

UNA NZ News 2019 - 2020

UNA·NZ NEWS

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND
TE ROOPU WHAKAKOTAHI WHENUA O AOTEAROA

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2019 NATIONAL CONFERENCE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND

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Climate Action event at the Botanical Gardens on 9th of December 2019 focused on achieving SDG13. See [Page 43](#) for information.



13 HIWA
ĀHUARANGI



About the UNA NZ News

The UNA NZ News is the annual printed publication of the United Nations Association of New Zealand. UNA NZ welcomes articles, short letters, and images from outside sources for our e-newsletters and other publications. If you would like to submit something for consideration, please send it to the newsletter editor at office@unanz.org.nz



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UNA NZ – what we do



UNA NZ President Peter Nichols at the UNANZ Conference 2019

Tēnā koutou katoa e te whānau o te Roopu Whakakotahi
Whenua o Aotearoa
Greetings to the wider family of the United Nations Association
of New Zealand

As National President of the United Nations Association of New Zealand, it is my pleasure to contribute this reflection to the third edition of our Magazine. Elsewhere in this magazine is my report for the period 19 May 2018 – 30 April 2019, reflecting an amazing array of events, activities, and the usual plethora of over 354 days, a mere 4,374 UN related emails or an average of 12.4 per day, and I have sent 2,959, or 8.4 per day, yay! Anyway, let me reflect on our achievements since then and peer into the future.

I must firstly acknowledge the efforts of many volunteers who contribute willingly to achieve our goal of Promoting engagement with the United Nations. Firstly, I acknowledge our Administrators: Chris Vogliano assisted by Pete Cowley, and Maisy Bentley during Chris' PhD absence in the Solomon Islands and visiting family in the US. They have kept us active through routine administration, website updating, event and IT support, amongst many other activities. I also acknowledge the support and guidance of the National Council, the most recent held in Napier. I am accountable to the Council for our 'state of health', our activities and implementation of our strategic plan. I rely heavily on the National Executive to manage our finances, arrange events, coordinate various activities and to peer over the horizon. I thank all the office holders for their support. But the reality, the 'health' of UNANZ, is in the hands of the Branches, which span from Auckland to Canterbury. We also have increased interest from Napier, Dunedin and Invercargill.

My appreciation to the Branch Presidents for their time and effort to achieve our goal. We also have Special Officers - our subject

matter experts on: UN renewal, the Sustainable Development Goals, UN Agenda 2030, Peace and Security, Tangata Whenua and Human Rights, amongst others.

Rob Clark has done a great job with our education portal and dragging us into the 21st IT century with Gsuite and the efficiencies that it hopes to achieve.

Our congratulations go to Joy Dunsheath JP, former National President, who was successfully elected to the UN World Federation of United Nations Associations. Well done Joy, we are very proud of you! At great personal expense she has represented us in New York, China and the Caribbean.

Reflections

Since April, we held a very successful UN secondary school's speech competition, with Joy Dunsheath leading the process nationwide to promote the event and conduct it on the day. The topic was Does our concern for security compromise peace? and the winner from Onslow College Wellington was Dan Harwood Jones, on the left below and the other contestants on the right:



Colin Keating gave the Dame Laurie Salas Memorial address on the same topic. Elise Antoine, UNA NZ Intern presented her study results: Privacy in the era of big data: Meaning and implications for Aotearoa.

The National Annual Conference in June at Victoria University of Wellington's Hunter Chamber followed, on the topic of the international rules-based order. Dr Kennedy Graham was the first speaker, setting the scene admirably. There were three sub-themes: climate change (James Shaw MP and Nicola Willis MP); disarmament (Brig (rtd) Kevin Riordan and Dr Cathy Downes); and non-aggression (Dr Mere Skerrett).

On 1 June I was invited to an event to mark our UN Youth 20th birthday - yes, they are getting old! I have to express my admiration for the



huge number of events they hold, including several international trips with 'bus loads' of UN youth participating. With over 3,000 youth participating in model UN Assemblies and other events, it is very satisfying to see such widespread involvement.



Former UN Youth Presidents with (sitting) current UN Youth President Jayden van Leeuwen, Lady Rhyl Jansen and Peter Nichols.

We commemorated United Nations day on 24 October with a very successful function at Premier House. Speakers included the British High Commissioner Laura Clarke, Victoria Hallum MFAT Deputy Secretary (Multilateral and Legal Affairs Group), and then Colin Keating, the Former Permanent New Zealand Representative to the United Nations.

On 24 October I also attended a 'Count the Nuclear Weapons Money' event at Parliament, with Former Speaker Rt Hon David Carter and Louisa Wall MP speaking. You may wish to click on the [New Zealand](#) link to hear these speakers, including our National Council hostess for Napier, Liz Remmerswaal, and myself talk on the 'count the money' event at Parliament.

It was a pleasure to hear an address by Dr Natalia Kanem, the Executive Director United Nations Fund for Population Activities, "the lead UN agency for delivering a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled".



Anu Singh Wellington Branch President, Joy Dunsheath JP Special Officer WFUNA, Dr Natalia Kanem, UNFPA Executive Director, Peter Nichols, President

2020 – Looking ahead: the United Nations 75th birthday

As we advance into our 75th year we hope to mark it with events exploring those 75 years, successes, and 'opportunities to excel', what the future may hold, and 75th themed UN Day and

Human Rights Day. But 2020 must be about more than that. I am thrilled at the prospect of Colin Keating's challenge to us in the fourth of his six thoughts on UN day: "There is a problem. The UN needs reform. New Zealand is ideally placed to be able to contribute hugely to a transformation. So, as a fourth challenge to you all, why not demand that New Zealand set up and properly resource a six-month project involving politicians from all parties, officials, the defence force and civil society to make recommendations on a role for New Zealand to take a lead in restoring the credibility and effectiveness of multilateralism."

It is exciting that this challenge has been taken up, and we look forward to an improved United Nations where its original idealism is realised. Certainly, there have been many successes and lessons learned along the way. It is a journey, and one we are proud to be on.



WFUNA Executive Meeting in Beijing 2019: Joy Dunsheath with Zhang Dan, Vice-President & Director-General of UNA China.

Conclusion

I trust you too have found your involvement with the UNA to be rewarding, satisfying, fun and that you have learned something new. My sense is that a new momentum is underway. With events increasing, we are promoting engagement with the United Nations and I am enthused by what the future holds. Let's keep this momentum to enlighten New Zealanders on the admirable principles and work of the United Nations.

I conclude this reflection with words from the Secretary-General's UN Day address: The United Nations itself is becoming ever more agile and accountable as we enhance support to countries. Next year marks the Organization's 75th anniversary. This milestone is a critical moment to shape our future, together. I invite you to join the conversation.

Together, let us advance the well-being of "we the peoples".

Thank you.

He waka eke noa

A canoe which we are all in with no exception

Peter Nichols



A moment for friends

Clinton Johnson

I and my United Nations Association National Council colleagues are profoundly saddened to learn of the passing of former National Vice-President and long-serving life member Clinton Johnson.

I wish to place on record the very deep appreciation of the United Nations Association of New Zealand for Clinton's great contributions to the life of our Association.

Clinton became involved with the United Nations Association (UNA) in the 1970s as a representative on our National Council of our major affiliated organisation the New Zealand Education Institute (NZEI).

Clinton made an immense contribution to the annual programme of our Association when he pioneered the UNA Speech Award secondary school speech competition in 1985. He organised the Speech Award with great success for fully 25 years.

Clinton also wrote excellent UN-related scripts for Access Radio community radio, carrying out interviews every month for a number of years. His scripts were very professional. He learned to search web sites when that skill was new, thus picking up interesting and relevant material about the work of the United Nations.

I have put down here only a brief summary of Clinton's enormous contributions to the life of UNA.

On behalf of the United Nations Association of New Zealand whanau, I again express my deepest condolences to you for your grievous loss.

Peter Nichols
National President

Margaret Knight QSM

I and my United Nations Association of New Zealand National Council colleagues are profoundly saddened to learn of the passing of long-serving life member Margaret Knight QSM. I wish to place on record the very deep appreciation of the United Nations Association of New Zealand for Margaret's great contributions to the life of our Association.

It is a very special acknowledgement to be granted life membership as it reflects a considerable contribution to the United Nations Association of New Zealand National over many years. Margaret founded the Waikato Branch. She was a stalwart and the backbone of the UN Association of NZ Waikato branch and she will be remembered with reverence and a deep sense of appreciation.

I have put down here only a brief summary of Margaret's enormous contributions to the life of UNA NZ.

On behalf of the United Nations Association of New Zealand whanau, I again express my deepest condolences to you for the loss of a generous and highly respected member of the broader community.

Peter Nichols
National President

“Multilateralism: Time for a Revamp?”

by Rt Hon Helen Clark

Annual Peter Fraser Lecture, Wellington, 12 August 2019

This month I gave the annual lecture in the name of Rt Hon Peter Fraser, New Zealand Prime Minister 1940-1949, who attended and played an active role in the San Francisco conference where the United Nations Charter was negotiated in 1945. In the lecture, I spoke about the current state of multilateralism and the importance of staying engaged with it, seeking improved performance, and exploring more inclusive forms of it. The text of my lecture follows here:

Right Honourable Helen Clark

“Multilateralism: Time for a Revamp?”

Peter Fraser Lecture

Wellington, New Zealand, 12 August 2019.

In 2010, I delivered the second in this series of Peter Fraser lectures held in honour of New Zealand’s second Labour Prime Minister, Rt Hon Peter Fraser who served from 1940 to 1949. My topic was “The United Nations and New Zealand: Peter Fraser’s legacy”.

I spoke then of Peter Fraser’s role at the founding conference of the United Nations in 1945 in San Francisco. There, his was a strong voice for the interests of small states and against the veto being given to the Permanent Members of the Security Council.

Peter Fraser was one of many principled participants who had a significant influence on the shaping of the post-World War Two world order. The Charter which resulted from the talks did not reflect everything he argued for – the veto, after all, is with us to this day. But, without question, the world has been the beneficiary of those who negotiated the UN Charter, and, following that, the design of other great multilateral institutions, declarations, treaties, conventions and agreements.

Let us not forget in this respect the role of Eleanor Roosevelt, who was chair of the UN Human Rights Committee which approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948. Her presence in that process was in itself an indication of how vested the United States was in the multilateral system at that time – a level of interest to which many of us hope it will return. Isolationist sentiment after World War One had kept the USA out of the League of Nations. A multilateral system to which major powers are not committed will struggle for relevance.



Rt Hon Helen Clark: With Hon Grant Robertson, New Zealand Finance Minister and MP for Wellington Central.

On the successes:

From the United Nations system has come a substantial body of international law and norms across many fields, and much practical development and humanitarian work. We could say that its reason for existence is to contribute to global public goods and, in doing so, also to contribute to the protection and management of the global commons.

The UN has been credited by the UN Intellectual History Project as having been an incubator of new and powerful ideas which have shaped policies at all levels. Three standout areas for me are:

On human rights

-promoting gender equality, and advancing human rights more broadly. The human rights mandate continues to be very challenging,

but successive UN High Commissioners for Human Rights have spoken truth to power on issues across the human rights spectrum, and at the country level UN organisations have worked to support adherence to the global norms, standards, and processes.

In the development sphere

Promoting the human development paradigm as an alternative to using GDP per capita as the sole measure of development progress. The first global Human Development Report was issued in 1990 – 29 years ahead of New Zealand’s very own Wellbeing Budget which has similar principles. Since 1990, around 140 countries have published some 600 human development reports, and countless more have been issued at the sub-national level. India is particularly known for embracing this form of reporting as a way of informing policy.

– launching the Millennium Development Goals which caught the world’s imagination, had considerable success, and paved the way for adoption of the ambitious Sustainable Development Goals in 2015.

2015 also saw huge progress on tackling climate change with the Paris Agreement; a new global disaster risk reduction framework agreed in Sendai, Japan; and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda which updates the international Financing for Development framework.

Then, in 2016, the World Humanitarian Summit outcomes promoted more effective ways of co-ordinating humanitarian and development efforts; HABITAT 111 in Quito adopted the New Urban Agenda; and new commitments were made at the first ever Global Sustainable Transport Conference convened by the UN Secretary-General in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan.

The record in the peace and security realm, however, is more mixed. It is of course true that throughout the Cold War period with the buildup of substantial nuclear arsenals, war between major powers did not occur. Given that the UN was established with the objective of preventing another world war, not having one on its watch is an achievement.

The UN also played a significant role in supporting decolonisation, which in turn led to the expansion of its membership from the 51 Member States present at its founding to the 193 of today.

Overall, I judge the achievements of the UN system to have been considerable. That is not to say that its record has been without blemish. The genocide in Rwanda and the massacre in Srebrenica – also called a genocide by many – where peacekeepers were present and did not act to save lives, will always be a stain on its reputation. Ongoing issues of sexual and gender-based violence by peacekeepers and in individual UN organisations are a disgrace. The neoliberalism of the Bretton Woods institutions arguably set many developing countries progress back for years.

The pressures on the multilateral system now.

The Chair of the US Council on Foreign Relations, Richard Haas, has described our world as being in disarray – and probably most people would agree with him.

A relentless tide of bad news makes today’s world look like a dystopia – with protracted conflicts; record numbers of forcibly displaced people – now standing at over seventy million people; severe

“From the United Nations system has come a substantial body of international law and norms across many fields, and much practical development and humanitarian work. We could say that its reason for existence is to contribute to global public goods and, in doing so, also to contribute to the protection and management of the global commons.”

pressure on our climate and other ecosystems; rising inequality; the persistence of high levels of extreme poverty and hunger; epidemics of disease; ricochet effects for all in the highly globalised economy from political and other shocks and trade wars; and the unknown, but likely sizeable, impact of what is known as the Fourth Industrial Revolution.

Add to those the rise of unilateralism, isolationism, populism, and protectionism, and the persistence of authoritarianism – this adds up to a troubled world which needs the multilateral system more than ever, but where that very system struggles for relevance. For example:

On peace and security:

From around 2011, the world has witnessed a spike in the numbers of deadly conflicts. Uprisings and protracted conflicts in the Arab States region account for some of the deadliest; conflict continues to rage in Syria, Yemen, and Libya.

Elsewhere, newly independent South Sudan lapsed back into violent conflict in 2013; the Central African Republic descended into deadly conflict in 2012; and Mali experienced a secession in the north and a military coup in 2012 – despite the return to constitutional government there, many conflict-related deaths of civilians and of UN peacekeepers continue, and insurgent groups have spread out to other countries in the Sahel.

Afghanistan and Somalia continue to experience major insurgencies, also with spillover impacts on their neighbourhoods. Deadly conflict

continues in the east of Ukraine. Well over one million Rohingya have fled their homes in Myanmar. The long list of troubled countries could go on....and that is without counting those brought to their knees by violent crime, as in the Northern Triangle of Central America.

For a variety of reasons, the UN has found it hard to address these new waves of conflict. Its older response of dispatching peacekeepers when there was a peace to be kept is often inadequate – peacekeepers may be sent where there is no peace to keep, and they may be neither equipped to act nor have a mandate to act to stem the violence. In a number of the currently raging conflicts, there is no mandate for UN peacekeepers to be present in at all.

The UN has had little success in mediating an end to any of these

“Poverty eradication – yet current trends will see some six per cent of the world’s people living in extreme poverty – from 400 to 475 million people.

Hunger eradication – yet trends are negative with the World Food Programme reporting increases in the absolute numbers of hungry people for each of the last three years. The total stands at around 820 million people, or one in every nine people on earth.

Every 6-17-year-old to have twelve years education – yet on current trends, one in six will not receive that”

conflicts, despite the dedication of its envoys – whether that be in the Yemeni, Syrian, Libyan, or any number of other theatres. A number of these conflicts are in effect proxy wars, with the powerful patrons who back warring parties having little interest in international mediation. In a number of cases, others have stepped in constructively where countries are in distress – one thinks, for example, of the role of ECOWAS, the organisation of West African States, in resolving the crisis in The Gambia, and now of the African Union in mediating in Sudan where there has been implicit support for its efforts from the United States, the Gulf States, and key neighbours.

The UN is also a bystander as key parts of the nuclear weapons control architecture is dismantled. The most egregious example is that of the Iran nuclear deal which was endorsed by the Security

Council. The US withdrawal from the agreement was a direct challenge to the authority of the Council which all Member States are bound to uphold. The expiry of the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty between the United States and what is now Russia is a major threat to peace and security, but one the multilateral system in its current state is not equipped to address.

On sustainable development and climate action

On reflection, the major international agreements reached in these areas in 2015 could not have been concluded today, such is the impact of political changes since then in key capitals from Washington DC to Brasilia and beyond.

But it is not only those capitals which show scant interest in –and in the case of the Paris Agreement outright hostility to –these global agendas.

Progress on both the SDGs and the Paris Agreement is woeful, calling into question the seriousness of the Member States which committed themselves to them. If solemnly reached agreements are followed by little action, what, many will ask, is the point?

The World Meteorological Organisation tells us we are on track for a three- to five-degree Celsius temperature increase by the end of this century – far above the 1.5 and two per cent levels agreed in Paris. That takes the world’s climate into uncharted and very dangerous territory.

A Special report on Climate Change and Land was released last week by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). It warns that the rising global temperature and increasing pressures on fertile land risk jeopardizing food security. Five hundred million people are already living in areas experiencing desertification.

The Sustainable Development Goals targets to be reached by 2030 include:

- Poverty eradication – yet current trends will see some six per cent of the world’s people living in extreme poverty – from 400 to 475 million people.
- Hunger eradication – yet trends are negative with the World Food Programme reporting increases in the absolute numbers of hungry people for each of the last three years. The total stands at around 820 million people, or one in every nine people on earth.
- Every 6-17-year-old to have twelve years education – yet on current trends, one in six will not receive that.

The SDGs were always an aspirational agenda – but to fall so far short of their targets not only makes a mockery of them, but also calls the credibility of the international system into question. The same is true of the woeful underperformance on implementing the Paris Agreement.

Massive investment is needed in sustainable development and climate action. For the world's poorest countries, that requires development partners, like New Zealand, to step up. Yet the high level of forced displacement caused by conflict and the high level of need generated by extreme climate, seismic, and other adverse events diverts resources from medium- and long-term development and climate action. Many low- and middle-income countries are in significant debt stress and struggling to provide for their citizens. Those which have significant citizen insecurity, and/or lack of good governance and rule of law, find it hard to attract quality investment.

Next month's High-level Segment of the UN General Assembly will include leader-level summits on climate, the SDGs, universal healthcare, the Small Islands Developing States Samoa Pathway Agenda, and progress on the Financing for Development Agenda. It remains to be seen whether any of these will galvanise more commitment to action, or whether the international community will continue to fall short. Convening power which produces nothing more than convening is ineffective.

The Importance of Staying Engaged

Challenging as the outlook for the multilateral system is, it would be wrong to walk away from it. It is always easier to tear something down than it is to build a replacement anew. Yet, not all parts of the system are useful – some, like the international drug control architecture are perverse, counterproductive, and need a fundamental overhaul and reorientation. Some entities barely continue on life support and would be better absorbed into others or eliminated altogether. Others need radical improvements to their efficiency and effectiveness.

The larger challenge, however, to the multilateral system comes not primarily from its organisational shortcomings, but rather from geopolitical developments – not least from a United States which prefers to act unilaterally and has withdrawn from a number of important entities and agreements. Then there is the phenomenon of a rising China which has its own strategies of global reach like Belt and Road and the lending power to finance them. According to *The Economist* last month, “China is now the world's largest official creditor, more than twice as big as the World Bank and IMF (International Monetary Fund combined)”.

Neither the UN nor the Bretton Woods Institutions have been able to revisit the essentials of the post war settlement when their governance was established. For the Security Council, that settlement locked in permanent membership for five countries – that configuration does not reflect today's geopolitics. For the World Bank, when one American citizen stepped down as President this year, there was no serious questioning of another succeeding him. Likewise, the Managing Director of the IMF who succeeds Christine Lagarde is preordained to be European. Can we be surprised that China moved to set up an institution it could host and shape in the form of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)...?

For small countries like New Zealand, what matters is staying engaged across the key multilateral institutions, and to continue to be part of a range of groupings around issues which matter to us and to the global community. Our rhetoric should not be hollow – we must walk the talk on climate action, as increasingly we are doing. On sustainable development, we need to do more at home (in effect, we don't have an SDGs strategy) and through our aid budget – the latter falls well short of the internationally agreed target of 0.7 per cent of Gross National Income.

“the multilateral system comes not primarily from its organisational shortcomings, but rather from geopolitical developments – not least from a United States which prefers to act unilaterally and has withdrawn from a number of important entities and agreements. Then there is the phenomenon of a rising China which has its own strategies of global reach like Belt and Road and the lending power to finance them. According to *The Economist* last month, “China is now the world's largest official creditor, more than twice as big as the World Bank and IMF (International Monetary Fund combined)””

New Zealand's voice must continue to be one of support overall for the multilateral system and its efforts to build peace, promote human rights, and advocate for sustainable development. The institutions need to be maintained for times when the geopolitics may be more conducive to making them effective. Disengaging only contributes to their further decline in relevance.

At this time, it seems to me that perhaps the most valuable function the multilateral system performs is to produce credible reports on the challenges we face and how they should be addressed.

The annual reporting on trends in the world's climate, on hunger, and on forced displacement is invaluable. So too are the annual reports on the state of the world's children, the global population, world health statistics, the annual Global Education Monitoring Report, and the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World.

As well, one must applaud the efforts of the Office of the High Commission on Human Rights and the human rights mechanisms in upholding the wide range of human rights declarations, conventions

and protocols. Their investigative powers shed light on human rights abuses, review processes – from the Universal Periodic Reviews to those relating to individual conventions – advance accountability, and their voices often speak truth to power when few others will. The most recent striking example of that was the report of the UN Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary killings who found that Saudi Arabian journalist Jamal Khashoggi was the victim of a premeditated extrajudicial killing and that that constitutes “an international crime over which other States should claim universal jurisdiction”. In contrast, many countries have chosen to tiptoe around the horror of that killing.

And, finally, commendation must go to the tireless efforts of all the UN agencies, peacekeepers, and diplomats who make a difference for people and planet around the world – supporting refugees and others forcibly displaced, feeding the hungry, immunising children, mobilising funding for development across the board, working for gender equality and sexual and reproductive health and rights, and much more – this practical work makes a difference to hundreds of millions of people.

Could more inclusive multilateralism be a way forward?

A pioneer in more inclusive forms of multilateralism was the ILO (International Labour Organisation) which celebrates its centenary this year. From its inception, the ILO has had a tripartite membership consisting of governments, unions, and employer organisations.

Since UN AIDS was established in 1994, its structure has included a Programme Co-ordinating Board with members drawn from governments, UN co-sponsor organisations, and civil society.

The early 2000s saw a number of other such initiatives in broader governance, particularly in the health field:

- The Global Fund To Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis has Board members from governments, non-governmental organisations, affected communities, the private sector, and private foundations. There are also non-voting members from the multilateral system.
- GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, also has such multiple constituencies on its board, and includes representatives of research and technical institutions.
- The Partnership for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health, of which I am chair, has ten constituencies making it broadly inclusive of all with an interest in co-ordination of effort and advocacy in the areas it covers.

Beyond the health field, there is the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) which has a global board, which I chair, representing governments, civil society, and the private sector. multi-stakeholder groups drawn from each constituency. At the national level in each country which is implementing the EITI Standard, there are multi-stakeholder groups drawn from each of the three constituencies.

It is a challenge for the UN and its core institutions to broaden their governance – they remain very much Member State-based organisations. They do have processes for engaging civil society – over 4,000 groups have consultative status with ECOSOC (the Economic and Social Council), and through the nine Major Groups which participate in processes related to sustainable development. There is the UN Global Compact which engages with businesses which commit to its ten principles. The World Bank and IMF Spring Meetings, the annual Conference of Parties to the Framework Convention on Climate Change, and many other processes also allow for substantial engagement with the non-government sectors.

Those organisations which have developed inclusive governance do so because it is important for discharging their mandate. In the case of EITI, for example, trying to drive transparency in the extractives sector and to force corruption out of it needs willing governments and companies and vigilant and engaged civil society. Thus, having all three engaged in its governance is fundamental to the EITI's effectiveness. Maybe there are lessons in this for UN organisations?

