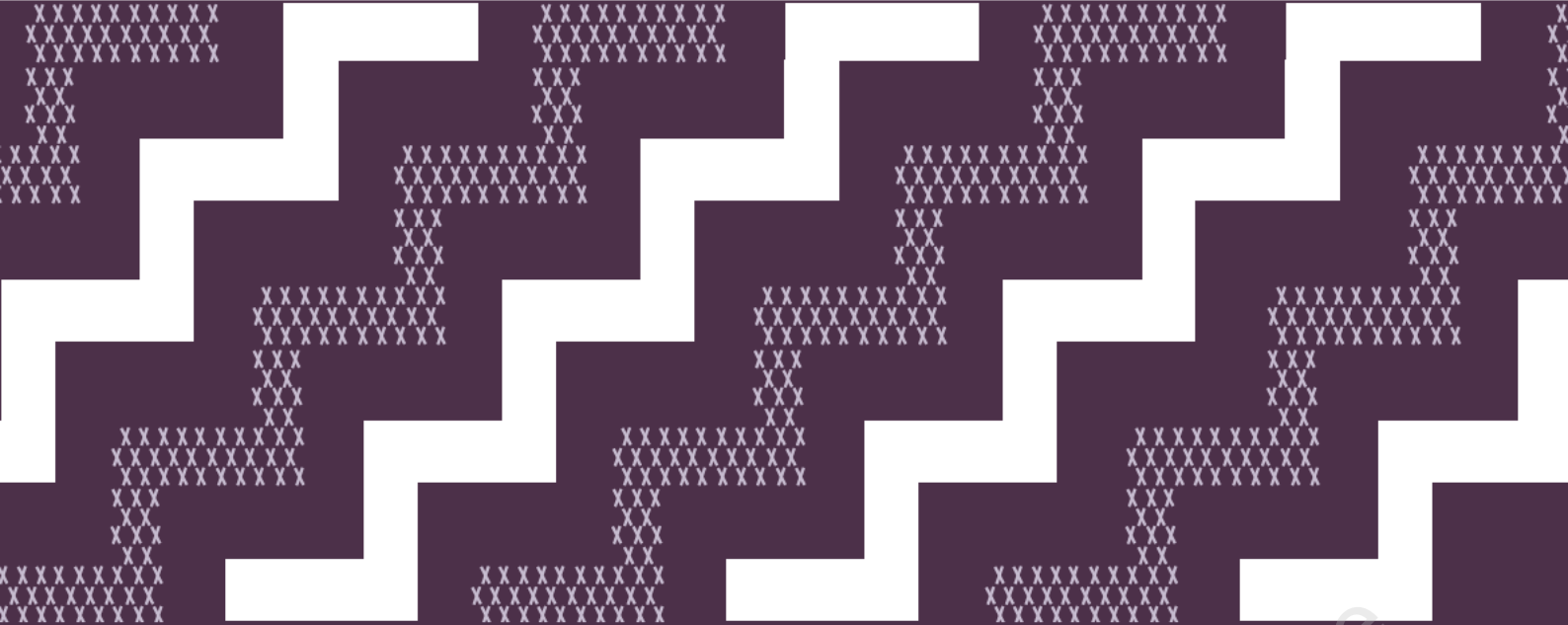
| CAPITAL ASSETS AT<br>30 JUNE 2023 | PROPERTY<br>\$M | TECHNOLOGY<br>\$M | VEHICLES<br>\$M | TOTAL<br>\$M |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| Cost                              | 743,597         | 127,854           | 11,045          | 882,496      |
| Accumulated<br>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





Proactively released by the  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade



**Te Kāwanatanga o Aotearoa**  
New Zealand Government

# MFAT

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE  
MANATŪ AORERE