In conclusion

I have spoken tonight of some of the multilateral system's successes, and of some of the challenges it now faces in maintaining its relevance.

I have said that it shouldn't be deserted – rather it's important to engage for the long term in the hope that a more conducive geopolitical environment will emerge for finding solutions to our common problems. That, after all, was always the point of multilateralism – that every country faces challenges which it cannot resolve on its own and, those problems need mechanisms through which they can be addressed and hopefully resolved.

I have spoken of more inclusive multilateralism. I do suggest that experimenting more with that in the governance of the core multilateral system could be useful in getting broader engagement in global affairs.

I hope that countries like New Zealand will continue to be a voice for global co-operation and for supporting the institutions which are the key vehicles for that.

A simple guide to exactly how the United Nations is funded

By Amanda Shendruk - September 24, 2019

Republished with permission from Quartz



In 2017, the the United Nations' revenue totaled US \$53.2 billion. It's the most recent year for which there is data, and is roughly the same amount as Lebanon's GDP that year. With that kind of money floating around, it pays to understand at least the basics of how the UN is financed.

The UN is funded primarily by member countries.

The United Nations has 193 member states, all of which pay yearly into the organization. Those payments are called contributions, and are divided into two types: assessed and voluntary. Assessed contributions are mandatory.

Voluntary contributions are made at the discretion of each state. Most voluntary contributions are earmarked by the country for use toward a particular program or location.

Seventy-four percent of UN funding comes from governments. But there are a handful of non-state organizations that also contribute. They include the European Commission, which committed \$2.7 billion in 2017, and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, which volunteered \$300 million.

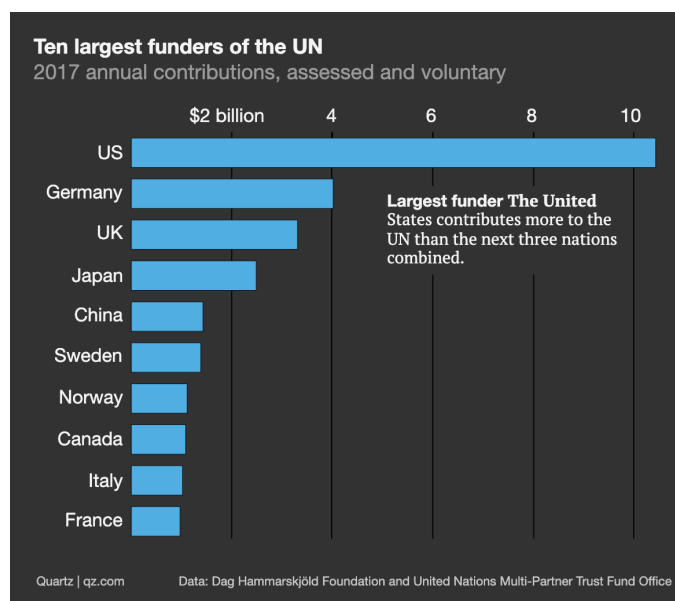
The United States is by far the largest funder.

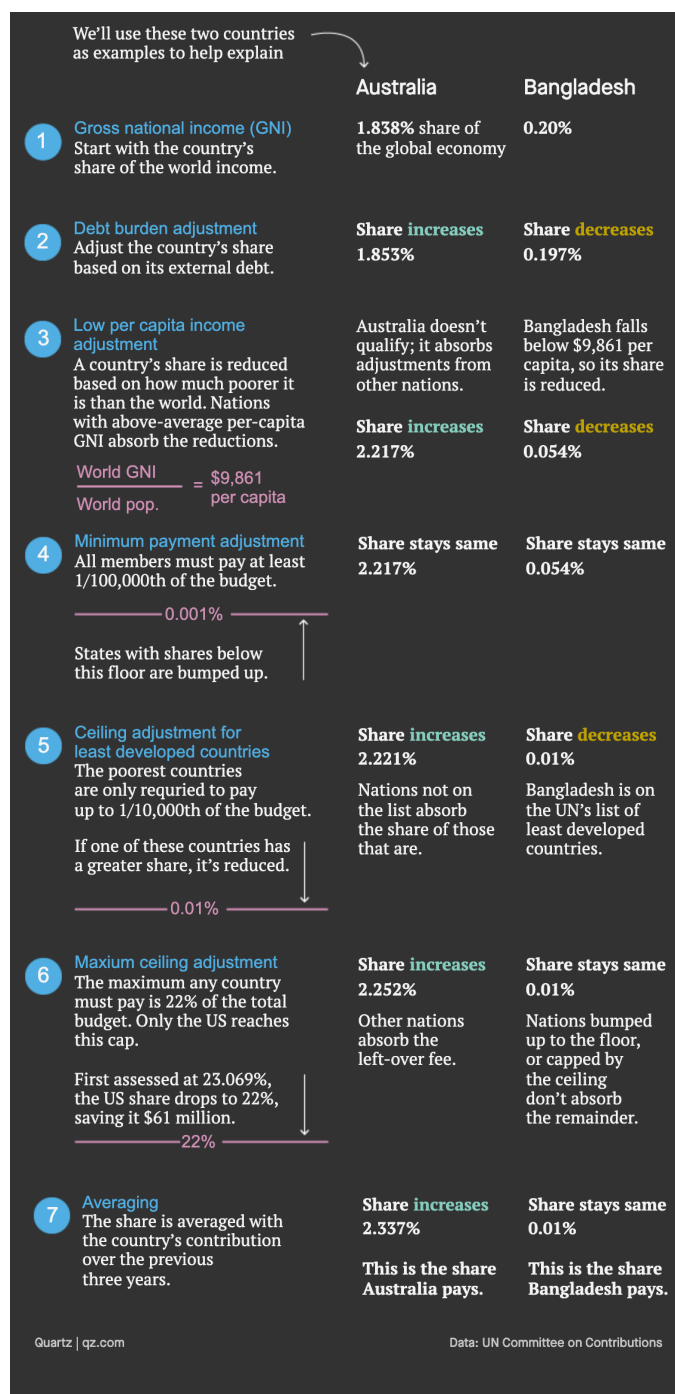
In 2017, the United States contributed more than \$10 billion to the United Nations, which is roughly one-fifth of the organization's entire budget. This means the US is responsible for a significant portion of many UN agencies' funds. Hence, when the country threatens to pull financing for an agency, the UN listens.

Mandatory payments are determined with a controversial equation.

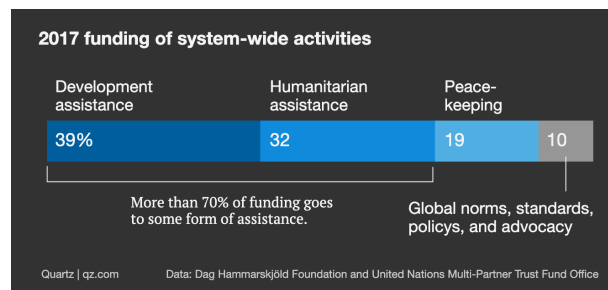
Member states are required to pay into both the UN general budget, which runs operations, and the peacekeeping budget. Complicated formulas determine the percentage of both budgets each member state must pay. The equations take into consideration a nation's gross national income, population, and debt burden. The equation at the center of the controversy. This is how a country's share of the regular budget is determined.

The United States is responsible for paying 22% of the UN's general budget, and 28% of the peacekeeping budget. As the largest individual funder, the US makes an annual fuss about their required dues. Payments to the general budget are capped at 22%, and the US is the only country to reach that ceiling.

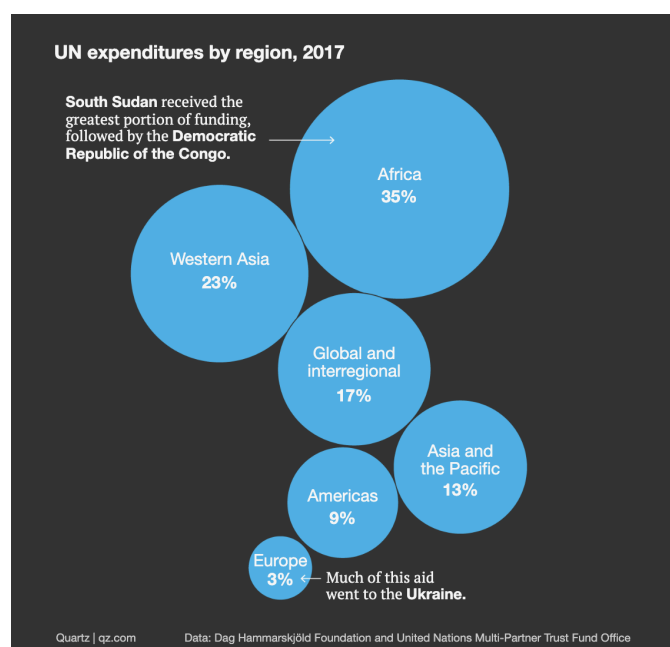




through sustainable development and by providing quick response to disasters. Most of this humanitarian and development assistance happens in developing countries.



In 2017, Africa saw highest UN expenditures of any region. However, the share allocated to Western Asia has grown the most in recent years. In 2015 the region received 17% of funding. By 2017, it had jumped six percentage points to 23%.



Peacekeeping budget payments aren't capped by the UN, but they are capped by the US Congress. Though the US share of the peacekeeping budget is 27.89%, Congress capped the portion at 25% in 1994. Since then, Congress has regularly passed special measures to allow the US to pay its full assessed share. Since 2017, however, it has declined to provide funds for more than the 25%, meaning the US hasn't paid its bill in full to the UN. Since then, the US has accumulated over \$500 million of missing payments.

Most of the money goes to the 12 largest UN agencies.

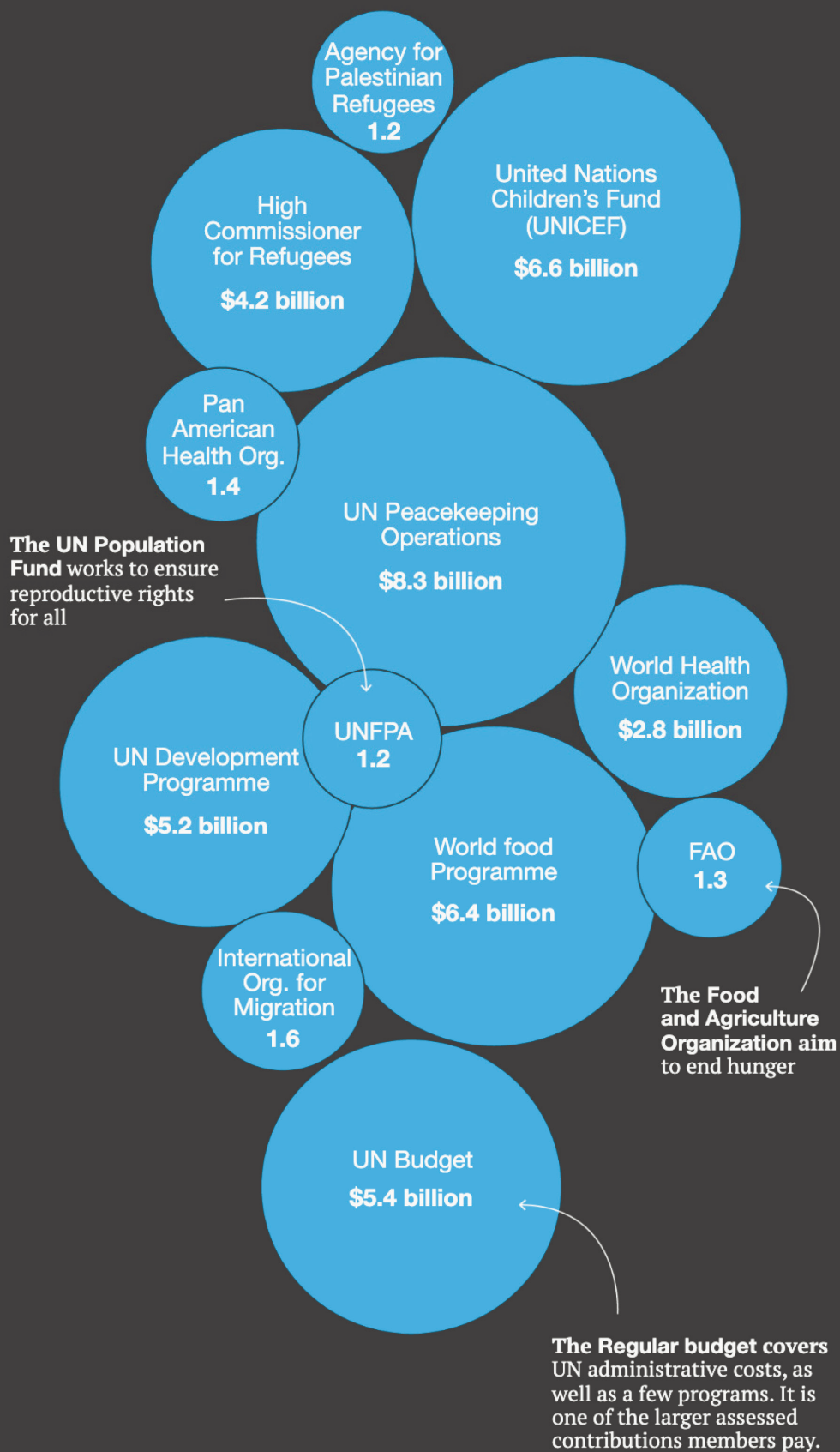
Of the \$53.2 billion received by the UN in 2017, 86% went to just 12 agencies. At the top of that list is the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), which receives \$8.3 billion.

More than 70% of funding is spent in humanitarian and development assistance.

The majority of UN spending is used for promoting human welfare

The United Nations has 193 member states, all of which pay yearly into the organization. Those payments are called contributions, and are divided into two types: assessed and voluntary. Assessed contributions are mandatory.

Total revenue by 12 largest agencies, 2017



Of the \$53.2 billion received by the UN in 2017, 86% went to just 12 agencies. At the top of that list is the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO), which receives \$8.3 billion.

The rights of Children with Disabilities in New Zealand

by Dr Paula Pereda Perez – Special Officer for Human Rights



Children with Disabilities: A brief overview

Disability includes a broad range of impairments such as hearing, vision, mobility, agility, intellectual, psychiatric/psychological, speaking, learning and memory. The 2013 Disability Survey¹ provides the most up to date figures, reporting that 11% of children age 0 to 14 have a disability. In New Zealand, disability is defined as an impairment² that has a long-term, limiting effect

on a person's ability to carry out day-to-day activities. People are not considered to have a disability if an assistive device (such as glasses or crutches) eliminated their impairment.³ However, access to these devices is key.

Children and young people with disabilities are more likely to have high and complex needs that require early support. International research shows that disabled children are three to four times more

likely to be abused and neglected than non-disabled children^{4,5} are more likely to experience multiple types and occurrences of abuse⁶; and have a prevalence rate of 20% for experiencing physical violence, 14% sexual violence, 18% emotional abuse and 9.5% for neglect.^{7,8,9} Research from Ireland found that disabled children make up less than 2% of the total population, but had a 10% representation on the child protection register.¹⁰

As shown in the table below¹¹, many young people with neurodevelopment disorders also end up in the youth justice system.

The prevalence of neurodevelopmental disorders

In New Zealand, similar patterns have been found. Research shows that without the right support and services, children and young people with disabilities are at risk of poor outcomes and can end up in statutory care or involved with the youth justice system.¹²

The Rights of Children with Disabilities

In 1989, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). This Convention includes 54 articles, detailing the rights of the child along with the principles and standards for the treatment of children. It guarantees fundamental rights

1 See Disability Survey: 2013, www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/health/disabilities/DisabilitySurvey_HOTP2013/Tables.aspx.

2 Impairment is defined as any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure or function. For more details, please see **Defining Impairment and Disability**, issued by The Centre for Disability Studies, University of Leeds at www.disability-studies.leeds.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/sites/40/library/Northern-Officers-Group-defining-impairment-and-disability.pdf

3 See www.stats.govt.nz/browse_for_stats/health/disabilities/DisabilitySurvey_HOTP2013/Definitions.aspx

4 Jones, L., Bellis, M.A., Wood, S., Hughes, K., et al. (2012) Prevalence and risk of violence against children with disabilities: a systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies. *The Lancet* July 2012.

5 Sullivan P.M., & Knutson J.F. (2000) Maltreatment and disabilities: a population-based epidemiological study. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 24, 10, 1257–1273

6 Sullivan P.M., & Knutson J.F. (2000) Maltreatment and disabilities: a population-based epidemiological study. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 24, 10, 1257–1273

7 Taylor, J., Cameron, A., Jones, C., Franklin, A., Stalker, K. and Fry, D. (2015) Deaf and disabled children talking about child protection. University of Edinburgh/NSPCC Child Protection Research Centre (2015). www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/research-reports/deaf-disabled-children-talking-about-child-protection.pdf

8 Miller, D. and Brown, J. (2014) 'We have the right to be safe': protecting disabled children from abuse NSPCC. www.nspcc.org.uk/globalassets/documents/research-reports/right-safe-disabled-children-abuse-report.pdf

9 Franklin, A., Smeaton, E. and Raws, P. (2015) Unprotected, overprotected: meeting the needs of young people with learning disabilities who experience, or are at risk of, sexual exploitation. Barnardos www.barnardos.org.uk/cse_learning_and_disability_report_2015a.pdf

10 Dowling, S., Kelly, B. & Winter, K. (2012) Disabled Children and Young People who are Looked After: A Literature Review. Belfast: Queen's University Belfast (p. 31) pure.qub.ac.uk/portal/files/10445548/Literature_Review_Disabled_Children_and_Young_People_who_are_Looked_After.pdf

11 Hughes, N. et al (2012) Nobody made the connection: the prevalence of neurodisability in young people who offend, Children's Commissioner (p. 24) psychology.exeter.ac.uk/documents/Nobody_made_the_connection_Neurodevelopment%20Report_OCC_October2012.pdf

12 For more details see It's never too early, never too late: A discussion paper on preventing youth offending in New Zealand, by the Office of the Prime Minister's Chief Science Advisor published in 2018 at www.pmcasa.org.nz/wp-content/uploads/Discussion-paper-on-preventing-youth-offending-in-NZ.pdf and Working Paper no.21: Child Poverty and Disability, prepared by the Expert Advisory Group on Solutions to Child Poverty in 2012 at www.occ.org.nz/assets/Uploads/EAG/Working-papers/No-21-Child-poverty-and-disability.pdf

Neurodevelopmental disorder	Reported prevalence rates amongst young people in the general population	Reported prevalence rates amongst young people in custody
Learning disabilities ³	2 - 4% ⁴	23 - 32% ⁵
Dyslexia	10% ⁶	43 - 57% ⁷
Communication disorders	5 - 7% ⁸	60 - 90% ⁹
Attention deficit hyperactive disorder	1.7 - 9% ¹⁰	12% ¹¹
Autistic spectrum disorder	0.6 - 1.2% ¹²	15% ¹³
Traumatic brain injury	24 - 31.6% ¹⁴	65.1 - 72.1% ¹⁵
Epilepsy	0.45 - 1% ¹⁶	0.7 - 0.8% ¹⁷
Foetal alcohol syndrome	0.1 - 5% ¹⁸	10.9 - 11.7% ¹⁹

to children and young people, which had formally not been given. The Convention sets out in detail the right of every child to:

- being safe and having a safe childhood
- have their needs meet beyond basic needs for living happy and fulfilling lives
- reach a level of wellbeing that enables them to realise their potential
- be heard and informed about things that impact upon them, and
- participate in decisions made that affect them and their lives.

These rights can be grouped into three main categories, namely provision, participation and protection. New Zealand ratified the Convention in 1993.¹³

Article 23 of the CRC refers to special disability care, detailing that a child with a disability has the right to special care, education and training to help him or her enjoy a full and decent life in dignity and achieve the highest degree of self-reliance and social integration possible.¹⁴

New Zealand developed its first Disability Strategy in 2001 to eliminate the barriers that exist in the community for people with long-term impairments, and to promote a more inclusive society.¹⁵

In 2006, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This international agreement "signalled a 'paradigm shift' from traditional charity-oriented, medical-based approaches to disability to one based on human rights"¹⁶. Persons with disabilities are considered subjects with rights, who are capable of claiming those rights and making

decisions for their lives based on their free, and informed consent as well as being active members of society.¹⁷

The Convention also adopted a broader categorisation of persons with disability stating that persons with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, which in interaction with various barriers may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.¹⁸

In 2006, the United Nations adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD). This international agreement "signalled a 'paradigm shift' from traditional charity-oriented, medical-based approaches to disability to one based on human rights". Persons with disabilities are considered subjects with rights, who are capable of claiming those rights and making decisions for their lives based on their free, and informed consent as well as being active members of society.

13 For more details please see www.justice.govt.nz/justice-sector-policy/constitutional-issues-and-human-rights/human-rights/international-human-rights/crc/

14 For more details, please see www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/crc.aspx

15 See www.odi.govt.nz/assets/New-Zealand-Disability-Strategy-files/nz-disability-strategy.pdf

16 For more details, please see www.ohchr.org/en/issues/disability/pages/disabilityindex.aspx

17 For more details see www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities.html

18 United Nations (2006). Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol, page 4. Retrieved from www.un.org/disabilities/documents/

The purpose of the CRPD is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all persons with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity.¹⁹ New Zealand ratified the Convention in 2008.

Since 2011, New Zealand has been working towards improving outcomes for children and implementing the articles of the CRC²⁰. This work has been driven by the recommendations from the Office of the Children's Commissioner²¹ and the need to implement the following United Nations Conventions:

- United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCROC)
- United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP)
- United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD).

In 2016, the New Zealand Disability Strategy 2016-2026²² was approved, followed by further approval of the Outcomes Framework, Disability Data and Evidence Plan, and Disability Action Plan. These provided the mandate and guidance to government agencies on what disability issues they need to focus on over the next ten years.

Oranga Tamariki, Ministry for Children' strategic direction for children and young people, especially those with disabilities, is guided by the above United Nations Conventions, the Expert Panel Final Report (2015)²³, and the New Zealand Disability Strategy 2016-2026²⁴.

Oranga Tamariki Ministry for Children is expected to respond to the specific needs of children and young people with disabilities in the care system, supported by the 2017 change of provisions in the Children, Young Persons, and Their Families (Oranga Tamariki) Legislation Bill. The legislation changes amended the conditions and protections of children and young people with disabilities to reflect the non-disabled children and young people. Specific changes include removing the pathway of parents to voluntarily place their child in out-of-home care if they felt they were no longer able to provide care at home. Importantly, the new legislation includes children's participation rights by ensuring that children and young people with disabilities have the right to a voice as non-disabled children and young people in care.

The aim is that in the future, children with disabilities and their families can remain together and have more choice and control over their supports and lives. The supports that children with disabilities have in their childhood will determine their full participation and inclusion in society and capacity to achieve their goals and aspirations as adults.

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[convention/convoptprot-e.pdf](#)

19 United Nations (2006). Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Optional Protocol, page 4. Retrieved from www.un.org/disabilities/documents/convention/convoptprot-e.pdf

20 For more details, please see *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child: Fifth Periodic Report by the Government of New Zealand 2015*, available at www.msd.govt.nz/documents/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/monitoring/uncroc/uncroc-report-for-public-consultation.pdf

21 For more details, please see www.occ.org.nz/assets/Uploads/submissions/The-Green-Paper-on-Vulnerable-Children-Position-of-the-Childrens-Commissioner.pdf

22 New Zealand Disabled Strategy 2016-2026: www.odg.govt.nz/nz-disability-strategy/about-the-strategy/new-zealand-disability-strategy-2016-2026/2016-revision-of-the-strategy/

23 For more details please see www.msd.govt.nz/about-msd-and-our-work/publications-resources/corporate/expert-panel-cyf/index.html

24 For more details, please see www.odg.govt.nz/nz-disability-strategy/about-the-strategy/new-zealand-disability-strategy-2016-2026/

Climate Migrants: The role of Political Institutions and International Cooperation

By Ivan Chirino-Valle* and Barbara Bedeschi-Lewando*

Climate change is already affecting the modus vivendi of millions of people around the world. Based on the latest data recorded by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDCM), the year 2018 registered 17.2 million displacements in 148 countries and territories due to extreme weather events such as droughts and flooding. For example, the IDCM recorded that 764,000 people in Somalia, Afghanistan and several other countries were displaced following a severe drought. In the Pacific, it is expected that the 180,000 people living in low lying countries of Tuvalu, Kiribati, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and Tokelau will be the most significantly affected by climate-related internal and cross-border migration¹. Most of these movements occur internally, but a significant proportion of climate migrants end up crossing international borders looking for refuge.

Under these circumstances, wealthy nations are more capable to attend their local migrant crisis by investing in infrastructure, developing new technologies and implementing stronger finance and policy mechanisms. In contrast, developing economies have more limitations implementing sound adaptation strategies given their higher population densities, geographical vulnerabilities, lower GDP and weaker political institutions amongst other factors. In consequence, climate migrants from poor countries are more reliant on the support provided by global organizations and the international community.

Therefore, the role of political institutions becomes central for the establishment of global cooperation while setting up a system of international governance to adapt to climate change. However, the term "climate migrant" does not currently exist under international law and it is not endorsed by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), who rather refers to "environmentally displaced persons". The recognition of the term "climate migrant" by the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), UNFCCC, UNHCR and other institutions should be the first step to create an international legal framework for adaptation. This could start to shift the discourse, to seeing migration as an adaptation strategy rather than a failure to adapt to climate change. It could also help shift siloed approaches to ensure human mobility is integrated into socioeconomic development plans. Such an approach would build on growing calls to better consider the rights, needs and protections available to people falling outside the scope of the 1951 Refugee Convention.

The UN Secretary-General António Guterres has called for a new international protection framework for people who have been forced to leave their own country and who may not qualify for refugee status under international law, including those displaced as a result of catastrophic environmental events. In the context

of a changing climate, migration and displacement is increasingly becoming part of National Adaptation Planning processes incorporating references to both permanent and temporary relocation, both inter- and intra-state.

Supporting countries to develop meaningful, risk-informed policies and allocating appropriate resources is essential to tackling the issues human mobility raises, and realising the opportunities associated with migration in the context of climate change, while also minimising the costs of mobility and the vulnerabilities of migrants. This is critical if governments are serious about their commitments to the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and the Paris Agreement.

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In the context of a changing climate, migration and displacement is increasingly becoming part of National Adaptation Planning processes incorporating references to both permanent and temporary relocation, both inter- and intra-state.

¹ The term 'migration' is interpreted broadly as the process of moving within or across borders, either temporarily, seasonally or permanently. Migration is commonly associated with an element of choice, and in this article, it is voluntary in nature.



Human rights, international tax justice and social peace

by Dr Paula Pereda Perez – Special Officer for Human Rights



On December 10, 1948 - 48 of the 58 member states of the United Nations voted in favour of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The intent was to prevent the repetition of the horrific human rights violations that had been committed during World War II. Over the years, this foundational document spurred the development of several treaties covering racial discrimination, women, children and migrant workers' rights, torture,

enforced disappearances and rights of people with disabilities. Consequently, nine core International Human Rights Instruments and their monitoring bodies have been established to monitor the implementation of the treaty provisions by the member states. At present, all 193 United Nations member States have ratified at least one of the nine core international human rights treaties, and 80 per cent have ratified four or more.

The Universal Declaration of Human rights comprises 30 articles affirming fundamental human rights to be universally protected. These rights, however, are not legally binding in themselves, but have been embedded in subsequent treaties, international and national laws. According to this document, countries commit to respect not only civil and political rights - for example the right to life, freedom of expression and religion - but also the so-called economic, social and cultural rights, such as fair and adequate remuneration, paid annual leave, access to education, health, and appropriate social services.

Seventy-one years later, all these rights are increasingly violated in a world that has grown ever more unequal. Last year, 82% of the world's wealth generated went to the wealthiest 1% of the world's population, while the poorest 50% - 3.7 billion people - did not benefit the least from such growth.

2019 has seen an unprecedented level of social unrest around the world with millions of people invading the streets and paralysing all activities in their countries. No continent has been immune to this phenomenon. While the contexts are different, what is common in Chile, Ecuador, Venezuela, Bolivia, France, Spain, Iraq, Lebanon, and Egypt, Hong Kong, among others, is the rage against extreme inequalities, corruption, and the degradation of living standards and the environment.

What is concerning about the growing levels of mass protest is the increasing repression that protesters face from the security forces of their governments. In Chile, for example, since the beginning of the protests on October 18, 352 people have been shot in the eyes by the police, leaving many of the injured partially or fully blind. There have been widespread reports of human right violations by the police and the military, including forced detentions, sexual abuse, brutal beatings and excessive force

on the streets. Meanwhile, in Hong Kong, Amnesty International has reported disturbing a pattern of reckless and unlawful tactics against people during the protests, including torture. Police brutality against protesters has also been reported in France, Iran, Bolivia and many other countries experiencing mass protests.

Faced with claims from citizens, we find increasingly discredited governments, who excuse themselves by arguing they have limited budget. They face demands from the citizenry with a lack of empathy and enforce repressive measures in an attempt

International tax evasion is not a minor problem. For example, in the United States, 60 of the 500 largest companies, including Amazon, Netflix and General Motors, did not pay taxes in 2018, despite a cumulative profit of \$ 79 billion. Developing countries are deprived of at least \$ 100,000 million annually, which are diverted to tax havens. This sum is higher than all the money allocated by rich countries to development assistance.

to regain control. They assert that are forced to take austerity measures. They want to convince citizens that there is no money to finance quality public services, that they lack the means to provide their elderly with decent pensions and that they cannot cope with the climate crisis.

However, evidence shows that austerity measures are not the solution. They only aggravate gender, ethnic and racial disparities, immerse and keep people in poverty and deprive them of access to health, education or housing. Citizens' demands require a progressive increase in tax revenues to grant the population the goods and services necessary for a decent life.

Several public policy initiatives would allow even the most impoverished countries to increase their tax revenues. For example, it is crucial that states improve their tax system to reduced tax loopholes that lead to tax avoidance. But it is even more important that countries agree to change the international tax system, which is not only outdated but also unfair. The current system allows systematic evasion by multinational and transnational corporations, which can declare their benefits in the countries of their choice, manipulating transactions between

their subsidiaries. On the one hand, these corporations manage to be deficient where taxes are high even if it is in these countries where they generate the bulk of their economic activity. On the other hand, they report high profits in jurisdictions where taxes are very low or even null, even if they do not actually have clients. This phenomenon is called Base erosion and profit shifting (BEPS).

International tax evasion is not a minor problem. For example, in the United States, 60 of the 500 largest companies, including Amazon, Netflix and General Motors, did not pay taxes in 2018, despite a cumulative profit of \$ 79 billion. Developing countries are deprived of at least \$ 100,000 million annually, which are diverted to tax havens. This sum is higher than all the money allocated by rich countries to development assistance.

If multinational and transnational corporations and the super-rich do not pay their fair share of taxes, governments cannot invest in access to education, health, decent pensions or take measures to mitigate and adapt to the climate crisis. Also, the tax burden affects the poorest the most, usually through regressive taxes on consumption, such as Goods and Services Tax (GST). The impact is even greater for developing countries since they depend more on corporate taxes: they represent 15% of total tax revenues in Africa and Latin America, compared with 9% in rich countries.

Tax evasion by multinational and transnational corporations and the super-rich is what recently led the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) to rule for the first time in favour of a change in international tax rules. However, the ICRICT Independent Commission for the Reform of International Corporate Taxation, argues that the proposal is not ambitious or fair enough. The OECD wants to distribute only a minimal part of taxes and, according to criteria that will benefit rich countries first, at the expense of others.

Therefore, governments in developing countries must mobilise. For the first time, they can be heard. While it is clear that wealthier nations have more power in the negotiations, the OECD has invited 135 countries to be part of the consultation process on the Global Anti-Base Erosion (GloBE) Proposal. If some governments have not yet understood the importance of the issues at stake, the civil society and ordinary citizens are called to put pressure on them.

On this International Human Rights Day, we should all make a clear commitment that the fight for human rights is also the fight for a dignified life. Therefore, international taxation has to be addressed and stopped being discussed behind closed doors. We must work collectively to put the interests of the majority of citizens above the profits, often excessive, of a small group of shareholders. Only a fair and just society will ensure social peace and sustainable development. And hopefully, young protesters being blinded for fighting for universal human dignity will never happen again.

Ngā mihi,
Paula

Paula Pereda-Perez, PhD, Special Officer for Human Rights
United Nations Association of New Zealand



Privacy in the era of Big Data: Meaning and implications for Aotearoa New Zealand

by Elise Antoine ¹, UNA NZ Intern

Last year the Facebook - Cambridge Analytica scandal gripped many nations, as personal data from millions of Facebook profiles (whose 64,000 New Zealanders) have been harvested by the consulting firm for political campaigning purposes and used without consent. It has now become evident that the rise of big data put the fundamental right to privacy at risk.

As aggregated data can provide insights into the life of groups and individuals, new platforms for collecting and storing data are brought to better inform policy-makers. An example of this is the Integrated Data Infrastructure (IDI), which is New Zealand's largest database about people and households. The analysis of data collected by governments for policy making is a common practice. However, what is different in the case of the IDI is the volume and diversity of data collected from and about people, which takes us to a significant issue in big data: privacy.

The notion of privacy is complex. Simply put, it is about being free from any intrusion in your personal life. This freedom involves many elements, but in the digital context, it particularly implicates the capacity to control information about oneself and the possibility of being not identifiable, i.e. anonymous. The revelations by Edward Snowden in 2013 have rendered surveillance practices more visible than ever, but privacy is not only about the content of communication in social networks or the information contained in mobile smartphones. Privacy is also involved in surveys and administrative data². Indeed, when aggregated and analysed, these types of data can provide insights into the behaviour of individuals and groups. The creation of massive datasets has, therefore, far-reaching ethical implications.

The ethical implications include the potential for privacy breach. The IDI has vulnerabilities when it comes to guaranteeing the privacy of people whose data they collect, particularly because anonymity may be broken. This point lies at the heart of this paper.

To understand how privacy can be at risk in the IDI, we further

elaborate on the dimensions of privacy and how they interact (i.e. control of personal data and anonymity). We also need to know how privacy can be better protected. This paper does not intend to address all the ethical issues raised by Big Data, but to provide a critical review of data privacy issues in New Zealand, specifically in the context of the IDI.

Based on the analysis of official documents primarily, this paper first examines how privacy is protected in New Zealand. Then it looks at the European Union data privacy legislation, which provides the highest protections so far. In the second part, the paper discusses the IDI with an emphasis on its safeguards and weaknesses and explores further areas of research to conclude with the main findings of the critical review.

I. Privacy and Big Data: definitions, issues and regulations

A. Big data, Privacy and the United Nations

The United Nations have adopted 16 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)³ to achieve a more sustainable future. As big data help to inform policy-makers, it can contribute to each of these Goals. Nevertheless, human rights have to be protected to realize the opportunities that big data presents.

The right to privacy has been upheld as a fundamental human right in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR).

« No one shall be subjected to arbitrary interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence, nor to attacks upon his honour and reputation. Everyone has the right to the protection of the law against such interference or attacks ». (The United Nations, 1948, art. 12).

The problem societies are facing today is that digital technologies are integrated into every sphere of our lives, and consequently, the space for being free from an «interference» is shrinking. More specifically, big data enable the collection and analysis of a massive amount of personal information⁴,

¹ Elise Antoine, who comes from France, is an intern at UNA NZ. She is a recent graduate from Panthéon Sorbonne University, where she studied Political Science. Elise has developed an interest in digital technologies throughout her academic background and her internship at UNA NZ. She plans to strengthen her expertise in this area in the future.

² Defined as data collected by government departments for the purposes of registration and record keeping (e.g. income tax).

³ Examples of these Goals: ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, reduce inequality <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

⁴ Personal information is defined as information which allows identifying an individual, like the driver's licence number.



very often without the consent of concerned individuals. Research and policy-making purposes legitimize the collection and storage of personal information supposing that individuals have their identity protected. However, because a lot of information is becoming available, it becomes more difficult to remain anonymous.

These issues are global: they can affect anyone, in any country. Global issues require global responses, i.e. solutions that go beyond national boundaries. The United Nations General Assembly adopted its first resolution on the right to privacy in the digital age in 2013, affirming that «the same rights that people have offline must also be protected online» (United Nations General Assembly, 2013). However, there is currently no framework that regulates digital technologies and protects privacy on a global scale.

We will now focus on how privacy is safeguarded in two regions: New Zealand and the European Union.

B. The right to privacy in Aotearoa New Zealand

The rise of big data requires protection of personal information. In New Zealand, personal information is protected through the Privacy Act of 1993.⁵ The Act contains 12 information principles that aim to prevent data breach (also called privacy breach). A data breach is a loss or unauthorised use

of personal data. The disclosure of personal information constitutes a data breach too. These breaches can result in a financial loss or emotional distress, for example, for patients whose diagnosis have been publicly exposed. A privacy breach jeopardises human dignity.

Notably, the Act seeks to protect individual privacy, and as such, is based on the capacity of the individuals to manage their data (e.g. right to access information and correct it). However, there is no specific framework when it comes to data from and about Māori. The Act recognises individual privacy but not the collective one.

The number of privacy breaches, particularly in terms of unauthorised use data, has increased over the last few years. The Facebook-Cambridge Analytica scandal was an example. More recently, the Privacy Commissioner has revealed that the Ministry of Social Development was collecting personal data of beneficiaries including text messages, police and banking records.⁶

Given the increase of privacy breaches, last year a new Privacy Bill was introduced into Parliament to replace the Privacy Act. When a privacy breach has occurred, the individual affected is currently responsible for making a complaint to the Privacy Commissioner. The new Privacy Bill shifts the responsibility. The agency that collects the data will now have to notify both the individual and the Privacy Commissioner when a breach

⁵ Here we need to note that there is no general right to privacy in the New Zealand legislation. The right to privacy is protected in Privacy Act (which only deals with the personal information) and the Fencing Act 1978 (which emphasizes the right to enjoy a private space)

⁶ https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/news/article.cfm?c_id=1&objectid=12231319

that caused harm (or risk of harm) has happened.⁷ This change is essential to increase transparency and accountability in data use.

C. Europe and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR): why is it important?

In the last few years, privacy laws all around the world have been reformed. The most influential of those reforms has been the GDPR, which came into force in the EU countries in May 2018. The GDPR sets the rules applicable to the processing of EU residents personal data, which apply both to private and public sectors. Although the GDPR has affected many countries outside Europe, it is not sufficient to impose worldwide rules on privacy.⁸

The NZ Privacy Act reform will bring the country close to European regulation, as it acknowledges data subjects' rights and obligates to report privacy breaches. However, the NZ Privacy Act falls behind the GDPR on significant issues. The first one is that the GDPR defines personal data in a broader sense: it refers to any data that can be linked to a person, even if only in combination with other data (e.g. location data from a mobile phone). Additionally, with article 17, the GDPR recognises a « right to be forgotten » that extends individuals' capacity to control their data. Indeed, individuals can ask for the erasing of their data, which at the same time, strengthens their capacity to withdraw consent. Also, article 89 of the regulation allows the use of personal data for research purposes when safeguards preventing re-identification of individuals are implemented.

These national and international frameworks delineate the privacy issues brought about by big data and underpinned in the IDI. We will now focus on this database by analysing how it operates and what issues it raises. It is important to engage a reflection on the IDI given the personal and sensitive information it contains about people, and consequently, the potential for misuse and abuse of such information.⁹

II. The Integrated Data Infrastructure

A. What is the IDI, and how does it work?

The IDI is a large research database from and about people. It has data on different topics such as education (e.g. students enrolled at primary school) health (e.g. cancer registrations) and justice (e.g. recorded crimes) among many others. The data comes from government agencies, Statistics NZ surveys, and non-government organisations. The idea behind the creation of the IDI was to look for relationships between

different dimensions, such as health outcomes and economic revenue, for example. Thus, the data in the IDI is stored for other purposes than those for which it was initially collected. It is believed that the discovery of such relationships might improve public policies.



Once data are collected from different agencies, the statisticians match the data in one source to the data they believe are the most likely associated with that person in another source (process of linkage). Then, data are de-identified, which means information like names and addresses are removed; hence, information becomes anonymous.

B. Safeguards and weaknesses

The IDI operates under a clear purpose: improving the quality of public services by enabling research based on linked data. Researchers (from government departments or universities) must demonstrate how their project contributes to this purpose. However, there is no independent ethics committee for reviewing the projects, and only Statistics NZ is responsible for accepting or refusing the proposals.

Importantly, privacy is considered at different stages. Potential risks to individual privacy are considered before adding data in the infrastructure. Also, researchers can only access data in a secure environment without internet or USB access after attending privacy and confidentiality training.¹⁰ Finally, data is de-identified, so individuals cannot be recognised. The IDI is an example of how researchers and policy-makers can use aggregated data ethically.

Nevertheless, New Zealanders could be further involved to decide how using data, particularly Māori who recognise collective privacy. Above all, anonymity is potentially at risk. The IDI is based on big data and, researchers may recognize an individual due to the fact that they know a large number

7 Privacy Bill 34-2 (2018), Part 6

8 Many features can explain this influence. Firstly, any agency, which deals with data from EU citizens, have to comply with the GDPR (known as extra-territorial effect of the GDPR). Secondly, data from EU countries can only flow with third countries that have an adequate level of data protection. Finally, the EU is often described as a « normative power », given its capacity to export rules. How the GDPR has affected countries outside Europe would merit further discussion.

9 See how the Chinese government is using big data to monitor and evaluate every activity of citizens.

<http://time.com/collection/davos-2019/5502592/china-social-credit-score/>

10 Among others, they learn how to use statistical methods to protect the confidentiality of information.

of different features about the person.¹¹ The more data is aggregated, the more individuals can be identified. New Zealand is a country of just over 4.5 million inhabitants, which facilitates the re-identification even more. There is currently a gap in the New Zealand legislation, as in most privacy laws, since re-identification is not taken into account.¹²

III. Big data is massive; so are the ethical questions

Because individuals are not identifiable does not mean that harm cannot occur. Groups of people (e.g. social, ethnic or religious groups) can be identified and flagged, which may lead to discriminatory practices. Further research could, therefore, focus on the challenges of an « IDI- based policy »: how data is interpreted and used in policy-making? What are the implications?

The IDI operates under secure principles, but there is still room for improvement in data governance and above all, to guarantee anonymity. Although the new Privacy Bill does not currently address the re-identification issue, it significantly improves the transparency and accountability in data use. New Zealand, like the EU, seeks to counter data breaches and protect the right to privacy. These objectives remain challenging as every type of data when aggregated and analysed might threaten our right to control and limit access to our personal information, as well as our right to enjoy anonymity.

Privacy is essential for a person to be themselves, i.e to develop develop unique individuality. As a fundamental human right, privacy requires constant debates and efforts to keep it safe.

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11 For a more detailed case study, see Barth-Jones, Daniel, The 'Re-Identification' of Governor William Weld's Medical Information: A Critical Re-Examination of Health Data Identification Risks and Privacy Protections, Then and Now (July 2012). Available at SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2076397> or <http://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2076397>

12 Even under the GDPR, it is unclear what safeguards prevent re-identification and what are the legal consequences of the intentional re-identification.

Where to find the Circular Economy in New Zealand- An examination of waste management systems

by Nicholas Hutton-Molitor, UNA NZ Intern

The previous article in this series pointed out the Circular Economy (CE) in its theory. This article aims to illustrate practical examples within New Zealand's economy. These examples complement several of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each example will be analysed as to what potential it has in promoting the SDGs. Going from theory to practice, this article attempts to demonstrate the benefits of a CE to the economy of Wellington, New Zealand through the promotion of circular and interconnected business practices. To begin, this article examines the existing Wellington waste management system; in particular, the plastic disposal industry. Continuing on the city's waste management systems, this article observes existing food rescues. After examining two separate industries, this article provides a suggestion on how to connect them by using existing infrastructural capacities to maximise resource utility and reduce waste.

The Goal of Circularity

Waste management across New Zealand is an ongoing issue that each household must take ownership of. Much of it is a lack of awareness and that is the responsibility of the government to ensure residents are informed about the what, the how, and the why. After examining the numbers for Auckland, over 10% of waste is deemed contaminated that ends up in landfills, which can enter into our ecosystems (Evans, 2018). Mixing of separate materials, such as paper, glass, metal, clothing, and foods or even toxic waste, is a major issue for processing centres. When this happens local processing centres send their waste overseas, as it is considered a hazard for the centres to operate, placing the onus on another economy. Increasing capacity to separate materials through infrastructure investment is required to manage this waste locally, which will incur higher operating costs. An alternate economical format exists by utilising existing capacities, creating incentives and increasing promotion of waste management systems to the public. A mixture of both strategies is the ideal. Local waste management for Wellington has improved steadily over the last several decades. Nevertheless, much can be done to maximise efficiency and that is the ultimate goal of a CE (Geisendorf & Pietrulla, 2018). The biggest challenge lies in shifting consumer mentality from conventional waste management systems along the lines of 'buy, consume, throw away' to a circular approach (Hockerts & Weaver, 2002). Contemporary waste management systems appear to be focused on the 3Rs (reduce, reuse, and recycle) (Geisendorf & Pietrulla, 2018). By changing the status quo we can strive towards achieving a multitude of SDGs. Most notably, SDG 11 and 12 – sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production – are targeted by effective waste management.

Changing the consumer mentality is only the first step. Circularity is driven by demand and regulation. Demand for better resource management requires government input, which paradoxically is determined by the consumer/voter. Consumer behaviour and/or state intervention can inspire policy and increase measures to promote more effective markets. In the case of New Zealand's waste management, it has been a synthesis of both. However, driven primarily from a regulatory standpoint due to the necessity for effective waste management, as the state looks to reduce its overall imports on plastic, decrease manufacturing costs, and boost the local economy.

Waste Management - Plastics

One of the recent changes in the last decade to New Zealand and in particular Wellington's waste management has been the introduction of the only existing polyethylene terephthalate (PET) recycling plant in the country, operated by Flight Plastics Ltd. In 2011, the Waste Minimisation Fund (WMF), a Ministry for the Environment sponsored fund, granted \$30,000 to Flight Plastics Ltd to determine the economic feasibility of operating a PET recycling plant in the greater Wellington area (Ministry for the Environment, 2018). In 2013, Flight Plastics Ltd received additional \$4 million from the WMF to build a PET treatment plant that would enable complete onshore recycling of PET (Ministry for the Environment, 2018). In the past, New Zealand had been shipping any collected PET to offshore buyers (Ministry for the Environment, 2018).

Aside from the logistical challenges of moving PET and creating additional environmental waste through transport, exporting PET appears counterproductive to a CE; only placing the burden elsewhere on another economy. Processing PET locally provides the economy with jobs and reduces the price of packaging due to cutting out imports and large transport costs. Additionally, Flight Plastics Ltd is offering the services of recycled plastics from the local economy to be sold in Australian markets (Flight Plastics Ltd, 2019). Local recycling also benefits the environment by reducing the amount of plastics introduced into the system from imports and redesigning the recycled plastics to be easily replaced and reintroduced, creating a sustainable circularity. In 2018, Countdown teamed up with Flight Plastics Ltd to purchase recycled PET (RPET). The result was a reduction of imported plastics by 177 tonnes per annum by the supermarket chain (Countdown, 2018).

The effects can already be felt, especially in the fruit and vegetables being sold. Since packaging costs have been reduced, the overall price has come down since June 2017, where the percentage change from the same quarter of the previous year of market prices have dropped by 5.6% for the quarter of June 2018 and another 4.8% for the quarter of June 2019 (Stats NZ,

2019). This illustrates the significance of how lowering material inputs can lower the cost of goods sold and how circularity can transform previously considered waste into revenue. This targets SDG 11 and 12 directly.

Waste Management - Food

A shared component that connects all elements in society is food. Waste management of food is a tricky issue since an estimated 30 percent to 40 percent of produced foods go to waste (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, 2019). A total of 157,389 tonnes of food is wasted by New Zealand households per year, which is worth an estimated \$1.17 billion annually (Love Food Hate Waste New Zealand, University of Otago, WasteMINZ, 2018). Food is essential to our lives and in recent years ethical questions have arisen to consider the origins of our production cycle. There is no definitive solution towards individual diets on creating sustainable circularity. Consensus hasn't been reached to answer those questions. However, there exist possibilities within Wellington's waste management to address responsible consumption and in turn create a sustained CE.

There exist several initiatives that are addressing food waste within Wellington alone. The Free Store, for instance, has been around since 2010 and collects surplus food and clothing from various businesses in Wellington and in the hospitality industry and redistributes them to those in need of it the most (The Free Store, 2019). In doing so, the Free Store has engaged in multiple partnerships with local businesses to ensure a continuity in business and work towards a sustainable future.

Kaibosh is another food rescue group operating out of New Zealand's capital and is the nation's first of its kind. Mostly consisting of volunteers, the group's goal is to be the link between the food industry and people most in need. Kaibosh aims to bring quality surplus food to community groups and reduce industrial and societal carbon emissions to protect the environment. Kaibosh communicates food waste awareness through its engaged communities and believes the norms and behaviours of individuals will change the culture and dialogue around consumption for the betterment of collective society and reduce overall waste. As an organisation, Kaibosh has been recognised for its valiant efforts by the Sustainable Business Network (Kaibosh, 2019).

WorkerBe Oasis is a group that works in partnership with Kaibosh and runs its own programme in Wellington. Their mission statement is to create a zero waste local food system around Wellington by reconnecting communities through regenerative agricultural practices (Pledge Me, 2019). WorkerBe Oasis has identified that 30% of all New Zealand kerbside waste is organic waste, which equates to 75,000 tonnes of organic waste in Wellington alone (Pledge Me, 2019). Through one of WorkerBe Oasis programmes known as Kaicycle, the group collects organic waste and turns it into compost – a valuable resource that can be utilised in a multitude of forms (including biogas or as a fertilizer). The idea is to create a network of urban farms capable of producing self-sustaining food for local communities.

So what can local consumers do to address food waste? For starters by reducing the amount individuals purchase the less likely there is to be waste. In the event that waste is unavoidable, individuals can make a big difference towards creating their own sustainable waste management system by installing biodegradable systems in their own households. Since this isn't always feasible or practical, alternatively one can connect with local organisations such as the mentioned organisations above, who are able to provide assistance. These measures would contribute towards progress in the following UN SDGs for zero hunger (SDG 2), affordable clean energy (SDG 7), sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11), responsible consumption and production (SDG 12), climate action (SDG 13), and partnerships for the goals (SDG 17). The last two 13 and 17 being less obvious are achieved by reducing excess methane gases produced by organic waste landing on landfills and through cooperation of multiple businesses and communities.

How to boost the Circular Economy

For some people the idea of a CE seems distant and unobtainable. An abundance of options are available for consumers, producers, businesses and governments. The key is to increase the dialogue and demonstrate the merits of the CE. Connecting people and markets with the concepts of the CE can influence the supply chain and operate more efficiently towards a common goal of the national economy. Consumer mentality must change to achieve the CE. Individuals can set the tone for industries to reshape design thinking and for government to level the playing field to provide equal opportunities.

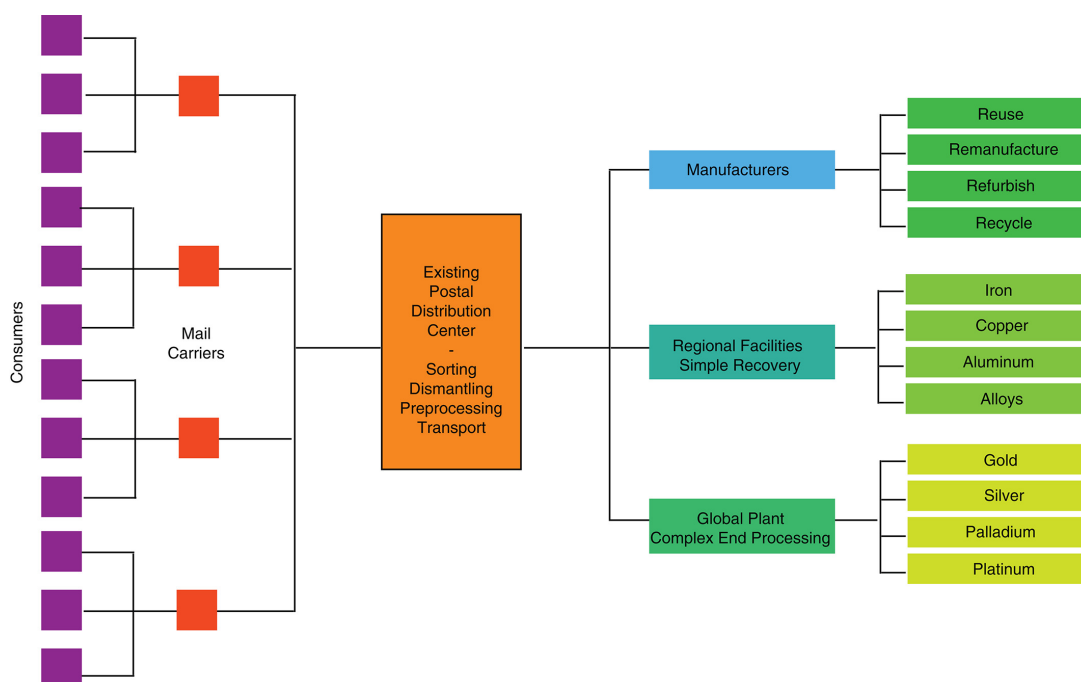


Figure 1:

Image from Thunderbird International Business Review

The private sector is making efforts to strive towards sustainability, whether from a business or an ethical perspective. The clear cut arguments for a CE for businesses lie in the public image and branding aspects of sustainable practices. Another argument lies in procurement and in the ability to manage finite resources. However, the most important argument is found within emerging trends and therein lies consumer demand. The Sustainable Business Network (SBN) provides an example of an organisation dedicated to connecting businesses and people with the common goal of achieving sustainable targets that benefit the economy and the natural environment.

SBN is working on reshaping the landscape of the economy to feature more collaborative approaches in business. In 2018, SBN teamed up with Fuji Xerox, the Auckland City Council, the Bay of Plenty Regional Council, and the 3R Group to form the Circular Economy Accelerator (CEA) with the purpose of increasing participation and promoting the ideals of the CE. Initial results indicated that there was major interest in businesses linking with the CEA, who also established a report that analysed the state of New Zealand's plastic packaging economy in order to help businesses assess their ability to transition towards CE alternatives. SBN thus provides an ideal tool for businesses to connect with the concepts of the CE.

From Theory to Practice

It is necessary to maintain a holistic approach to any system when striving for a CE. In the case of waste management, a society-level recovery system is required that incorporates multiple aspects of the supply chain from various industries – packaging, electronics, glass – to name a few. The goal is to maintain residual value of any given resource and to minimise waste for a sustainable future. Recovering existing materials in circulation provides a challenge for logistics. Reverse logistics in waste management provides an existing solution. A multi-faceted approach, reverse logistics involves the recovery of materials to be separated for dismantling and the handling of toxic waste. To achieve this, production designs must merge with systems thinking – meaning an inclusion of multiple services to achieve a common goal, such as producers and retailers teaming up with waste management systems. For instance, one could incorporate asset tracking to monitor delays, disruptions or unexpected changes in delivery that inhibit the process of circularity. At the same time the dismantling of goods and materials needs to be addressed by providing facilities that can identify hazardous/toxic wastes. The intricacy of waste management dictates the need for reverse logistics designs that are capable of navigating consumer demands, which will allow businesses to manage the supply chain in an efficient manner to respond to any challenges ahead.

One avenue for partnership in achieving more effective waste management is the inclusion of existing infrastructures, such as national postal services, couriers or private logistics. All of which often carry empty loads back to their facilities, so the idea would be to use their logistical capacity to collect waste on their way back in such a manner that is deemed safe for transport. The obvious argument is access to consumers. Consumers are the ultimate driver of the CE. Current consumer behaviour is an inhibitor to achieving the CE, due to the consumer's control over the end-of-life cycle of any given product. Convenient access is crucial to the consumer's decision making. Studies in the United Kingdom and Japan on the collection of printer cartridges have shown that when the consumer is faced with the option of disposing waste by personally transporting it to a collection point for processing they only resulted in a collection rate of 10-15% (Toner News, 2008) (Recycling Guide, 2019) (Esposito, Tse, & Soufani, 2018). Instead consumers choose to throw waste into the general rubbish, which ends up contaminating the waste product and making it difficult to recover/separate.

The other argument for national postal services providing a partnership in waste management is the distribution infrastructure they already have as part of a systems approach towards a CE. Apart from access to the majority of New Zealand's households, postal services have a range of facilities or properties that can be utilised or repurposed towards the processing of materials in addition to their postal duties. The question is how can postal services provide an effective model that boosts circularity. By providing incentives for the consumer, businesses can reduce the effects of their products on the environment. For example, providing prepaid shipping labels with every purchase or initiating rewards programmes for every item returned. The government can play its part by introducing laws that require retailers/manufacturers to collect/deinstall larger appliances, such as washing machines, that are difficult to collect. This isn't a revolutionary concept, the logistics conglomerate Deutsche Post DHL Group offers the deinstallation of used goods onsite in addition to its multitude of services evolving around providing data on volume of returns and sorting of materials (Esposito, Tse, & Soufani, 2018).

Challenges to circular waste management

With change comes the potential for a challenging adjustment period. For postal services in New Zealand there are several questions in need of answering. From a logistical perspective, the disassembly of collected goods is the biggest question. This would require adequate facilities capable of handling the volume of consumer demands to maintain circularity. This could constitute facilities located in a specific region that handles nationwide/regional demands or even in several suburbs that handle local waste. Onsite sorting from postal services can alleviate the burden, provided the capacity exists. Precious metals can be very capital intensive and require large investments (more on financial costs below). Then the content of waste itself can be problematic. E-waste and/or hazardous components are a challenge for any waste management.

The financial aspect of circular waste management is the biggest question that needs to be answered by policy makers and businesses. Several costs come together: collection; disassembly; recycling/remanufacturing; storage; disposal; and transport (between facilities). So who pays? Will there be an enforced tax and on who (the consumer, the producer, or the general public)? Who reaps the financial gains from recycling/remanufacturing? Is it the general public from a cleaner environment, businesses for reducing input costs on production, logistics and postal services for adding an additional service, government from reducing the amount of waste to be shipped overseas, or is it an amalgamation of all the above for the greater good of society? Whatever the solution, policy design must be complimentary to the distribution of operational costs and integral to the supply chain. Figure 1 illustrates a mind map to how postal services can provide the infrastructural capacity in a circular economy:

Concluding Remarks

A CE can be attained through utilizing existing infrastructural capacities that can significantly contribute towards the achievement of the SDGs. For this to occur, clear pathways need to be identified/provided by government to support the free market rather than inhibit a CE through tedious regulation, which might deter businesses. Of course too little regulation will leave room for abuse and potential exploitation within markets. A careful balance must be struck by lawmakers. None of this can be achieved without a significant shift in mentality among all aspects of the economy, in particular the consumer.

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Non-Binary Gender Identities and Social Security Systems: Challenges and Opportunities

Thursday 14 March 2019

12.30pm – 1.30pm

10th floor at Church Centre for the United Nations, UN Plaza One, New York.

Co-hosts:

- United Nations Association of New Zealand
- United Nations Association of the USA – San Diego Chapter

Co-Moderators:

- Stefania Marchina, UNA San Diego
- Dr Gill Greer, UNA NZ, former DG of IPPF and CE National Council of Women of New Zealand

Panellists:

- SOGISC and Women's Rights Commissioner, Saunoamaali'i Dr Karanina Sumeo, New Zealand Human Rights Commission
- Dr Laura McQuade, President and CEO, Planned Parenthood of New York City
- Stella Ivory, UNA NZ and Honours student at Victoria University of Wellington
- Kiara St James, New York City Transgender Advocacy Group
- Aych McArdle, human rights activist, New Zealand

This is a critical event within the context of evolving understandings of gender to be held during the United Nation's largest gathering on gender equality: CSW63. Leaving no one behind, embracing diversity, inclusiveness and intersectionality are a must to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals.

This event will highlight the importance of legal recognition of non-binary gender identities, as key to their access to social security networks. The speakers will showcase good practices, current challenges and opportunities to build fair and inclusive social security networks. These networks will support the wellbeing of all, including non-binary and gender diverse communities who are often excluded. This event will also indicate how much still needs to be done to achieve true equality.

Non-Binary Identities and Social Security Systems: Challenges and Opportunities.



L to R Panellists: Aych McArdle, Saunoamaali'i Dr Karanina Sumeo, Stella Ivory, Kiara St James, Dr Laura McQuade.

At CSW63 (United Nations 63rd Session of the Commission on the Status of Women), UNA NZ collaborated with UNA San Diego to hold a parallel event entitled: Non-Binary Identities and Social Security Systems: Challenges and Opportunities.

This human rights event developed out of a meeting in Wellington between Bettina Hausmann of UNA San Diego and Joy Dunsheath. We agreed to collaborate on an event for CSW63. Joy proceeded to gather supportive UNA NZ people and established a committee of Dr Paula Pereda-Perez; Dr Barbara Bedeschi-Lewando; Stella Ivory (former UNA NZ intern who had completed research on gender diversity); and Andrea Curcio (UNA NZ intern and young, talented Spanish human rights lawyer).

After considerable research and consultation, we prepared documentation, and gathered our panellists. I was privileged to lead a knowledgeable team:

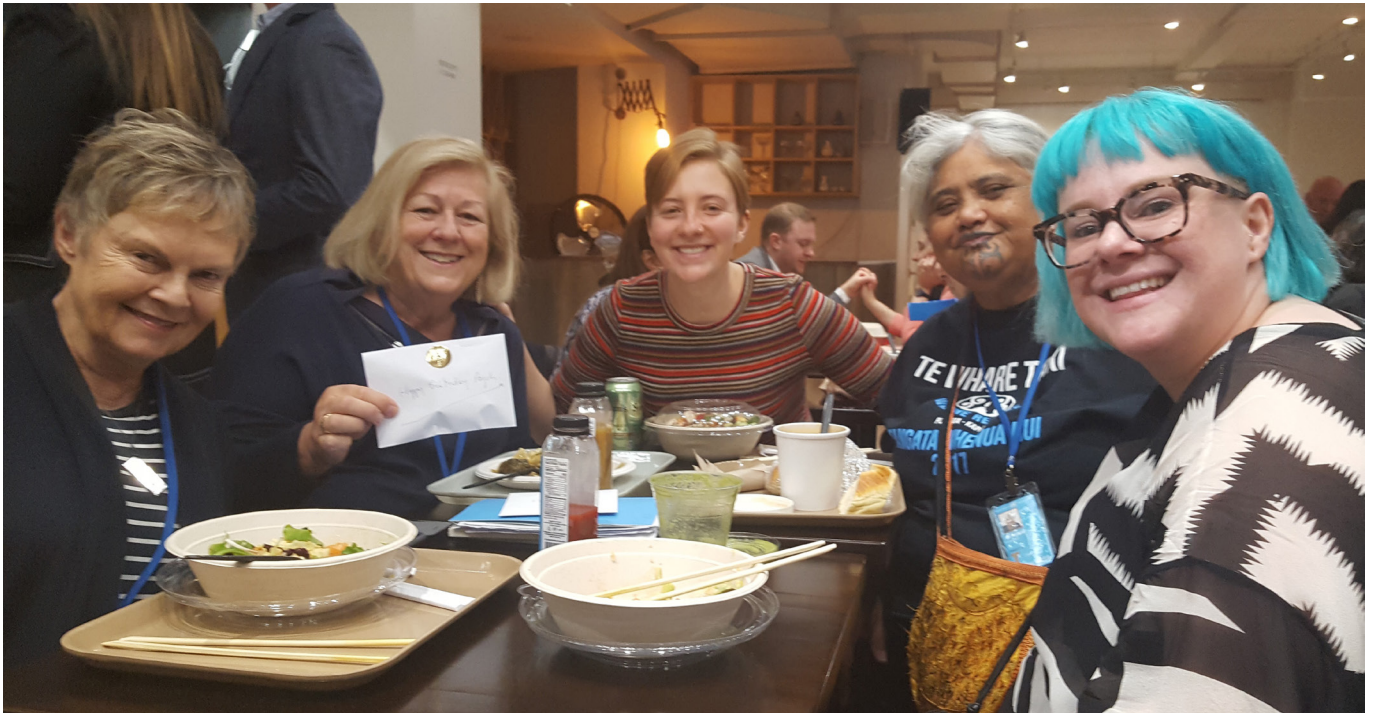
- Our Co-Moderators were: Stefania Marchina, UNA San Diego and Dr Gill Greer, UNA NZ (former DG of IPPF and CE National Council of Women of New Zealand).
- Our Panellists were: Saunoamaali'i Dr Karanina Sumeo, SOGISC and Women's Rights Commissioner, New Zealand Human Rights Commission; Dr Laura McQuade, President and CEO, Planned Parenthood of New York City; Stella Ivory, UNA NZ and Honours student at VUW; Kiara St James, New York City Transgender Advocacy Group; and Aych McArdle, human rights activist, New Zealand.

CSW63 is the largest gathering of civil society at the UN. My plan

was to attend as many parallel events, side events and official events as I could. I arrived with the aim to work collectively to make women's rights a reality, seek justice and human rights, and to help build a new era for inclusive, equitable and sustainable development. Idealistic? Yes, always.

My first morning in New York was Monday, 11 March. Outside my hotel they were filming Madam Secretary. I wandered through the set. My mission was to queue for my UN Ground Pass and try to get one for a NZ panellist. Both were achieved and before lunchtime I was meeting with Bonian Golmohammadi, Secretary-General of WFUNA (World Federation of the United Nations). That day we emailed a Media Release about our event. On Thursday, 14th March we held our human rights event; Non-Binary Gender Identities and Social Security Systems: Challenges and Opportunities. We considered this to be critical within the context of evolving understandings of gender. Leaving no one behind, embracing diversity, inclusiveness and intersectionality are a must to achieve the SDGs. At CSW everyone from around the world were so passionate. The large audience at our event was no exception. Each received a flyer and definitions of non-binary and social security systems to help understand our topic. In attendance were leaders and delegates from various international organisations, ambassadors including Ambassador Graig Hawke (Head of the NZ Mission to the United Nations who had invited all attending CSW to breakfast at the Mission that morning) and delegates from other Missions. The audience included a good gender and ethnic range including many young people.

The event highlighted the importance of legal recognition of



L to R Dr Gill Greer, Joy Dunsheath, Stella Ivory, Caroline Herewini, Aych McArdle. Celebrating Aych's birthday at a working lunch in New York.

non-binary gender identities. Our panellists showcased good practices, current challenges and opportunities to build fair and inclusive social security networks. These networks will support the wellbeing of all, including non-binary and gender diverse communities. That evening we were devastated to receive news about the terrorist attack in Christchurch.

A highlight for me amongst the scheduled 400 – 500 parallel and side events, was attending the UN General Discussion. The shifting range of topics was evident at this high-level interactive dialogue among Ministers on the priority theme. I attended many other sessions including:

- Gender Roundtable: Making Space for Girls to Lead
- Impact of Violent Extremism on Women's Social Protection & Services
- Australian Women's Shelters Filling Essential Services Gap Left by Government Policies
- Integrated Domestic Violence Courts sponsored by the American Bar Association and National Association of Women Judges. Several of these Judges will be in NZ next year for a Conference of Women Judges
- Access to STEM Education and Infrastructure Careers for Women and Girls in New Zealand and the Pacific Islands

CSW is a melting point of ideas. It is youthful and it has vision. It's two weeks are dedicated to women and women's issues. After weeks of negotiations, UN member states adopt concrete recommendations. Governments implement these recommendations to advance the rights of women and girls and to help build a new era for inclusive, equitable and sustainable development.

We hope our human rights event has provided an important platform from where governments will take action and develop policies which embrace a future which is intersectional.

Joy Dunsheath JP

CSW is a melting point of ideas. It is youthful and it has vision. It's two weeks are dedicated to women and women's issues. After weeks of negotiations, UN member states adopt concrete recommendations. Governments implement these recommendations to advance the rights of women and girls and to help build a new era for inclusive, equitable and sustainable development.

WFUNA – World Federation of United Nations Associations New Zealand

Today WFUNA (World Federation of United Nations Associations) is the largest global network supporting the UN. UNA NZ was a founding member in 1946. WFUNA is a global non-profit organisation, working for a stronger and more effective United Nations.

Over the last year, WFUNA has supported and conducted an impressive number of activities that address a variety of crucial issues while remaining focussed on the three pillars of the UN: Peace & Security, Sustainable Development, and Human Rights.

Some examples are:

- o Human Rights in Action – a Human Rights Youth Programme
- o Series of Civil Society Dialogues with UN Security Council Presidents
- o 16+ Forum – on issues related to the “peaceful, just and inclusive societies” theme of Agenda 2030. In 2019 the Forum will meet, hosted by Timor-Leste. It follows the High-level Political Forum in July and the SDG Summit in September. This is the third 16+ Forum Annual Showcase. It will further demonstrate and energize SDG 16+ implementation at all levels.
- o Save the Earth Green Corp Campaign
- o WFUNA Master's Degree of United Nations and the Art of Peace
- o Not Under the UN Flag – a programme with a goal to achieve zero cases of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) in UN peace operations
- o Urban Innovation Challenge: Citypreneurs
- o Junior Green Corp Desert Camp
- o Youth Network
- o Global Youth Forum
- o Youth Seminar Series
- o Youth Advisory Council
- o Historic UN Security Council Election Debates held by WFUNA with candidates of non-permanent seats

The 42nd WFUNA Plenary Assembly was held in Punta Cana, Dominican Republic in October 2018. This was preceded by

a seminar on “Peaceful, Just and Inclusive Societies” as well as capacity-building sessions on a variety of topics including preventing Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) at the UN, Global Citizenship Education, financing, and community engagement.

The Plenary Assembly review and admit new UNAs and elect WFUNA's leadership including President, Vice-Presidents, and Executive Committee members. It welcomed the new President, Leonel Fernández, the former president of the Dominican Republic. The Plenary Assembly is the supreme organ of WFUNA and is responsible for setting and pursuing core objectives in support of the United Nations. I attended this Plenary and was honoured to be nominated to the WFUNA Executive Committee by UNA NZ, seconded by UNA Australia. Support was provided by UNA Canada, UNA South Africa, UNA Trinidad and Tobago. I was successfully elected and have begun my work in this governance role which will include attending the WFUNA Executive Committee in Beijing on 4th - 6th November 2019.

Details of governance, initiatives and activities are available in the Annual Report www.wfuna.org and recent newsletters <http://www.wfuna.org/newsletter> To view the WFUNA Constitution see [WFUNA's Constitution](#)

The anti-multilateralist sentiment expressed by and adopted frequently by some global leaders has made it challenging for UN efforts to be successful. WFUNA recognizes its role in challenging these notions and promoting global inclusion and collaboration. We are encouraged by the enthusiasm of our countries' UNA colleagues to boost awareness of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. While we recognize the importance all SDGs we celebrate the significant attention they have given to SDG-4 on quality education, SDG-5 on gender equality, and SDG-16 on peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.

Joy Dunsheath
WFUNA Executive Committee
and UNA NZ Special Officer for WFUNA.



Joy Dunsheath on the left and on the right Lady Rhyl Jansen



You are invited to a celebration of

UN DAY 2019

The Premier House

October 24, 2019 | 5:30-7:30pm

Cocktail Attire

Registration via Eventbrite

<https://bit.ly/2nockQ4>

For security reasons:

This invitation is not transferable.

Only guests who have RSVP'd will be admitted.

Photo ID is a strict requirement for entry

Gates will close at 6.00pm

Parking is not available inside the venue.

Guests will be asked to leave their mobile phones/cameras at the door with their coats and bags.

Message on United Nations Day

UNA NZ President Peter Nichols

Tēnā koutou, Tēnā koutou, Tēnā tatou katoa,
 Nau mai haere mai ki te Roopu Whakakotahi Whenua o Aotearoa,
 Haere mai ki te whare ketahi.
 Ko Peter Nichols toku ingoa
 Ko tenei te mihi atu kia koutou

Your Excellencies, members of the diplomatic corps, Members of Parliament, members and supporters of the UNANZ,

As President of the Association, may I extend a very warm welcome to you all as we mark the 74th anniversary of United Nations Day, the 24th of October.

This evening's programme will start with a karakia.

I will then ask John Smith from Premier House to give us a H&S brief.

The speeches part of the evening will start later at about 6.30 with a recital of the SECRETARY-GENERAL's address. Her Excellency Laura Clarke, British High Commissioner to New Zealand, and Samoa, and Governor, Pitcairn Islands will then talk followed by Victoria Hallum, MFAT Deputy Secretary (Multilateral and Legal Affairs Group), and then Colin Keating, the Former Permanent New Zealand Representative to the United Nations will address us.

Karakia:

Whakataka te hau ki te uru - Cease the winds from the west

Whakataka te hau ki te tonga - Cease the winds from the south

Kia mākinakina ki uta - Let the breezes blow over the land

Kia mātaratara ki tai - Let the breezes blow over the ocean

E hī ake ana te atākura - Let the red tipped dawn come down

He tio - And such of frost

He huka - And a promise

He hau hū - And a glorious day

Tihei mauri ora! - Sneeze the breath of life

I now invite John Smith to give us the Health and safety brief:

6.30pm:

Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen,

Each year the SG compiles an address to mark UN day. It is now my pleasure to read that to you.

THE SECRETARY- GENERAL

United Nations Day highlights the enduring ideals of the Charter, adopted on this date 74 years ago.

Amid stormy global seas, the Charter remains our shared moral anchor.

At this time of turbo-charged change, the United Nations remains focused on the real problems of real people.

We are working for a fair globalization and bold climate action.

We are pushing for human rights and gender equality -- and saying "no" to hatred of any kind, and we are striving to maintain peace -- while bringing life-saving aid to millions caught up in armed conflict.

The United Nations itself is becoming ever more agile and accountable as we enhance support to countries.

Next year marks the Organization's 75th anniversary. This milestone is a critical moment to shape our future, together.

I invite you to join the conversation.

Together, let us advance the well-being of "we the peoples".

Thank you.

I now invite Her Excellency Laura Clarke, British High Commissioner to New Zealand, and Samoa, and Governor, Pitcairn Islands to give her address: "(see full address on page 36)

I now invite Victoria Hallum, MFAT Deputy Secretary (Multilateral and Legal Affairs Group), Victoria has had postings to the United Nations in New York and to Paris, where she was Deputy Head of Mission and Permanent Delegate to UNESCO. (see full address on page 37)

Colin Keating was New Zealand's Ambassador to the UN in New York serving on the Security Council in 1993 and 1994, and as Council President during 1994. I now invite Colin Keating, to give his address: (see full address on page 38)

Ladies and gentlemen, that concludes the formalities for this evening. But I would like to note that the goal of the UNANZ is to promote engagement with the UN. We firmly support the United Nations to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by the year 2030.

I would like to close by expressing our appreciation to the Prime Minister for allowing us to use her home for this occasion, to Margaret and her staff here for their support and advice, I thank Chris Dunlop Central Regional Manager of Beca and his team for their support, to the UN volunteers and especially Gaya and Lachlan for making this event happen, but mostly, I would like to thank you for supporting this event in recognition of the invaluable goals the UN seeks to achieve. Please also thank our pianist Graham Kelly with a round of applause.

Thank you very much.

UN Day Speech by Laura Clarke

British High Commissioner

E ngā mana, e ngā reo, e ngā iwi, tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou,
tēnā koutou katoa.

It truly is a pleasure to be here tonight, to speak to you all on United Nations Day. It goes without saying that as a founding member of the UN, its third largest financial donor, a permanent member of the Security Council and a growing contributor to UN peacekeeping, the UK is strongly committed to the United Nations. For all of us, UN Day is an opportunity to celebrate what we have achieved since it was founded in 1945, and to look ahead.

Some of the threats we face together today would be familiar to those founders: war, political instability, abuses of human rights and poverty. Others are new: global terrorism, dangerous climate change, hostile cyber, and geostrategic competition in space. We know that such challenges transcend the borders of our individual nations and that only by working together can we overcome them. We also know that the UN system is not perfect, but we have seen resounding progress. Progress in which, collectively, we have more than halved the number of people living in extreme poverty in this century alone. Progress in which the number of people killed in conflicts has fallen by three quarters in just over three decades. And progress in which millions of our citizens lead healthier and longer lives.

Today I would first like to highlight the UK's current priorities at the UN, looking back to our work with New Zealand at the General Assembly just a few weeks ago. In the four minutes I have left, I cannot cover them all, but I will do my best to give you a good overview. Second, as I'm sure many of you will be following the news on Brexit, I will touch on the importance of the UN for global Britain, as we leave the European Union, and look to the future.



UNCAS

The Ministerial Week of UNGA this year began with the Climate Action Summit. We were proud to endorse New Zealand and China's Nature Based Solutions Manifesto, an excellent initiative to ensure nature is at the heart of policies on climate change. The UK also co-led the development of a Call to Action on Adaptation and Resilience, and we were pleased to receive New Zealand's endorsement. Yet both of our countries are clear that adaptation is only part of the picture. Hosting COP 26 next year, in partnership with Italy, we are determined to achieve concrete action on mitigation, and to bring the voices of Pacific Island States to the fore. And we are determined to ensure that the views of young people – those most impacted by dangerous climate change – are heard and acted on.

Ministerial Week

In addition to climate change, our priorities at UNGA this year were reflected in our delegation's interventions. The Foreign Secretary led on two priority themes for the UK. He chaired a meeting of the Platform for Girls' Education, to galvanise international commitment to 12 years of quality schooling for all. And he continued to advocate for Media Freedom, as a critical underpinning of well-functioning democracies.

Sustainable development goals

The UK is a global leader on ODA: not just in the quantity that we spend – 0.7% of GDP – but how we spend it: focusing on

capacity building, and technical assistance that will have the most profound developmental impact. This was the message our Development Secretary shared at the high-level UNGA events on Financing for Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. The UK remains firmly committed to delivering the goals, both at home and abroad, and next year we will be presenting a voluntary national review of progress. I would like to mention in particular SDG 16, on peace, justice and strong institutions; an important part of this is preventing sexual violence in conflict, a key issue for the UK in the Security Council.

Terrorism

Finally, at UNGA we also welcomed the UN's recently refreshed Global Counterterrorism Strategy. We are pleased to see New Zealand's commitment to fighting terrorism and violent extremism online, and are proud to have joined the Christchurch Call.

Looking ahead

So there's a lot going on, and even more still to be done. Yet we stand at a pivotal, historic moment. The global balance of power is shifting and, post-Brexit, the UK's place within it will too.

I want to emphasise that the vote by the British people to leave the EU was not a rejection of multilateralism or international cooperation. It was a clear demand for decisions and accountability to lie closer to home. Britain's role at the heart of global affairs is potentially more vital, more necessary, and more significant now than it has ever been.

I spoke earlier about progress. Today, many are concerned about whether progress at the UN can continue, and are fearful about what the future holds. We face a loss of confidence in the very systems that have delivered so much.

To address the range of challenges facing the global order, we need cooperation, and reaffirmation of our shared values. We must demonstrate that delivering for citizens at home does not have to be at the expense of global cooperation and the values, rules and ideals that underpin the UN system. International terrorism, climate change, and unprecedented mass movements of people all require global multilateral solutions. It is for countries like the UK and New Zealand – close friends with shared values, and a shared stake in the international system – to work together on this.

We must also restore confidence in our multilateral institutions. We need them to be fit for purpose. Reforming out-dated and bureaucratic structures is the best way to make sure the institutions they serve do not collapse. That means delivering UN reform, as advocated by the UN Secretary General Guterres. The UK supports the expansion of the UN Security Council, with permanent seats for Germany, Brazil, India and Japan, as well as permanent representation for Africa. The existing P5 must also agree to exercise veto restraint if the integrity of the UN system is to survive.

The UK may be leaving the European Union, but we remain a committed global citizen and a force for good. The UK will continue to bring energy, ideas, and expertise to UN discussions. We will continue to work hard to find common ground with New Zealand and all members of the global community, and to seek solutions to the complex challenges we face.

Tēnā koutou, tēnā koutou, tēnā tatou katoa.

UN Day Speech by Victoria Hallum

Acting Deputy Secretary of Foreign Affairs



Whakataka te hau ki te uru
Whakataka te hau ki te tonga
Kia mākinakina ki uta
Kia mātaratara ki tai
E hī ake ana te atakura
He tio, he huka, he hau hū
Tihei mauri ora!

Last month I was fortunate attend the opening of the UN General Assembly with the Prime Minister. It was wonderful to arrive in New York to see New Zealand artist Michael Joseph's installation "Voices for the Future" projected on to the UN building. This melded his amazing videos of a melting iceberg, complete with the sounds of cracking and shifting of the ice, with the words and voices of young climate advocates speaking in each of the six UN languages.

I was struck by the sheer scale of UN Leaders' Week: 123 countries represented at head of state or head of government level, a further 53 represented by foreign ministers, plus several hundred other ministers.

This is a testament to the convening power of the UN – the ability to attract decision-makers and draw attention to issues. The UN is also a force multiplier when it comes to achieving New Zealand's objectives internationally. The UN's core values - the peaceful settlement of disputes, equality of nations, fundamental human rights, and the pursuit of social and economic progress for all - are aligned with New Zealand's values. The UN can access and prosecute agendas that we would never be able to achieve on our own.

While at the UN, the Prime Minister gave the keynote address as part of the UN Secretary-General's Climate Action Summit to world leaders, multinational CEOs and thought leaders. This was an unparalleled opportunity to highlight what matters to New Zealand. To draw in others in support of our goals – in this case, to give impetus to the transformational change necessary to address climate change.

The UN sits at the apex of the multilateral rules-based system that is of vital importance to New Zealand. And that system goes far beyond the iconic building on the East River in New York, housing the Security Council, the General Assembly and ECOSOC:

- It includes the International Court of Justice in the Hague, one of the principal organs of the UN, as well as the International Criminal Court in the same city and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea in Hamburg. And interestingly states are having increasing recourse to the ICJ – Gambia announced over the weekend that it is taking a case against Myanmar under the Genocide Convention.
- It includes funds and programmes – of which the United Nations Development Programme is probably the best known to New Zealand through Helen Clark's leadership of it and her effective use social media to tell its stories. Another is the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi.
- It includes the UN Peacekeeping missions in locations such as Kosovo, Lebanon and Mali.
- It includes the autonomous organisations such as the International Maritime Organisation in London, the Food and Agriculture Organisation in Rome, the International Seabed Authority in Jamaica and the International Civil Aviation Organisation in Montreal.

- It also includes the Bretton Woods Organisations: the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organisation.
- And in a practical sense, it includes regional organisations established in accordance with international rules, such as regional fisheries management organisations. New Zealand is host to one: the South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation, the only intergovernmental organisation located in New Zealand.

I think this whistle-stop tour of the world also demonstrates how much the multilateral system connects with our daily lives. Every time we board a plane, make a phone call, or purchase an imported product we are relying on it. The seas around us are governed and protected by it. When we look up at the sky and wonder whether we are looking at a satellite or a shooting star we are looking at a shared and increasingly crowded global space, and one that probably requires more effective international cooperation.

At a time when there is a distrust of global institutions and a rise in rhetoric about the primacy of national interests, the UN and the multilateral system are as essential as ever. As was clear in the Prime Minister's speech to the General Assembly last month, New Zealand does not draw a false dichotomy between national interests and global interests. New Zealand considers all nations, large and small, benefit from the UN and the rules-based international system.

That is because the interconnected world we inhabit is a complex place. Power alone is a blunt and ineffective tool to address the challenges we face. There are many domains where unilateral action is just clearly inadequate and all nations have a shared interest in cooperation and rules-based solutions to shared challenges.

Daniel Bethlehem identified these areas very well back in 2012 in an article called, rather alarmingly, "The End to Geography". He identified six interconnected areas which can only be addressed by multilateral solutions:

- Shared spaces and global commons;
- Issues related to the movement of people, both voluntary and not;
- Challenges to human, animal and plant health;
- Trade and financial flows and interconnectedness that comes from this;
- Cyberspace (potentially the new global commons even if he did not identify it as such); and
- Cross boundary challenges to security, including increasingly from non-state actors.

So I think we can see there remains a huge need for the UN system and for multilateral solutions. The role of organisations like UNANZ is central to this. You have an important role in building support for, understanding of and a sense of connection to the UN and multilateralism amongst the New Zealand public. And we appreciate your support and engagement. This is truly situation where we are all in this boat together – He waka eke noa.

UN Day Speech by Colin Keating

Former New Zealand's Ambassador to the United Nations



Mihi

Thank you

I also extend my welcome to you all. And I thank you for coming to support UNANZ and to mark United Nations Day

It would be very nice to be able to stand here tonight and simply propose a toast to the United Nations, confident that all was well, confident that our multilateral institutions were in good heart and that we could therefore relax and enjoy a celebration.

But this is 2019. All is far from well. The United Nations, and all of our multilateral institutions, are facing serious threats. The short-term outlook is bleak. Current trends are reminiscent of the behaviours in the 1930s that destabilised and ultimately destroyed the League of Nations.

Over the past 70 years there have always been a few regimes that have cynically sought the benefits of UN membership while rejecting the fundamental principles of the UN system. Typically, these have been corrupt and cruel dictatorships, espousing toxic versions of personal power and unconstrained sovereignty. Such leaders have fought tooth and nail against UN norms, against international law, against human rights and against multilaterally agreed principles of good governance and environmental sustainability.

Today we are in an era where this mantra seems to have infected the political discourse and the leadership of a much wider group, including some important democratic states. Until recently, these were strong supporters of multilateralism and the shared values of the United Nations system.

This infection is spreading. Even in New Zealand. Listen to talk back radio. Read what the internet and social media trolls are writing. Some really despise the UN. Others project hatred of the values it stands for.

There used to be a political consensus in New Zealand to support multilateral institutions and the UN in particular. But it is of real concern that all of our political parties in New Zealand seem to have drifted away from that. It is not that our current politicians are rejecting the UN. But they are essentially silent, focusing on policy priorities elsewhere and allocating resources elsewhere. I think it is time to recall a famous quotation. There is debate about its origin. But on this subject, it stands true today. All it takes for evil to prevail is for good people to stand by and do nothing.

So tonight, I think it is important to briefly explain why the multilateral system is under threat, why the current trends are so dangerous and what you can do to make a difference.

We hear demands for states to have the freedom go their own way. Even in the UN General Assembly, we hear demands that states be able to exercise sovereignty unencumbered by international law or the Charter. In decision making on war and peace, unilateralism seems to be prevailing over collective security and international law. Long term alliances and partnerships are seen as trifling and sometimes as problematic hinderances. The UN Security Council is being undermined. Permanent Members flagrantly ignore its binding decisions. The Council is rapidly being rendered into a toothless talking shop. And bilateralism seems to be rearing its ugly head, with some world leaders trumpeting their demands for

bilateral outcomes at the expense of collective ones.

It has been clear for over a hundred years that bilateralism leads, ultimately, to diminished outcomes for everyone. We have also learned that it can create conditions that lead to war.

Bilateralism, because of its binary nature, incentivises outcomes with one winner and one loser. Short term, this is politically attractive to leaders of large countries. Large countries almost always prevail in these contests. It is therefore a disastrous model for New Zealand and for the 150 or so other small or medium size countries, whose economies will inevitably falter if this thinking prevails. But over time the model becomes disastrous also for everyone, even the large. Global trade shrinks as the number

The United Nations, and all of our multilateral institutions, are facing serious threats. The short-term outlook is bleak. Current trends are reminiscent of the behaviours in the 1930s that destabilised and ultimately destroyed the League of Nations.

of losers grows. Eventually a point is reached when even the economies of the few remaining winners begin to contract. And that is assuming that there is a long term at all. Bilateralism can breed desperation, as happened with Japan in the early 1940s. Bilateralism comes to be perceived by the losers as predatory. And, all-out warfare can be the result.

Multilateralism was not invented as a result of some "do gooder" mentality. To the contrary, it was created out of a very hard-headed conclusion that the world needed an alternative to the binary win/lose dynamic of bilateralism.

Multilateralism incentivises win/win outcomes across multiple players. It also incentivises a rules-based system with independent mechanisms to ensure that agreements are implemented fairly and honestly. Multilateralism is hard work. It takes time and patience. It does not have flashy short-term political appeal. But long term, it is the only safe and sustainable mechanism for managing modern international relations.

This is true for international trade, for preventing conflict, for protecting the environment and ultimately for ensuring our very survival on this planet. The risks of catastrophic climate change and nuclear annihilation cannot be managed bilaterally. The awful situation in Syria is a clear example of total failure to properly use multilateral conflict prevention machinery.

But, let us be clear. The multilateral machinery is not perfect. After 70 years the UN machinery set up in 1945 is not a good fit with the world of today. It requires major reform. The multilateral trade machinery is much newer. But it too needs some reform.

I also want to be quite clear that I am not saying that building bilateral relationships is bad. At the personal level we all need one to one relationships. They enrich our lives. And the same is true for

states. But modern governance and modern economies cannot work based on one to one relationships. And we also know very well that the moment we start to transactionalise our friendships or personal relationships, that is when things fall apart.

And things falling apart is exactly what we are seeing at the moment in international relations.

Let me finish with some thoughts about what you can do to help?

First, when you hear people flaying the UN or multilateralism for its failings, push back. Remind them of why bilateralism and unilateralism are doomed to fail. Explain why, in the interconnected modern world, we cannot solve big complex problems without a system for agreeing rules and fairly enforcing them. Recall Dag Hammarskjöld's words in 1954 that the UN was not invented as a path to heaven but to save us from hell.

Secondly, whatever political party you support, advocate strongly to politicians to lift their game with respect to New Zealand's leadership in restoring multilateralism. It is time to stop the drift into indifference about the UN. It is time to reverse the drift of resources away from multilateralism. On trade, on peace and security, on the environment, on peacekeeping, we need all the political parties speaking up for reengagement in the multilateral arena. They all know that this is in New Zealand interests. It is time to prioritise efforts to shore up those interests.

Thirdly, don't be naïve about the UN. Frankly, I think that one of the reasons why support for the UN is waning in New Zealand is because too many of its supporters in the past have sought to oversell its role and been slow to face up to its limitations and failings. It is time to be much more upfront about the need for reform.

New Zealand is ideally placed to be able to contribute hugely to a transformation.

Reform can be a great focus for lobbying politicians. There is a problem. The UN needs reform. New Zealand is ideally placed to be able to contribute hugely to a transformation. So, as a fourth challenge to you all, why not demand that New Zealand set up and properly resource a six-month project involving politicians from all parties, officials, the defence force and civil society to make recommendations on a role for New Zealand to take a lead in restoring the credibility and effectiveness of multilateralism.

Fifthly, reach out to the media. They are also missing in action when it comes to the big picture about multilateralism and the UN. This is not a new problem.

Sixthly, it is great that you are all here tonight. But effective change in New Zealand's commitment to the multilateral system will take more than just turning up on UN Day. Please be ready to give ongoing practical support organisations such as UNANZ.

And lastly, to UNANZ, thank you for what you do. In particular I thank you for what you do to encourage students and young people to better understand the UN system. But today that system is facing existential challenges. So, now is the time to strengthen and refocus your efforts so that New Zealand can do more to ensure that the multilateral system will survive.





PRESENTS A PANEL DISCUSSION ON

THE U.N. GLOBAL IMMIGRATION COMPACT

A NEW ZEALAND PERSPECTIVE

SPEAKERS:

HON IAIN LEES-GALLOWAY

MINISTER FOR WORKPLACE RELATIONS AND
SAFETY, ACC AND OF IMMIGRATION

**DISTINGUISHED PROFESSOR
PAUL SPOONLEY**

COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES OF MASSEY UNIVERSITY

**THURSDAY
21 NOV 2019
5.30 - 7.00PM**

BANQUET HALL OF NEW
ZEALAND PARLIAMENT
BUILDINGS, PIPITEA
WELLINGTON

NEW ZEALAND SIGNED THE UN GLOBAL COMPACT AGREEMENT
ON 10 DECEMBER 2018 IN MARRAKESH, MOROCCO.

THIS EVENT WILL DISCUSS THE CONTENT, OBJECTIVE & THE BENEFIT
OF ADOPTING THE COMPACT.

RSVP VIA EVENTBRITE BY NOVEMBER 14, 2019

Diversity and tolerance lead international cooperation on migration



Hon Lain Lees-Galloway

Thank you for inviting me to speak tonight.

I firstly want to acknowledge all of you for being concerned about how we treat migrants and how we work together internationally on issues of migration.

Secondly, let me acknowledge a few key people:

- Peter Nichols (President of UNANZ)
- Distinguished Professor Paul Spoonley FRSNZ (College of Humanities and Social Sciences of Massey University)
- Joy Dunsheath, JP, former President and current member of the World Federation of United Nations Associations.

Introduction

While I will speak on how we cooperate internationally to manage the movement of people across borders, I want to start by addressing the values we hold and how they can guide us.

I'm sure I don't need to tell you about the mention of the global compact on migration in the March mosque attacks.

Nor remind you that some responded by spreading misinformation about it suggesting we wouldn't have sovereignty over our own borders.

That was never true.

Did that whip up fear and intolerance – I can't say. But it could have fed fuel to a particular group of people who were keen on fanning the flames of fear and intolerance.

So let's start with the actual facts:

The status of the Compact is explicit – paragraph 7 states that “this Global Compact presents a non-legally binding, cooperative framework”.

We maintain our sovereignty, and we are not forced to do anything, but we are encouraged to work with other nations. As we should.

After the March mosque attacks our Prime Minister Jacinda Ardern said to the BBC “if we want to make sure that globally we are a safe and tolerant and inclusive world, we cannot think of this in terms of boundaries.”

She said she completely rejected the idea that our immigration systems had contributed to the attacks in any way. We are a welcoming country.

And more than that, we benefit from our communities being diverse and tolerant.

Overview of the Compact

Irregular migration is a global issue that requires global solutions.

Today there are over 272 million people in the world who were not born in the country they now reside in.

Most of our own families, our ancestors, were not born in New Zealand of course.

Is that a reason to fear us? No.

That is a reason to celebrate the diverse and interesting world in which we live.

New Zealand supports a State-led approach to migration that upholds the human rights and wellbeing of migrants and their families and that promotes inclusive economic growth and sustainable development.

Lead up to the Compact

2015 saw historic levels of displacement around the world, as the Syrian crisis added significantly to a range of others. The movement of huge numbers of people simply walking across borders in search of somewhere safe to live was challenging for humanity.

On 19 September 2016 at the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, in response to the international community's growing concerns about the challenges of migration, all 193 UN Member States adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (the New York Declaration).

In this declaration the 193 nations committed to negotiate the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration: the first international and non-legally binding cooperative framework on migration.

New Zealand advocated for a balanced, non-binding Compact that does not replace existing international agreements and standards, but rather sits alongside and upholds existing mechanisms such as the Sustainable Development Goals.

Our goal was to strengthen international cooperation to address irregular migration, while fostering and incentivising regular migration.

From February 2018 to July 2018, New Zealand officials participated in six rounds of intergovernmental negotiations.

Officials engaged with the development of the Compact to seek consistency with New Zealand's domestic policy settings, ensure it was not legally binding, and could be applied in accordance with states' capacity and priorities.

These were the mandates agreed by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Immigration under the current and previous governments.

Officials also engaged in these processes to ensure that Compact was based on existing human rights law.

Our officials' assessment was that the Compact largely met these objectives. In the small number of areas where New Zealand's domestic policy settings differ from the suggested actions of the Compact, New Zealand is able to apply the Compact in a manner consistent with its own legislation and policies.

Our Government announced on 19 December 2018 that New Zealand would support the Compact.

New Zealand — along with 151 other UN Member States — subsequently voted

in favour of the Global Compact at the formal adoption ceremony in New York that day. (Five countries voted against the resolution, with 12 abstaining).

The Global Compact for Migration is the first United Nations agreement on a common approach to international migration. This means that, like other areas of international relations, there will be a set of common principles to guide approaches to migration.

Our Government supports the Global Compact as it meets New Zealand's overall objectives of strengthening international cooperation to dismantle human trafficking and people smuggling syndicates, as well as to reduce the social, economic and political drivers that lead to irregular migration and prevent migrant exploitation. It also encourages good practice in regular migration.

As I said at the start, the Global Compact is non-legally binding and does not create any new legal obligations for countries supporting it. States are able to apply it in a manner consistent with their own priorities and capacity.

People trafficking and the Bali Process

The New Zealand Government is committed to combatting people trafficking domestically, regionally and internationally.

The United Nations defines people trafficking as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person by deceptive, coercive or other improper means for the purpose of exploiting that person.

It is a global crime, committed at the expense of victims who are robbed of their dignity and freedom.

We have a comprehensive, whole-of-government response to people trafficking called the Plan of Action to Prevent People Trafficking.

The Plan's goals are to prevent people trafficking, protect the human rights of trafficking victims, and prosecute people traffickers.

The Plan of Action is currently being refreshed to reflect changes in our legislation as well as the nature of people trafficking in New Zealand.

New Zealand has a strong stance on people trafficking and has comprehensive anti-trafficking legislation.

Sadly, New Zealand is not untouched by people trafficking crimes. In the last 10 years, there were four people trafficking

prosecutions in New Zealand involving more than 40 victims, mostly for the purposes of labour exploitation.

New Zealand is engaged in multiple international fora to promote more effective and coordinated international efforts to curb people smuggling and trafficking.

This includes the Bali Process, which is a forum for discussion, information sharing and practical cooperation in regard to the issues of people smuggling, trafficking in persons and related transnational crime.

Within the Bali Process, New Zealand is the co-chair of the Working Group on the Disruption of Criminal Networks involved in People Smuggling and Trafficking in Persons.

This working group focuses on concrete, action oriented activities for enhancing coordination to disrupt and dismantle criminal networks involved in people smuggling and trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region.

We put funding into the prevention of people trafficking in the last budget, and will continue to ramp up the work we are doing to ensure we are doing all we can to stop the exploitation of vulnerable people by these criminals.

On that note, we are making efforts to support the safer option those people in danger have, which is to become a refugee.

New Zealand's refugee policies

New Zealand has been resettling refugees on a regular basis since 1979 and the Refugee Quota Programme was introduced in 1987.

The Refugee Quota Programme is a reflection of the Government's commitment to fulfilling its international humanitarian commitments to provide protection to refugees who are not able to return safely to their home country.

Consistent with the UNHCR, the Government prioritises referral of refugees for the Refugee Quota Programme based on refugees' priority needs, which includes women and children at risk, and people with disabilities.

The majority of refugees resettles in New Zealand through the Refugee Quota Programme are resettled as family groups.

On arrival in New Zealand quota refugees become permanent residents and are eligible to access government funded services the same as other residents and

New Zealand citizens.

They are eligible to apply for New Zealand citizenship after five years of residence in New Zealand.

As you will know, the Government has decided that the following changes will take effect from July 2020 when the annual refugee quota increases from 1,000 to 1,500:

- The annual number of places within the refugee quota for large-scale refugee crisis situations will be increased from July 2020 from 100 to 200 to maintain flexibility to respond to a new global refugee crisis.
- The sub-category for women at risk will increase from a minimum of 75 places a year to a minimum of 150 a year.

The Government has removed the family link requirement for Middle East or Africa regions. That was never our policy and it had to go.

Conclusion

In conclusion, all of this work, from global cooperation on migration, to the prevention of people trafficking and the support for refugees, we bring our humanity.

We like to think we are in a modern and tolerant world.

We forget quite how much work it takes to keep it that way. But what better work to do than to protect our humanity and build a global culture where everyone is valued.

I'd like to finish on another comment from our Prime Minister:

"Every choice someone makes to learn about another culture, to experience the simple act of trying out a different food, seeing a different form of dance, hearing a different language, that is a choice, to open yourselves up to another culture, ethnicity and to diversity."

The benefits of being tolerant and inclusive are enormous, both culturally and economically, so we need to continue to make the right choices, and continue to contribute to a modern New Zealand that is inclusive and tolerant and welcoming.

That's a New Zealand we can all be proud of.

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Climate Action at the Botanic Gardens - Hiwa āhuarangi

A successful Climate Action event at the Botanical Gardens focused on achieving SDG13. This free event was about turning fear into hope, and anxiety into action by bringing together distinguished academics, artists, activists and decision makers from the Greater Wellington area.

Speakers included

Chlöe Swarbrick: Member of Parliament (MP) of Green Party

Anya Bukholt-Pane: National Director for The Climate Challenge

Tom Bennion: Authors of the book "Beyond flying: rethinking air travel in a globally connected world"

Peter Martineau: Director of 41S

Kate Walmsley: Coordinator of Urban Farmer's Alliance.

Thanks to our amazing team Ivan Chirino-valle Special Officer for Climate change and Chris Vogliano National Administrator for their work organising this event.

This event was live streamed on that day via our facebook page [see our facebook page for live streaming of event.](#)

Art provide by local artist Diana Troebner. Sponsorship graciously provided by Peter Martineau, Director of 41S. Find out more at <http://www.41s.co.nz> . Opening music was provided by students from Arohanu Strings - www.arohanustrings.org



Climate Action Event (SDG 13): Chris Vogliano, Kate Walmsley, Chlöe Swarbrick, Peter Nichols, Anya Bukholt-Pane, Tom Bennion, Ivan Chirino-valle, and Peter Martineau.

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2019 NATIONAL CONFERENCE

UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND

21 June 2019 | Hunter Council Chamber





INTERNATIONAL RULES BASED ORDER

CLIMATE CHANGE, DISARMAMENT & NON-AGGRESSION

2019 National Conference of United Nations Association of New Zealand

21 June

2.00-5.30pm

Regional Finals: Secondary Schools Speech Awards

Dame Laurie Salas Memorial Lecture: Colin Keating

This day is free and open to the public.

22 June

9.00-3.30pm

Distinguished speakers include: Hon James Shaw MP, Brig (rtd) Kevin Riordan, Dr. Kennedy Graham, Dr. Cathy Downes, Dr. Mere Skerrett and more.
*\$50 for non-UNA NZ members, \$25 for students, free for UNA NZ members.
 Lunch and refreshments provided.*

Hunter Council Chamber

Victoria University, Wellington Aotearoa

Book your tickets at unanz2019.eventbrite.com

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The United Nations
Association of New Zealand
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Whenua o Aotearoa

21 JUNE 2019

2:00 PM Welcoming

Joy Dunsheath, UNA NZ Past President

2:15 PM Secondary Speech Award Finalists

Auckland

Noor Rhandhawa , St Cuthbert's College

Tauranga

Parvi Goundar, Tauranga Girls' College

Waikato

Henry Yao, Hamilton Boys' High School

Palmerston North

William Wood, Palmerston North Boys' High School

Wellington

Dan Harwood Jones, Onslow College

Canterbury

E Wen Wong, Burnside High School

4:00 PM Elise Antoine, UNA NZ Intern

Privacy in the era of Big Data: Meaning and implications for Aotearoa New Zealand

4:25 PM Speech Award winner announced

4:30 PM Dame Laurie Salas Memorial Lecture

Colin Keating

Colin Keating is the former Permanent Representative of New Zealand to the United Nations, serving from 1993 – 1996 and on the Security Council from 1993 – 1994, present for both the Rwandan Genocide and the mission to Somalia.

5:45 PM Closing remarks

Peter Nichols, UNA NZ President

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National Conference on Climate Change, Disarmament and Non-Aggression 2019



The United Nations Association National Conference 2019

INTERNATIONAL RULES-BASED ORDER

CLIMATE CHANGE, DISARMAMENT &
NON-AGGRESSION

21-22 JUNE 2019

Tickets: unanz2019.eventbrite.com



The United Nations
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On the 22nd of June, UNANZ National Conference presented attendees with the privilege of being able to listen to and learn from a collection of experts in their specialised fields in regard to climate change, disarmament and non-aggression. During the conference, attendees and esteemed guests were treated to catered nibbles provided by UNANZ and opportunity to network amongst themselves. And following the presentations, the National Executives conducted their Annual General Meeting for 2019.

Sequentially, was Dr Mere Skerrett who is the current President of the New Zealand Research in Education who spoke on Non-aggression and Indigenous and Colonial history. Dr. Mere is a Senior Lecturer at Victoria University of Wellington and holds many other titles, but ultimately her work centres around equity issues regarding Tangata Whenua, constitutional reform, women's issues and children's rights. Also, we had Brig.(Rtd) Kevin Riordan who was the former Director General of Defence Legal Services for the NZDF, presenting on the topic of Disarmament. His contributions as well as Dr Mere were eye opening and it was very intriguing to learn from such experienced experts.

On the topic of Climate Change, The Hon. James Shaw who is the present Minister for Climate Change, as well as the co-leader of the Green Party, presented his views in an engaging speech in regard to the work he does in Parliament. He is a key figure in the advocacy of wanting the government to incorporate more climate change-centred policies into its structure. Nicola Willis, an MP and the National Party's spokesperson for Early Childhood Education presenting on the topic of Climate Change as well.

Amongst the esteemed speakers that were present that day was

Dr Kennedy Graham. He was the former MP of the Green Party and served in the New Zealand Foreign Service for 16 years. He

shared his experiences that came from his roles and presented on Rules Based Order. In the same vein, Dr. Cathy Downes, who joined the Victoria University of Wellington's Centre for Strategic Studies in 2018 after serving 15 years as Professor of Strategy and Policy in the Washington D.C.-based U.S. National Defence University's College of Information and Cyberspace. Her research and teachings focus on the security and defence studies within the cyber space amongst other topics. At this conference, she spoke on Non-Aggression.

The United Nations Association of New Zealand is grateful to the speakers for presenting at the UNANZ National Conference, as the work that they dedicate their lives to inspire the masses and aim for change.



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“Does our concern for security compromise peace?”

United Nations Association of New Zealand

Dame Laurie Salas Memorial Lecture

Friday, 21 June 2019 from 4:15 - 5:00pm.

Speech by Colin Keating

Te na koutou, te na koutou, te na koutou katoa,
Nga mihi nui ki a koutou katoa, Ki te atua-te na koe, Ki a
papatuanuku-te na koe, Ki te whare-te na koe,
Te na koutou katoa.



I want to begin by paying tribute to Dame Laurie Salas. I remember her first and foremost as a kind and generous person. She demonstrated her values in her warm interactions with people. One went away from an encounter with Laurie full of admiration for her. Her commitment to peace, and her unwavering support for the role of the United Nations in achieving and maintaining peace, were equally admirable. And UNANZ would not be what it is today without the energy, the dedication and the devotion to principle of Dame Laurie Salas.

Laurie would have been delighted to hear the discussion earlier today in the Secondary School Students speech competition on the theme of security and peace, and whether our concern for security may compromise peace. Nothing pleased her more than the evidence each year of a new generation of young people alert to the issues of peace and willing to stand up and speak about the challenges of maintaining peace.

I am honoured to be asked to share some thoughts this afternoon on the same subject.

I propose to speak for about 25 minutes. We will then have some time for discussion. I would like to encourage our speech competition participants to think about some questions to ask. You will have an opportunity for the first questions. I will save time at the end for questions from the wider audience.

So now I want to turn back to the topic for this afternoon - does our concern for security undermine peace? And I will explore whether there are indeed contradictions between security and peace.

It is entirely normal and natural that people everywhere, and at all

times in human history, have yearned for peace. The ever-present risks to peace in human communities have made people naturally concerned about security.

In the past human families had very good reason to worry about security. They were often in fear. Experience had taught them that there was a real risk of danger, not only from wild animals but also from their own species. Some humans, consistently through history, have shown a propensity for evil, a willingness to control, abuse and hurt others, even within their own families.

All too often history has been about the destruction of peace by those who seek to forcibly seize the resources of neighbouring communities and exercise power over them and even in some cases to enslave whole communities of other people. Sometimes mass atrocities, genocide, or even the total destruction of communities has occurred.

For most of human history, therefore, peace and security have been perceived as almost synonyms. They were often called the flip sides of the same coin. Many believed that you cannot have one without the other.

As societies have evolved, they have developed progressively more complex and sophisticated ways to protect themselves from all these risks. And they have evolved a more sophisticated understanding of the causes of violence, crime and war.

Times are changing. We no longer rely on defensive structures such as European style castles or Maori Pa. We no longer empower local lords or princes, or rangatira for our security or depend on their warriors or locally raised militias or personal armies to protect us from anarchic threats to security and to randomly determine our economic and social outcomes.

Instead we have evolved structures of governance and restraint of power which are designed to maximise the scope for peace in our societies. In our democratic systems of governance, power is delegated by the people to the state. And the state is subject to control, both via the collective democratic wish of the people and under the rule of law. The state is empowered and expected to advance the economic and social interests of all the people in a fair and just way. This is supposed to remove or mitigate the causes of problems and inequalities that result in cause grievance, insecurity and disturbance to peace.

Fundamental to our continued peace and security is the principle that the private use of force is outlawed. Force may only be exercised in self-defence or by the State in accordance with the law. And we have established Courts and Parliament to oversee the state and we have the Police to independently enforce the law. The Courts also exist to independently resolve disputes between people in accordance with law and minimise the risk of people taking matters into their own hands and breaching the peace. All these elements should work together in an integrated way to provide security and peace in our communities.

But as we know only too well, despite these innovations we are still far from being a truly peaceful society. Domestic violence,

child abuse, gang violence, fraud and robbery are still far too prevalent.

One could argue that in some places, in response to this lack of peace, we are witnessing a return to something like the medieval modes of security. We see, on the one hand, brutal gang wars in some communities, while at the opposite end of the economic spectrum, we see gated communities and private security.

As a country we still have a long way to go to come to terms with the legacy of colonialism and the New Zealand Wars. We have made an important start with the Treaty Settlement process. But that is not the end. It is only the end of the beginning. The



Attendees at the 2019 National Conference

partnership for peace envisaged in the Treaty of Waitangi is only partly implemented.

Maintaining peace is not only about the absence of violence. Better interventions with and for the people, such as education, employment, housing, mental healthcare and addressing grievances and inequalities are just as important. These can help to prevent, deter and manage violent or criminal impulses. In addition, it is also necessary to focus on the tools which can magnify violence. Despite the recent legislation to ban some military style weapons, we still have far too many guns in New Zealand. And we are far behind most countries in having a proper system for regulation of them. And we are only just beginning to understand the role of the internet in disturbing peace.

The social and economic interventions necessary to reduce the causes of crime are still a work in progress. Our democratic processes struggle with which interventions to prioritise and what the state can afford to spend. But one thing is very clear. We will continue to need the state to give priority and resources also to maintaining security, what we call law and order.

The terrorist attack in Christchurch on 15 March underlined another thing that is now very clear to all. Peace in New Zealand is threatened by people outside our society who can and will come here to cause death and mayhem – just as others like them do elsewhere in the world. Maintaining peace in the face of such threats is extremely difficult. So, we must expect that the state will need to improve its capacity to prevent such threats. A Royal Commission is looking into this. But it seems very clear, for instance, that parts of our security structure currently operated by the NZSIS and GCSB will need to continue to exist in some form or other, and probably be strengthened.

Turning from peace, and the problems of maintaining it in New Zealand society, I would now like to focus on the issues of peace and security in the international community.

Historically states were organised so as to protect national

territory. Large organised armies were employed. War was often cloaked in rhetoric about security. Conflict was often seen as a tool for promoting national interests. Disputes about trade, royal succession, boundaries, or even perceived slights were commonly resolved by war. For most of human history war was normal and legitimate.

Progressively the growth of international law began to constrain the scope for the use of war. Treaties were agreed on the "Pacific Settlement of Disputes" and the establishment of a permanent international court. We saw the first arms control treaties and agreements designed to control the way that wars would be fought.

After World War One the international community began to build universal multilateral structures designed to promote negotiation and peaceful resolution of disputes. But the lessons were only partially learned.

The Covenant setting up the League of Nations largely ignored the need to address the underlying causes of conflict. And, despite the horrors of the first world war, the Covenant failed to outlaw war as an instrument of policy.

In the League of Nations New Zealand was a strong independent and principled supporter of peace. New Zealand delegates seemed to understand that peace was not just an absence of war. Peace had to be built. And, in that regard, New Zealand was one of the first to identify the evils of colonialism and speak out about the need for self-determination. Even before New Zealand was itself officially an independent country, we were demonstrating moral leadership for peace and an independent foreign policy.

Within 25 years the League had failed. It was overwhelmed by the Second World War.

In 1945 the international community tried again. The United Nations was born. This time some important lessons were learned. Article 2 of the UN Charter required all states to refrain from the use of force. War was outlawed. Security was to be established collectively under the rule of international law. Action for collective security would be determined by the UN Security Council. Even self-defence was constrained. Under Article 61 of the Charter self-defence was only permitted as a temporary measure until the Security Council could take charge.

At the San Francisco conference in 1945, which set up the UN, New Zealand strongly supported the creation of a new and more effective multilateral organisation to promote peace.

But, for New Zealand, the United Nations, as proposed by the major powers, did not go far enough. New Zealand was concerned that the new vision of collective security would not be able to maintain the peace because of the veto. We failed in our efforts to stop the domination of the Security Council by the veto. But subsequent history has proved that our concerns were correct. Many of the problems the world is now facing are precisely because collective security is not working. And this is due to a culture of exceptionalism not just of the US but of all the 5 permanent members, and some others as well.

It is important to emphasise that, despite its concerns in 1945, New Zealand still supported the UN Charter because other very important gains were achieved. These included new structures to promote self-determination, recognition in the Charter of the role of human rights and a framework that put economic and social progress, and removing the underlying causes of conflict, as key elements in the context of peace.

In the early days of the United Nations, in the shadow of World War II, people focused initially on peace and security. Again, the terms were used almost interchangeably – as if they were synonyms. This is hardly surprising given the collective historical experience

including of what was required in terms of the evolution of governance structures to support peace.

As the decades since 1945 passed, the United Nations became increasingly aware that, just as peace domestically is more than an absence of crime, peace internationally is much more than the absence of war. For peace to take root and be sustainable one needed to address the underlying causes of conflict.

So, we saw the security focused structure of the UN supplemented by normative treaties such as the Human Rights Covenants and Conventions and by the creation of Specialised Agencies, Funds, Programmes and capacities to address these wider needs. For example, we saw the emergence of the UNDP, the UNEP, the WHO, UNICEF, UNHCR, the UNHCHR and the evolution of UN Peacekeeping and Peacebuilding Missions.

When we compare the mechanisms for peace in the international context with the mechanisms we have evolved in the domestic context, we can see some important similarities. We have governance machinery, in the form of the UN General Assembly, which has a political and sometimes quasi legislative role. We have an executive body, somewhat like a Cabinet, in the form of the Security Council. We have courts – the ICJ to resolve cases between states and the ICC to hold individual persons responsible for international criminality. We have an Economic and Social Council which oversees a wide range of Commissions such as on the status of women. The UNEP oversees the global environmental agenda including climate change.

Peacekeepers are increasingly being delegated not only the responsibility to protect civilians – acting in some cases in an almost a Police type role - but also given the responsibility to help rebuild societies where communities have been destroyed by war.

As we all know, however, the comparisons are not exact. There is not yet an effective application of the rule of law internationally, as between states. And recent years have seen a retreat on the part of some states from multilateralism and interdependence, a retreat from connectedness and a shared set of values. The lure of sovereign unilateralism seems to be resurgent.

We can be proud that New Zealand has continued for the past 73 years to place great significance on the role of the United Nations and the multilateral and regional organisations that sit under it. This support for the UN and multilateralism is not only because the rules-based approach to international order, including international trade, is in our self-interest. It is also out of a real sense of conviction among most New Zealanders that peace is important, that peace is not just an absence of war, but it is a state of mind that needs to be built step by step by good faith negotiation, by give and take and most importantly by a sense of political openness and kindness to others.

Almost twenty years ago former UN Secretary General Kofi Annan proposed reforming the United Nations. He suggested a new vision for sustainable peace, with a much more integrated system of global leadership, built around three pillars – economic development, security and good governance. He said:

The pillars for a fairer, more secure world consist of sustainable development, of peace and of human rights. These pillars are interconnected and interdependent, for there can be no long-term security without development, and there can be no long-term development without security. And no society can long remain prosperous without the rule of law and respect for human rights.

In 2019, with the benefit of hindsight, we might wonder about the need for adding at least two more pillars that are indispensable for peace, one relating to the environment and the other relating

to disarmament.

Climate change is becoming an existential problem for many communities. It threatens the very existence of several countries in our region. Increasingly, in many parts of the world, peace is going to be at risk from the impacts of climate change. Economic development is not going to mitigate that risk. In some ways it actually increases the intensity of the risk.

Similarly, the threat from weapons of mass destruction is not diminishing. Both the US and Russia seem poised on the point of a new nuclear arms race. This is another existential challenge to peace. Just as in the domestic context the proliferation of guns

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becomes a threat to domestic peace, so it is in the international context. All of the disarmament indicators are currently very bad. A small group of states have blocked the disarmament efforts of the UN, and of countries like New Zealand, for decades. So, perhaps this is a good point to start to weigh up the balance between peace and security, whether we are on the right track, whether peace and security are mutually reinforcing or whether they are possibly at odds.

This evening we have examined the threats to peace, both domestically and internationally. We have looked at the historical patterns. We understand why, both at the local community level and at the level of states, peoples experience has led them to invest in security so as to be ready to defend themselves and to defend the peace.

We have looked at how approaches to maintaining peace have evolved, how communities have built rule of law constitutions, developed institutions to control power and remove the causes of violence and invented mechanisms to heal grievances, to resolve disputes peacefully and to enforce the law collectively.

We have also seen the parallel process of evolution and institutional development by the international community – exhibiting many of the same features. But we have also understood how the international structures are less effective and much less robust.

In considering the balance between security and peace, one of the most important issues is the level of military expenditure. Today the investment in the security industry it is at the highest point in human history. SIPRI, the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, estimates that the global military expenditure last year reached 1.86 trillion dollars. That constituted 2.1% of global GDP - an increase of 2.6% over 2017.

There seems to be an insatiable desire to build more, build bigger, build newer and build brighter. With such a surplus of military hardware, and given its spread across so many nations, there are real risks of miscalculation or mistake. There are real possibilities that at times of volatile and unstable domestic leadership that a major new war could be triggered. And the prospects for the UN system of collective security to effectively control such a

situation, and maintain peace, are not high.

Accordingly, I think it is fair to say that, just as the proliferation of guns in domestic society threatens peace, so too the current



Jean-Paul Bizoza – Special Officer for Human Rights

proliferation of armaments internationally, including nuclear weapons, threatens international peace and security.

Ironically the build-up of weapons, in response to perceived threats to security, becomes a threat not only to peace but to security itself.

In this regard, I think we need to ponder the fact that security concerns are sometimes politically generated. There is a tendency to exaggerate threats. Sometimes this is simply tough talk to cultivate a political base. Sometimes it is in response to economic drivers. We see this in the US at present where expenditure on armaments and arms sales is seen as good for the economy and good for jobs.

But it is important to recognise that, sometimes, perceptions of threat are also very real. North Korea is a real threat. ISIS was a real threat.

In other cases, threats, which at one point in time were not objectively real or were exaggerated, can actually become real threats, over time. This often happens in response to mistaken policies by one party – almost like a self-fulfilling prophecy. The current situation between the US and Iran, generated by American rejection of a disarmament agreement with Iran, is an example approaching that level at present.

What does this mean for New Zealand? Well I think we are on the right track. First, New Zealand has always been at the forefront of those pressing for arms control and disarmament. Our historical record on nuclear disarmament is second to none. We played important roles in the negotiation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017 and the Arms Trade Treaty in 2014. Our Ambassador for Disarmament, Dell Higgie, is recognised in the United Nations as one of the leading players.

The present Government has restored the portfolio of Minister of Arms Control and Disarmament. The previous Government used New Zealand's 2015/2016 term on the Security Council to highlight the failures of the Security Council, to challenge it to do its job on collective security properly and to expose the problems of the veto.

Can we do more? I do not agree with those who argue that we spend too much on defence and security. Actually, we are on a good track. SIPRI reports that last year New Zealand military expenditure was 1.2% of GDP and that our expenditure has been steadily falling for the last 30 years. In 1988 it was 2.1% of GDP. And in relative terms New Zealand does well too. Compare our 1.2% with Saudi Arabia at 8.8% or Israel at 4.3% or Russia at 3.9% or the USA at 3.2%.

The recently announced decisions by the Government to replace various NZDF aircraft and equipment that are outdated do not change this assessment. I believe that the proposed expenditure is both responsible and appropriate. It will take place over an extended period and will not change the overall assessment that New Zealand expenditure on security is modest in relative terms and, over the long term, has tracked down overall.

Most New Zealanders, I think, would agree that even if the systems of collective defence under the UN Charter were working very well, a modest but well equipped and well-trained Defence Force would always be necessary. And sadly, we are in a time when those collective systems are being seriously undermined.

Collective defence as envisaged in the UN Charter is predicated on the belief that if and when force needs to be authorised collectively that the beneficiaries of the collective system – that is all of us – will chip in and provide military capacity to help those being threatened. The system just doesn't work if only those who are being threatened have to chip in. Moreover, the legitimacy and political sustainability of collective security decisions is greatly reinforced if it is not just the major powers who implement them. The experience in 2011 of the UK and France implementing the Security Council authorisation to use force against Gaddafi's army in Libya is a case in point. The long-term consequences of the way that intervention was conducted, in have been disastrous.

Individual capability for self-defence at modest but effective levels is also important because the provisions in the UN Charter for interim action in self-defence are there for a good reason. Everyone knows that collective action takes time to implement.

New Zealand has always been at the forefront of those pressing for arms control and disarmament. Our historical record on nuclear disarmament is second to none. We played important roles in the negotiation of the Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in 2017 and the Arms Trade Treaty in 2014.

And often countries that are threatened will need help from friends pending action by the Security Council.

In weighing up the balance between security and peace I think that there is one other very important element to consider. While a modest investment in defence remains necessary in my view, it is not sufficient.

A country like New Zealand needs to also invest in reducing the

causes of war. It is therefore very pleasing that last year the Government recognised this by substantially increasing the ODA

No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent; a part of the main ... any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind. And therefore, never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.

resources it provides for international economic development. But even that is not enough. To get the balance for peace right, countries need to be investing also in reinvigorating the governance institutions that are meant to build peace and provide collective security. Payment of UN contributions is just the start. New Zealand can and should be investing much more energy in preparing the ground for an improved United Nations system.

However, let's be frank. Institutions alone do not build peace. Practical action is required as well. So New Zealand can and should be investing much more in the business of conflict prevention. We proved, in the case of Bougainville, that we had the skills to mediate. But that was twenty years ago. Since then we have seen nothing more from New Zealand in the way of concrete action to build capacity for peacebuilding, mediation and conflict prevention.

By contrast Norway is every year investing in active nurturing of peace in places far from Scandinavia. Most recently they are helping mediate and find pathways to peace for Venezuela. Successful conflict prevention is a specialised and complex diplomatic activity. It cannot be done on the hoof by amateurs. It requires people with training and experience and the dedication of capacity in advance. It also needs to be part of the framework of good governance that we should be building for the international community. So like Norway and Switzerland and others we should also be doing much more to help the United Nations perform its conflict prevention responsibilities.

In conclusion, I would now like to go back to Kofi Annan's three pillars. He was saying that peace does not just happen, and it does not stand alone. It stands on 3 pillars, security, economic development and good governance.

For me I think that NZ has got its contribution to the security pillar about right.

New Zealand is also headed in the right direction in terms of its recent commitment to increase international economic development expenditure, especially in the Pacific region.

But I think that New Zealand is distinctly undercooked in terms of its investment in international good governance and completely absent when it comes to investment in conflict prevention.

It is about getting the balance right. It would not take much investment in terms of ministerial time, allocation of MFAT resources and cash to step up and show much more leadership and advocacy in the United Nations on reforming and rebuilding international institutions. It would not take much investment in terms of ministerial time, allocation of MFAT resources and cash to put New Zealand back in the business of conflict prevention. Both of these could be achieved by spending only a fraction of what we spend on trade.

As Kofi Annan reminded us, all three of the pillars for peace are

important. All of them require investment. All of them require to be in an optimum balance. And most importantly all of them require a spirit of genuine connectedness at the global level.

In conclusion I want to say a few words about the importance of global connectedness. Some find global connectedness a challenge. Some say that, because New Zealand is a country comprised of islands in a remote part of the globe, it should be able to disconnect from the challenges facing people elsewhere in the world and focus on peace in our country and perhaps our immediate neighbourhood.

But I think that this sense of remoteness and safety is an illusion. Our islands are inhabited by people. Our people seek personal prosperity. We want to improve all the things in our country that need improving in order to reduce the causes of



grievance and crime and invest in securing a genuinely peaceful and environmentally sustainable society. But to do this, we will need to sustain our level national income. And that depends on international trade and tourism. It depends on connectedness. Millions from the wider world visit us each year. However, as we saw in March, all it takes is one malign visitor to massively upset our sense of peace and harmony. We are therefore inextricably engaged in the wider stream of humanity.

Moreover, our people have never been insular by nature. New Zealanders tend to seek and need connection with the wider world. There also seems to be a strand in our DNA which recognises the importance of a genuine multilateral system for maintaining peace and appreciates the value of countries like New Zealand with no axe to grind playing a big role in securing global peace.

The bottom line for me, however, is that international connectedness is not just a matter of self-interest. Our connectedness also matters because it is morally right.

I recall the meditation by the poet John Donne in 1624. He said:

No man is an island entire of itself; every man is a piece of the continent; a part of the main ... any man's death diminishes me because I am involved in mankind. And therefore, never send to know for whom the bell tolls; it tolls for thee.

For the last 100 years, New Zealand has been an active player in the affairs of mankind as a whole. But in 2019 the global prospects for peace are not good. There has never been a time in my lifetime when it has been more important than now for New Zealand to do much more to build the three pillars of peace, international economic development, international security and international good governance.

UNA NZ PUBLIC SPEAKING AWARD



FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

Regional events will be held in April/May and branch winners will be funded to attend our National Conference on **21 June 2019** in Wellington to compete on a national level.

2019 Topic
"Does our concern
for security
compromise peace?"

Share your views in 6-8 minutes



The United Nations Association of New Zealand runs an annual high school speech competition, involving schools across New Zealand on major UN related issues. It has become one of the highlights of our year, and cumulates in the regional branch winners being funded to attend our National Conference, to compete on a national level.



The United Nations Association of New Zealand (UNA NZ)
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2019 UNA NZ Secondary School Speech Award

Pioneered by life member, Clinton Johnson, the UNA Secondary School Speech Awards have been successfully run for over 30 years, spotlighting the youth's finest minds up until today and for many more successful years to come.

The list of past winners and title holders are home to some familiar names such as Paula Tesiora, Chris Bishop and our Prime Minister, Jacinda Ardern. Championing these awards come with great prestige, and this year, applicants were asked to submit a 6-8-minute speech on their opinion on the following topic:

"Does our concern for security compromise peace?"

The National Finals were held on the 21st of June in Wellington, where Dan Harwood Jones impressed the judges with his compelling speech on New Zealand's position in regard to international security and the aims, goals and aspirations that the United Nations have set out to achieve.

Peter Nichols, UNA NZ President (left), and Dan Harwood Jones, Onslow College, Wellington (right)

The runner up for the speech awards was William Wood from Palmerston Boys' High School. To read his speech please [click here](#).

These Speech Awards are a fantastic platform for young aspiring leaders to cultivate their skills in public speaking, research and are a great confidence boost. The United Nations Association of New Zealand is thankful to our branches in Tauranga, Whanganui, Canterbury, Northern, Waikato and Wellington for their efforts and

contributions in raising awareness of our organisation throughout New Zealand.



Other contestants at the 2019 Speech Awards with UNA NZ President



UNA NZ Speech Awards



Peter Nichols, UNA NZ President (left), and Dan Harwood Jones, Onslow College, Wellington (right) at the 2019 Speech Awards from Onslow College Wellington.

Concern for Aotearoa's security with Aotearoa's values fosters peace

Dan Harwood Jones

UNANZ Secondary School Speech Award 2019:

"Does our concern for security compromise peace?"

Tēnā koutou i tēnei ahiahi, good afternoon everyone.

Two bombs have gone off. A Dutch citizen is dead and 8 spies are loose in Auckland. The year is 1985 and the Greenpeace vessel, the Rainbow Warrior has just been sunk by French intelligence in New Zealand territory. There hasn't been another such violation of our sovereignty to this day, but it's still fresh in our minds as a reminder that even at the bottom of the Pacific we find ourselves vulnerable to malicious interests overseas. In response, we maintain our defence forces and position ourselves strategically throughout the South Pacific. In this speech I argue that any country's concern for security can compromise peace, but that the work of the United Nations and the moral foreign policy of New Zealand have challenged that paradigm.

We have an ongoing debate about what our priorities are: do we benefit more from trade with China than from the security offered by the United States? Regardless of your own thoughts, you can notice dissent either way, and that is exactly the point. In most developed countries with a Western background, including our neighbours Australia, the response would be overwhelmingly pro-American; and opinion polling from just last year reinforces this.

But in New Zealand we have championed what we call an "independent foreign policy", refusing to be dominated by the interests of one global superpower. Most of the time we hear that phrase it's in the context of the questions I just asked, and it's true that it allows us to be adaptable, and get trade and security benefits at the same time. But what's not discussed as much is how an independent foreign policy empowers us to change our understanding of security. There are a couple of key issues to talk about: what's included when we discuss "security", and how that affects the stability of the international system.

During the Cold War, a man named John Herz coined the term "security dilemma". Inspired by the arms race between the US and the Soviet Union, and the causes of the first World War, international relations scholars and politicians alike began to accept that being more secure can mean provoking threats too. The theory says that as a country arms itself in defense, other countries could interpret that as preparing for aggression, because they don't know the true intentions of the country.

But this model relies on a traditional understanding of security, where the referent object, or the thing being threatened, is the nation state and its sovereignty, and it's being threatened by a military, by missiles and guns. Ask any American president and they'll probably see security the same way, as would many countries that still have the mindset of the Cold War. But in 2019, in New Zealand, our ports aren't threatened much more by French bombs than our Bledisloe cup titles are

threatened by Australia, i.e. hardly, if at all. This is due to two key influences of the United Nations.

Firstly, the post-Cold War UN has seen an increase in government initiatives to support peacemaking missions sevenfold, and since the end of the Cold War there have been 40% fewer armed conflicts than before. The "security dilemma" assumed that states had no idea of each other's intentions and so always assumed the worst, but after the divisiveness of the Cold War the UN has been reinvigorated as a forum for constructive discussion, diplomacy, and, at the most basic level, communication between countries. This mutual understanding has greatly reduced any, well, misunderstanding of what an increase in defensive capabilities actually means. But even more significantly, the UN itself professes a belief in human security. Human security, as opposed to traditional security, focusses on individual people as the referent objects, the things being threatened, and sees the threats as much more than missiles and guns.

It sees societal discrimination, political oppression, food security and climate change as threats. It offers with it a more optimistic view of the world, where humans, not tanks, are important, and this optimism is infectious. Perhaps not quite as much as we'd like it to be, but in Aotearoa, with our renowned independent and morally-driven foreign policy, this new lens fit perfectly. Yes, we just spent \$2billion dollars on military equipment, but we're spending \$14billion on meeting our Paris agreement commitments, and billions more in our development aid under the "Pacific Reset" project. When we help our island neighbours and protect our people from climate change, what we're doing is keeping the world stable, and helping to maintain peace in our region as well.

In conclusion, centuries of conflict have told us that when states don't communicate effectively, and have concern for their defense, this can compromise peace, because in self-interest they tend to assume the worst. But the UN in recent decades has provided a forum for enhanced communication in response, and to prevent the issue in the first place NZ's values have allowed them to readily adopt what the UN promotes as human security: the kind about which a country can be concerned without compromising peace. Does our concern for security compromise peace? Yes, always, but how much depends on how we view security, and for NZ, our concern for our type of security can bolster peace instead. Our foreign policy is justified by tangata ako ana i te whare, te turanga ki te marae, tau ana, a whakatauki saying in this context that if you care for the peace of your people, then in international society there will be peace too. Kia ora.

SPEECH AWARD

Secondary School Speech Award Winner List 1986–2019

1986 : J. Danesh - OTAGO BHS
1987 : M. Parkison - PAKURANGA COLLEGE
1988 : J.A. Knight - BARADENE
1989 : Gregor Fountain WELLINGTON COLLEGE
1990 : Tofigo Lilo - OTAHUHU COLLEGE
1991 : Paula Tesoriero - KAPITI COLLEGE
1992 : Jasmyn Kara - RANGIORA HIGH SCHOOL
1993 : Emily Turnbull - RANGIORA HIGH SCHOOL
1994: Angela Hersche – SACRED HEART COLLEGE (Lower Hutt)
1995: Thomas Geuther – WELLINGTON COLLEGE
1996 : Tara Taukiri - RANGIORA HIGH SCHOOL
1997 : Jeffrey Abbot - WELLINGTON COLLEGE
1998 : Anna Cutfield – WANGANUI COLLEGIATE
1999 : David Dewar - HUTT INTERNATIONAL BOYS' SCHOOL
2000 : Rebecca Rose - FAIRFIELD COLLEGE
2001 : Christopher Bishop - HUTT INTERNATIONAL BOYS' SCHOOL
2002 : Phoebe Smith - LOGAN PARK HIGH SCHOOL
2003 : F. McKissack - FAIRFIELD COLLEGE
2004 : Rachel Meadowcroft - GERALDINE HIGH SCHOOL
2005 : Zaal Meher-Homji - ST PAUL'S COLLEGIATE
2006 : Pramudie Gunoratne - AUCKLAND GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL
2007 : Simon Todd - SAINT ANDREWS COLLEGE
2008 : Georgia Ramsden - WANGANUI HIGH SCHOOL
2009 : Dhaxna Sothieson - HILLCREST HIGH HAMILTON
2010 : Roneil Kintanar - ST PATRICKS SILVERSTREAM
2011 : Byron Terris - SACRED HEART COLLEGE AUCKLAND
2012 : Jemima Lomax-Sawyers - ST MARY'S COLLEGE WELLINGTON
2013 : Tariq Kader - WELLINGTON COLLEGE
2014 - Katie Mills - PAPANUI HIGH SCHOOL
2015 - Cheska Saavedra - HAMILTON GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL
2016 - Sophie Clark - DIOCESAN SCHOOL
2017 - Olivia Bennett - ST CUTHBERT'S COLLEGE
2018 - Matthew Sutcliffe - WELLINGTON COLLEGE
2019 – Dan Harwood Jones – ONSLOW COLLEGE

22 JUNE 2019

9:00 AM
Welcoming

Peter Nichols, UNA NZ President

9:15 AM
Introduction to rules-based order
Dr. Kennedy Graham

Dr. Graham is a New Zealand former Member of Parliament for the Green Party. He has served in the New Zealand Foreign Service for sixteen years, and lectured at the University of Canterbury and Victoria University of Wellington.

9:30 AM
Disarmament
Brig (rtd) Kevin Riordan

Kevin Riordan was Director General of Defence Legal Services for the New Zealand Defence Force. He has served in the Middle East, Bosnia, Afghanistan, the Pacific and South East Asia, and provided advice on all major peacekeeping deployments involving NZDF.

10:30 AM
MORNING TEA
11:00 AM
Climate Change
Hon James Shaw, Minister for Climate Change

James Shaw is New Zealand's Minister for Climate Change and a co-leader of the Green Party of Aotearoa New Zealand. He strongly believes that New Zealand can be a world leader in transitioning to a high-value, clean-tech, post-carbon economy that works for everyone.

Nicola Willis, MP

Nicola Willis is a List MP based in Wellington and is National's spokesperson for Early Childhood Education, having entered Parliament in April 2018. She has previously held roles including senior advisor to the Rt Hon Sir John Key and Director of Global Stakeholder Affairs for Fonterra.

12:30 PM
LUNCH
1:30 PM
Non-aggression
Dr. Mere Skerrett

Dr. Skerrett is a Senior Lecturer in the Faculty of Education at Victoria University Wellington. Mere is currently the President of the New Zealand Association for Research in Education and Vice President of the Rāpaki Branch, Māori Women's Welfare League and has led initial teacher education programme development for both the early childhood and primary sectors.

Dr. Cathy Downes

Dr. Downes joined Victoria University of Wellington's Centre for Strategic Studies in July 2018. She holds a Ph.D. in International Relations and Strategic Studies, and has held research fellowships at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs, University of Melbourne and Australian National University's Strategic and Defence Studies Centre.

3:00 PM
Closing remarks and tea

Photography: Eva Kaprinay, Norma Stone



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UNA NZ President Peter Nichols



Dr. Cathy Downes (Victoria University of Wellington's Centre for Strategic Studies) speaking on Non-aggression



Kennedy Graham, Nicola Willis and Joy Dunsheath



Nicola Willis, MP (National Party's spokesperson for Early Childhood Education) speaking on Climate Change



Attendees at the 2019 National Conference



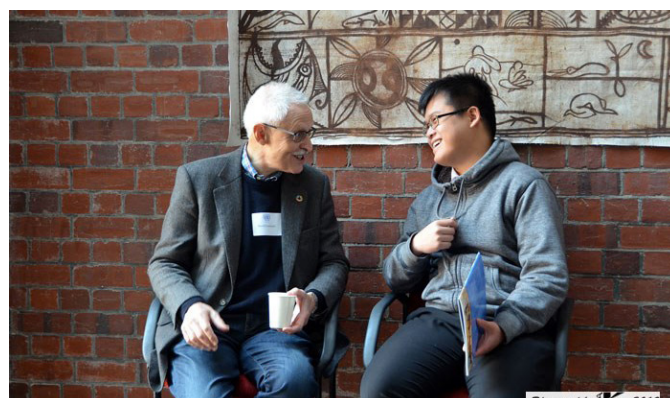
Dr. Kennedy Graham (former MP of the Green Party and served in the NZ Foreign Service for 16 years) speaking on Rules-Based Order



Dr. Mere Skerrett (current President of the New Zealand Research in Education) speaking on Non-aggression and Indigenous and Colonial history



Brig. (Rtd) Kevin Riordan (former Director General of Defence Legal Services for the NZDF) speaking on Disarmament



Networking

President Report to the 2019 Annual General Meeting



Peter Nichols

19 May 2018 – 30 April 2019

Tēnā koutou katoa e te whanau o te
Roopu Whakakotahi Whenua o Aotearoa

This is my first report for the Annual General Meeting as President.

Firstly, let me acknowledge the hard work and voluntary input from members of your National Executive, Branch President's and their committees and notable Special Officers. I also acknowledge the considerable output and support from our administrator Ronja who resigned and her replacement Chris Vogliano.

In particular, I acknowledge the works of significance undertaken over this period:

- Hayden and Jayden's event to mark United Nations Day on 24 October
- National Council meetings over 10/11 November 2018 and 16/17 March 2019
- Paula's Human Rights Day on 10 December
- Barbara, Kay, Lachlan and Ellie's International Women's Day event on 8 March
- Joy Dunsheath's election to WFUNA

These events don't just happen by themselves. They require planning, coordination, project management skills, risk management and time. My appreciation on your behalf to all involved.



International Women's Day, 8 March 2019

I stated early in my tenure that membership is critical to our survival, vitality, and future. It is essential that our value proposition is vibrant, meaningful and of relevance. In simple terms, events are critical to adding

lustre to our brand and meeting the value proposition to ensure value for money and time of our members. Why join? If nothing happens, why would you? On the other hand, if there is a rich mixture of relevant informative and vibrant events on hot topics delivered by entertaining and knowledgeable speakers, well then ...

Our monthly newsletters and the annual magazine similarly, do not just happen by themselves. They require a lot of follow up work, coordination, encouragement and facilitation. Many thanks to all involved in these processes. The newsletters certainly further our goal of promoting engagement with the UN.

It has been a pleasure to witness the vitality of UN Youth, attending a variety of events including UN Youth Parliament, debated the Internet is a Human Right – I managed to be somehow on the losing team! I attended the national Council meeting and opening of model UN at Parliament.



To say this year has been busy, is a little of an understatement. So, I shall list details below, and highlights/key achievements here. I attach at the end of this report for the record a list events from the President's diary.

A highlight has been recruiting or referring several new potential members to various branch presidents and rejuvenating NX/ NC with a new Special Officer Tangata Whenua, Dr Mere Skerrett, Dr Paula Pereda-Perez as SO Human Rights, Dr Barbara Bedeschi -Lewando as SO Climate Change & Environment, Peter Cowley as Treasurer, Arielle Tracey as Secretary, Luke Santamaria as Membership Officer, Emma Denson and then Ellie Leong as Communications Officer and Kay Millar and Lachlan Craig on Events. I thank Pete Cowley for his voluntary efforts to keep the UNANZ functions operating during this period, and indeed, his efforts to ensure our finances are well managed also.

What has been most satisfying, and time consuming, has been the process to recruit a new Administrator, in fact two! Chris Vogliano is the 'main' Administrator, but as he may be away occasionally to see to his PhD studies, Maisy Bentley has generously volunteered to stand in during

his absences. With Arielle's wonderful support doing NX Agendas and Minutes, this has enabled Chris to focus on more important duties in the office.

I have sent out a guide to assist branches and Special Officers.



I attended the funerals to acknowledge the valued contributions of Vincent Gray and UN Life Member Mary Gray. Noting Mary was present in Paris at the signing of the Declaration of Human Rights in 1946, her passing marks a generational milestone. She made a very valued contribution to UNANZ over many decades.

I also sent a letter of condolence to the family of former National Vice-President and long-serving life member Clinton Johnson. Clinton became involved with the United Nations Association (UNA) in the 1970s and made an immense contribution to the annual programme of our Association when he pioneered the UNA secondary school Speech Award competition in 1985. He organised the Speech Award with great success for fully 25 years.

I have attended a variety of diplomatic events. It has also been a pleasure being involved with We the Peoples Foundation to reassess the investment strategy and to secure a more streamlined funding approach.

I have also appreciated 'fire-side' chats with former Presidents and appreciate their mentoring.

My appreciation to Pauline McKay for being acting president 28 September – 15 October.

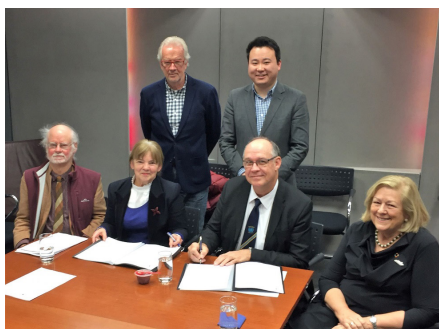
It has been a pleasure to meet with Pedram in Auckland, Lynette and her branch in Christchurch, our three Vice-Presidents on numerous occasions and of course Wellington Branch.

There have been numerous meetings to select and approve a contract to upgrade the UN ANZ Website. I very much acknowledge Joy and Ronja's expertise and involvement in this project.

We have welcomed Stanslas Gros, Giulia Pancotto, Andrea Curcio and Elise Antoine as interns. I acknowledge the support provided by Dr Barbara Bedeschi-Lewando, John Morgan, Joy Dunsheath, Pedram Pirnia, Paula Pereda-Perez and Chris Vogliano in their support for the interns.

Notable correspondence has been letters supporting China's important work in addressing issues relating to protectionism and unilateralism, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding

the Koreans, to help inform government thinking; to the Prime Minister inviting her to give an address and similarly to the Minister of Defence, and a letter in support of Laurie Ross representing the UNA NZ at the 'World Beyond War' Conference in Toronto, Canada. We sent a condolence letter to Kofi Annan's family. We also sent letters to the PM and DPM re Korea visit, and a letter to PM 25 October 2018.



Signing of the TINZ UNANZ Memorandum of Understanding

My appreciation goes to Joy and David Dunsheath for facilitating the Affiliation Memorandum with Transparency International NZ and UNANZ, and to John Morgan in assisting with the press release.

Most significant activities have included:

Administrator recruiting
SO Media/Events recruiting and events promotion
Meeting Dutch Ambassador and new UN Youth president Jayden van Leeuwen.
Resolved WFUNA funding
Website operational
Two successful National Council meetings
Resolved budgeting and WTPT funding for the Website, laptops and printer
Completed CID Survey
Resolved UN Youth proposed constitutional changes
Continuing to resolve WTPT re Conflicts of interest issue
Addressed the 'West Papua' issue

Email statistics

For the lovers of statistics, between 19 May – 8 May, 354 days, I received 4,374 UN related emails or an average of 12.4 per day and sent 2,959, or 8.4 per day.

Accountability

I concluded my first report to the National Council with a set of priorities. In my report to the following National Council, I noted that it is important I be held to account for the successful operations of the UNA NZ. Accordingly, I shall always seek your feedback on issues. Equally I advise of outcomes pertaining to my previous list of priorities:

Resolve a sustainable budget: addressed at last council meeting with the fundamental decision to only fund those items in the budget. On the one hand, we have had savings due to no paid Administrator for three months, but on the other, we did not submit a bid for \$10,000 PADET funding, and so this reflects a serious impact on our budget. Ongoing savings will be required. On the other hand, I have secured \$12,500 from We The People Foundation funding twice a year, along with \$12,500 to cover the acquisition of Laptops, a printer, Website upgrade and other minor items. In short, a sustainable budget has been addressed, but it does remain under pressure.

Implement the strategic plan: yes/ongoing.

Launch the upgraded website: completed. My appreciation to Ronja, Joy and Luke for support in this area.

Support Branches and Special officers: yes/ongoing.

Encourage and support events: my appreciation to Paula, Kay, Lachlan, Barbara and others for pushing the events agenda.

Recruit Ronja's replacement: done! Thanks to Barbara and Clark for helping me to evaluate 50 applications, select a short list, draw up interview criteria and questions, arrange and conduct the interviews, conduct due diligence referee checks and appoint Chris Vogliano with a contract and updated Job description.

Follow up UN Handbook: postponed for AGM. (Now underway)

Complete UNANZ Factsheet: numerous correspondence with Defence to obtain a suitable photograph, ongoing.

Complete bequest info: VP Pauline completed, (final draft under action)

Promote a better-connected social media world: Luke, Lachlan and Chris have all made progress here, my appreciation to all.

Encourage a Branch hosting the next NC: tried, failed, but yet to surrender. Will try again for the October NC.

Support UN Youth in addressing their proposed constitutional changes: achieved. My appreciation to Bokyoung, Jayden, and Joy for helping to resolve this issue, a good outcome.

Support interns: visited, hosted, encouraged, stayed in touch: achieved. Interns have been Stanslas Gros, Giulia Pancotto, Andrea Curcio and Elise Antoine. I acknowledge the support provided by Dr Barbara Bedeschi-Lewando, John Morgan, Joy Dunsheath, Pedram

Pirnia, Paula Pereda-Perez and Chris Vogliano in their support for the interns.

Focus Issues/priorities/to do list:

Support Branches and Special officers
Support Administrator
Maintain progress on and implement the Strategic Plan
Monitor finances
Encourage and support events
Update UN Handbook and Constitution
Complete UNANZ Factsheet
Complete bequest info
Promote a better-connected social media world
Encourage a Branch hosting the next NC
Support interns
Address office options
Rejuvenate external relationships, affiliates, TINZ, UNANZ

Conclusion

It's been a rollicking jolly good ride with a huge variety of issues to address in promoting our goal of promoting engagement with the United Nations. I acknowledge and appreciate the work of many hands in furthering this laudable goal from Sustainable Development Goals to Human Rights and Peace and Security issues. I trust you too, have found your involvement to be rewarding, satisfying, fun and that you have learned something new.

The list above earlier in my report reflects considerable time and effort to achieve our goal. My appreciation to all those whom I have leaned on and to the many new people who have eagerly put their hand up to give us a new momentum to achieve the organisational goal of improving engagement with the UN. In particular, despite PhD pressures, thanks to Luke for his initiative, drive, and IT savviness, Paula for the HR Day event, great job, Barbara/Kay/Lachlan for getting the events agenda underway and especially the International Women's Day event, Ari for all the secretarial work (with Lachlan getting a special mention for his minute taking during Ari's absence). I also acknowledge Pete's ongoing fiscal management and standing in as Administrator during that position's vacancy. It is also great having Ellie to promote our work in the media/comms space vice Emma Densem.

I trust you too, have found your involvement to be rewarding, satisfying, fun and that you have learned something new. My sense is that a new momentum is underway. With Kay and Lachlan's efforts we are gaining momentum on the events front. With events increasing, we nudge our goal of promoting engagement with the United Nations. Luke's efforts on the social media stage and Ellie's on the media front will further spread our

engagement. Joy's efforts on Access Radio cover a large audience and demonstrate a great initiative. With Chris' skills and drive adding to this momentum, and with a more secure financial situation, I am enthused with the future.

Let's keep the momentum to enlighten New Zealanders on the admirable work of the United Nations.

He waka eke noa

A canoe which we are all in with no exception.



Peter Nichols
National President

From the President's diary

19 May- 2018 -Elected
20 May- Lunch and discussions with Bokyoung Mun UN Youth President
21 May- Attended a meeting: New Zealand and the Caribbean: Heads of Mission
25 May- Meeting Arielle Secretary
29 May- Meeting former UN President Hayden Montgomerie
4 June - Sent UN Branch guide out
6 June - Attended the International Law Association (New Zealand branch) Public Lecture on New Branches of International Law formulated by UN Specialized Agencies
8 June - PM Solomons, Parliament
11 Jun - Meeting Ronja
12 Jun - Meeting Special Officer Human Rights Dr Paula Pereda-Perez and John Morgan to get planning underway to mark the 70th anniversary of Human Rights on 10 December 2018
18 Jun - Website meeting
19 Jun - Sent UN SO's guide
21 Jun - Attended Vincent Gray's funeral, husband of UN Life Member Mary Gray
23 Jun - Discussions VP Dr Kennedy Graham
29 Jun - Initiated induction brief for new UN Members
2 July - Congratulatory letter to new President NZIIA
4 July - Reply sent to UN Australia declining invite to UN Day Sydney
4 July - Conference call with Brett (and Henry) Creative Director, DDB New Zealand
5 July - We the People's meet, secured \$12,500 > 31 December 2018
7 July - Attended UN Youth National

Council report session
8 July - Farewell acknowledgement to Executive Director NZIIA
9 July - Mary Gray's funeral, her enormously valuable contributions to UNANZ were noted
10 July - Model UN, Parliament
13 July - Meeting, Hayden Montgomerie
17 July - Mars Constitution feedback to DDB
18 July - Met/welcome intern Giulia (and Andrew)
18 July - Accepted invite to address Wellington Interfaith Council on SDGs 29 July
20 July - Met with website developer.
22 July - Processed request to address National Interfaith Forum Wellington 28-30 July 2018
23 July - Meeting re International Day of Peace
23 July - Meeting at Transparency International to sign MOU
24 July - Telecon Barbara/Gray re PMs letter
26 July - Meeting at Craig's to address investment risk
26 July - Attended We the People Dinner
30 July - Represented UNA NZ at a Humanism, Secularism & Democracy - Parliamentary Reception hosted by the Humanist NZ and the Association of Rationalists and Humanists.
1 Aug - Meeting SO Climate Change
2 Aug - CID meeting on partnering for success and the SDGs.
3 Aug - Meeting to address budget deficit.
6 Aug - Meeting with Luke Santamaria to discuss membership and website
6 Aug - Represented UNA NZ at a screening of award-winning documentary "Intent Destroy" shedding light on the Armenian Genocide hosted by Gareth Hughes at Parliament.
7 Aug - Represented UNA NZ at an intimate gathering to welcome former President of Australian Human Rights Commission hosted by the Holocaust Centre of NZ.
13 Aug - Monthly catch up with Ronja
15 Aug - Attended CID address Compact for Young People in Humanitarian Aid
16 Aug - Meeting to progress UN Day planning
16 Aug - Letter to UNA China
17 Aug - Met with Canterbury Branch President Lynette Hardie Wills, UNA Vice President Pauline McKay and other members of Canterbury Branch
20 Aug - Meeting Kay Miller prospective events coordinator
20 Aug - Follow up Josie
21 Aug - Condolence letter to Kofi Annan's family

21 Aug - Meeting Emma Densen prospective Communications Officer	24 Oct - Coord UN NC	Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty Organisation (CTBTO) on Advancing nuclear disarmament through the CTBT
21 Aug - Letter to guest speaker NC	26 Oct - UN Human Rights Commission, New Zealand's first In-country Pre-session for the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) and related training sessions.	24 Nov- Hosted Dinner for Professor Dewi and Brian Lynch
23 Aug - Ronja's Performance Appraisal	29 Oct - All day Council for International Development Seminar, Massey University Pacific Reset, How will it change the way we work?	27 Nov - IPANZ meeting: The Electoral Commission: Taking it to the People by Alicia Wright, Chief Electoral Officer
23 Aug - Met Hayden Montgomerie	22-28 Oct- Select potential from 49 applicants for Administrator	27 Nov- CID meeting: Aid in the Pacific gets political, by Jonathan Pryke of the Lowy Institute
25 Aug - UN Youth Parliament, debate Internet is a Human Right	29 Oct - Meet Barbara and Clark to select top 3 applicants	28 Nov- CID meeting: Knowing the right questions: How to improve governance in the NGO sector by John Page, governance expert.
26 Aug - Responded to Strategic Pay survey	30 Oct - Coord UN NC	29 Nov- Manaaki Whenua LINK seminar: Mind the gaps: Climate change adaptation and the primary industries by Nick Cradock-Henry
27 Aug - Met with Philip Taula, MFAT	30 Oct - Sort UN NX Agenda	29 Nov- Meeting Sir Anand Satyanand, President, NZIIA
27 Aug - Responded to CID's offer of 3 free spaces at a conference	31 Oct - Assess late applicants	30 Nov - Processed feedback on draft letter to PM and DPM, drafted, printed, and hand delivered letters to Parliament
29 Aug - Meet SO Climate	3-4 Nov- Plan UN NC admin, rehearse, manage risk	30 Nov - Attended VUW CSS farewell function for Professor Dewi
30 Aug - Meeting VP Dr Kennedy Graham	5 Nov - Parihaka: Plunder and aftermath, Anniversary of the invasion of Parihaka, National Library	3 Dec - NZIIA address The role of the Pacific in achieving a world without nuclear weapons by Beatrice Fihn Executive Director of the International Campaign to Abolish Nuclear Weapons
30 Aug - Meeting South Pacific representatives with Graham Hassle and Dame Winnie Laban, VUW	6 Nov - Assess UN History project responses to lead, nil response	5 Dec - UNANZ Event coord meeting
2 Sep - Meeting VP Dr Kennedy Graham	7 Nov - Meet with Treasurer to address funding issues, UN NC finance session	6 Dec - NX
4 Sep - Meeting SO Climate Change & Environment Dr Barbara Bedeschi -Lewando	8 Nov - Meet Joy Dunsheath re various issues	7 Dec - Meeting UNANZ VP Dr Kennedy Graham and Andrew Campbell (PM's office) initiatives pertaining to substantiating the NZ commitment to an 'international rules-based order'.
4 Sep - Helen Clark's book launch 'WOMEN EQUALITY POWER', Parliament	8 Nov - Prepare for and attend WTPF meeting Karori	10 Dec - UN HR Day, opening address
5 Sep - Earthquake Disaster Resilience and Architectural planning in Indonesia, Embassy	9 Nov - Propose new time to meet with NZIIA President, Sir Anand Satyanand	11 Dec - NZIIA meeting, Trump Trade: A Fonterra perspective
6 Sep - We The Peoples Foundation meeting.	9 Nov - Attend NZ / Indonesia Embassy sponsored Symphony of Friendship performance to mark 60 years of diplomatic relations	12 Dec - Parliament, film Farewell My Indian Soldier, Ekta, a non-profit Indian NGO.
6 Sep - Letter in support of Laurie sent.	10 Nov- Uplift Jean-Paul, Laurie, Auckland, and Lynette from Christchurch airport	13 -18 Dec - Wellington Branch Christmas lunch, Commissioner for Children, update on implementation of the relevant Sustainable Development Goals for Agenda 2030.
7 Sep - Met Paul Ratapu, Horokaka Mātaaitai Monitoring Group and Chair of the Mahia Maori Committee re Marine Community Project.	10 - 11 Nov - UN NC, host Jean-Paul, and Lynette	13 Dec - 6 Jan Away
7 Sep - Met with Josie CID re MOU – no, but increase pour invoice to CID	11 Nov- Drop Laurie and Jean-Paul airport	2019:
7 Sep - 196th Anniversary of the Independence of Brazil	13 Nov- Meeting Hayden Montgomerie	10 Jan - Meeting Dutch Ambassador
9 Sep - Dinner SO Climate, HR, Tauranga Branch President and Intern	13 and 21 Nov: Interviews for Administrator	15 Jan - Lunch new UN Youth president Jayden van Leeuwen.
10 Sep- Meeting Kay Miller prospective events coordinator	14 Nov- Optimising the Effectiveness of Aid with Social Enterprise hosted by CID/UNICEF	23 Jan - NX
11 Sep- Meeting UN whanau	14 Nov- Did not meet with Sir Anand UNX	26 Jan - Attended India Republic Day
11 Sep- Coord meeting Communications/Membership (Emma/Luke)	15 Nov- Meeting UNANZ VP Kennedy Graham	17 Jan - UNA NZ access radio talk about the United Nations and the SDGs
13 Sep- Tree planting with Intern Giulia	15 Nov- Attended VUW Centre for Strategic Studies Kippenberger lecture by Professor Dewi Fortuna Anwar on Indonesia and the Indo-Pacific Order	28 Jan - Lunch President UN Youth
13 Sep- We the people meeting	20 Nov- NZIIA Meeting	29 Jan - NZIIA Brexit
18 Sep- Ronja meet	21 Nov- Interviewed Lachlan Craig and Ellie Leong for SO media vice Emma Densen	31 Jan - Administrator induction
18 Sep- Meeting UNANZ BPW potential Collaboration	22 Nov- NZIIA address by Dr Lassina Zerub, Executive Secretary of the Comprehensive	
19 Sep- Jackie Blue seminar		
20 Sep- NX meeting		
28 Sep - 15 Oct - Pauline acting president		
16 Oct - NZDF meet, Louisa NZDF		
16 Oct - Drew up Administrator JD Interview criteria, confirmed Clark/Barbara to assist.		
17 Oct - Diplomatic function, German Unity Day		
18 Oct - Wellington Branch address and Q&A with Ms Dempster, New Zealand Permanent Representative to the United Nations in Geneva.		
18 Oct - NX		
18 Oct - Follow up Strategic Plan, branch input.		
24 Oct - UN Day lunch Lulus		

UNA REPORTS

- 1 Feb - Catch up Hayden Montgomery
- 4 Feb - Catch up Chris
- 14 Feb - Pete C catch up
- 15 Feb - Catch up Phillip Taula MFAT
- 20 Feb - Catch up VP Dr Kennedy Graham
- 21 Feb - Catch up Joy Dunsheath
- 26 Feb - WTPT meeting
- 27 Feb - Catch up Phillip Taula VP Dr Kennedy Graham
- 27 Feb - NX
- 4 Mar - Catch up VP Dr Clark Ehlers
- 4 Mar - Courtesy call on CID
- 6 Mar - Coord CID's request for a rep re the Charities Act
- 8 Mar - Catch up Chris
- 6 Mar - Coord CID's request for a rep re the Charities Act
- 8 Mar - IWD event
- 11 Mar - Commonwealth Day Parliament
- 11 Mar - Commonwealth Day Parliament
- 11 Mar - Catch up Phillip Taula VP Dr Kennedy Graham
- 12 Mar - NZIIA Space event
- 14 Mar - NC Coord meet with EPA staff
- 16-17 Mar - NC

- 18-19 Mar - NZCGS Conference on the Nuclear Prohibition Treaty
- 20 Mar - NX
- 22 Mar - Peter Chris catch up
- 26 Mar - UN family meeting
- 26 Mar - Wellington Branch AGM
- 28 Mar - Peter Ari catch up
- 1 Apr - Peter Chris catch up
- 2 Apr - CID Climate change adaptation
- 6 Apr - Dinner intern Elise, Paula, Chris, Karim ++
- 9 Apr - NZIIA Israel in Middle East
- 10 Apr - UN Wellington Branch with 16 African Diplomats
12 Apr Called on Josie, CID
- 12 Apr - Attended centenary of the Jallianwalla Bagh Massacre
- 13 Apr - Discussion new Wellington Branch President
- 13 Apr - Discussion new Wellington Branch President
- 14 Apr - Resolved West Papua issue
- 15 Apr - Coffee catch up new Wellington president Anu Singh
- 15 Apr - UNX

- 17 Apr - Administrator catch up
- 19 – 28 Apr Off line
- 30 Apr - Skype interview intern Nick Hutton Molitor
- 1 May - Catch up UN Youth President
- 3 May - Attended NZ media freedom World Press Freedom Day at Parliament
- 7 May - Affiliate Catch up lunch Bahai Paddy
- 8 May - Coffee catch up Lachlan events and NZIIA Events coordinator
- 8 May - Intergenerational Wellbeing and Public Policy; An Integrated Environmental, Social, and Economic Framework Professor Girol Karacaoglu
- 23 May- Non-Binary UN meet
- 25 May- VP dinner
- 30 May- UN Wellington speech awards, adjudicate
- 1 Jun - UN Youth 20th birthday
- 6 Jun - UN Family meet
- 15 Jun - CID Breakfast meet



UN Youth New Zealand Report for the 2018-19 Annual General Meeting

Overview

- Officeholder Volunteers: 130
- Other Volunteers including conference assistants: 510+
- Participants: 3000+

2019 National Executive

- Jayden van Leeuwen (National President)
- Mark Howard (National Education Officer)
- Zach Withers (National Finance Officer)
- Seraphina Koo (National Operations Officer)
- Hye-Song Goo (National Relations Officer)
- Lauren Watson (National Volunteers Officer)

Recent Activities and Events

The 2019 National Executive has been in office since January 1, and have had a busy first half of the year. To date, three international tours, one national event, and countless regional events have taken place. Alongside this, the National Executive have been working hard on the day to day administration of the organisation, be it budget approvals, content review or volunteer appointments.

UN Youth has held two National Councils so far in 2019, and we are currently finalising the constitutional reform process that has been running for the past year. As previously reported, the current proposal is for a Board of Directors to be established, removing the governance function from National Council.

We are continuing our transition to our new CRM software called Kepla. After a successful inaugural event last year, NZ Model Parliament is to be held in Christchurch again in September. Our new International Event (Globalisation Tour, held in February 2019, taking University students around South-East Asia looking at globalisation and trade) was highly successful and has been confirmed again for 2020.

UN Youth's 20th Birthday will be celebrated at a function on Queen's Birthday this year, and we look forward to reflecting on a truly exceptional two decades of inspiring global citizens.

Regions

The regions have been busy with a number of large events in the latter half of last year, and start of the 2019 year. In particular, all regions have recently been holding their flagship Model UN events. It is with great pleasure that I can report all these events were highly successful.

National and International Events

Aotearoa Youth Declaration was hosted in April in Auckland, and saw the largest gathering of rangatahi at this unique civics education conference. The four-day event went extremely smoothly, and the feedback has been resoundingly positive. After a successful first round, Diplomacy Competition is about to begin its second round, and the team is also looking towards a potential redevelopment of the website.

As mentioned above, we had 3 international trips take place over the January-February period. This is a huge logistical undertaking, and we are thrilled that these went off without a hitch!

Looking Ahead

Our next international event Pacific Project, will be leaving for Vanuatu in July. NZ Model UN will be held again in Wellington in July, and the committee is hard at work making sure that everything is ready. Diplomacy Competition will continue to run new rounds of their competition, and NZ Model Parliament is creeping ever closer. Our next National Council is set to be held in July, where we aim to consider the proposed constitutional reforms.

Jayden van Leeuwen,
National President 2019

Welcome to our new UNA NZ Members:



Ka nui te mihi kia koutou Katoa
Dear Members and Supporters of the
United Nations Association

UNA NZ Wellington branch is made up of members from across the world, deeply passionate about the goals of United Nations. In the last few months, we have welcomed many new members of different nationalities including Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Malaysia, Indonesia, Latin America, Brazil, and more. This has given the UNANZ branch of Wellington a new sense of strength,

driving through new ideas and experiences of such a diverse group. I sincerely thank my new members in joining us in the journey to achieve SDGs in New Zealand.

Branches regularly organise events, workshops and consultations mobilising and generating awareness regarding the UN's agenda. We have held Secondary School Speech awards, met the young African Diplomats and had an information Session about CSW63- United Nations 63rd Commission on the Status of Women. There are plans in upcoming days related to consultative workshops on climate change, domestic and sexual violence, circular economy, and more.

Different countries have different agendas and priorities concerning the UN's SDG. I had an opportunity to see this firstly from India and thereafter from New Zealand. India's 1.4 billion people - a nation of much diversity - is home to one-sixth of all humanity and the aspirations of its youth are "touching the sky". Localisation of SDGs is at the core of the country's SDG implementation strategy. In the federal governance structure, the States play a pivotal role in designing, executing, and monitoring development policies and interventions. Therefore, State governments and Union Territories are the

key drivers of the SDGs, while the central ministries support them in this endeavour.

It feels great to mention that India has become the only country in the world with legislated corporate social responsibility (CSR). This had enabled the country to support the local community development activities, especially in and around the industrial/ specified CSR area. Mostly these programs are carefully aligned with the companies' business domain, but implementation of SDGs have been one of the key focus. On the same lines, UN ANZ team is looking to identify areas of opportunities for partnerships and collaborations, and to support businesses to become more sustainable.

Thank you for your interest in promoting the goals of the United Nations.

Anu Singh
President
United Nations Association
of New Zealand- Wellington Branch

Natalie Harbott recently took on the role of Vice President for the Northern branch. She has been a United Nations Online Volunteer since 2015, assisting particularly with the translation of documents from Spanish to English. Natalie was born in Christchurch and graduated from the University of Canterbury with a Bachelor of Arts in Anthropology and a Master of Teaching and Learning: Primary. She currently works as a Year 6 classroom teacher and Year 4-6 Spanish tutor in Karaka.

Why I joined:

I joined because I am passionate about human and child rights as well as learning with people from different cultures and backgrounds. I wanted to take an active role in volunteering work that wasn't just online, and help to get kiwi's more involved with the work of the UN.

Natalie Harbott





CODICIL

This Codicil, documents amendment(s)
I wish to make to my Will as located at
(Solicitor's Name):

My name: _____

Address _____

City/Postcode _____

Country _____

The amendments I wish to make to my will:

Signed: _____

Date: _____

Witnessed by (print) _____

Witness address: _____

Witness Signature: _____

Date of signing: _____

We the People's Bank: BNZ Lambton Quay. #: 02 0536 0457447 00.

INVEST IN THE FUTURE



MAKING A BEQUEST TO THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF NEW ZEALAND



The United Nations
Association of New Zealand
Te Roopu Whakakotahi
Whenua o Aotearoa

ABOUT UNA NZ

WHO ARE WE?

United Nations Association of New Zealand (UNA NZ) is a national community organisation and a registered charity made up of regional branches, an independent youth association (UN Youth), affiliates, and members from across New Zealand.

We have branches in Auckland, Tauranga, Hamilton, Whanganui, Wellington and Christchurch.

WHAT DO WE DO?

We educate New Zealanders about the activities of the UN and its agencies, New Zealand's involvement, and how to become involved. Our current focus is to raise awareness of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Global Security and UN Renewal.

Each year, we host numerous events, including our National Conference, which is our premier event that brings together nationwide members to participate in panel discussions. We also host our Secondary School Speech Awards Competition, aimed at empowering youth to become future leaders.



UNA NZ NATIONAL COUNCIL

Your donation is acknowledged,
appreciated and valued.

**YOUR GIFT WILL
ENSURE THAT THE
WORK OF THE UNA NZ
WILL CONTINUE FOR
GENERATIONS TO COME**

BEQUEST INFORMATION

TO INCLUDE UNA NZ

WHAT TO DO?

- Decide to include UNA NZ in your Will.
- Discuss your intentions with your loved ones.
- Seek legal advice.
- Use this Codicil form to alter your Will.
- Inform UNA NZ that you have left a bequest in your Will.

NAMED GIFTS

If you prefer you can designate your gift to a particular UNA NZ project and/or a focus area of work that is of particular interest to you.

HOW DO I CHANGE MY WILL TO INCLUDE UNANZ?

You add a 'Codicil' to your Will. This is a simple one page addition to your existing Will and is much easier than having your entire Will re-written. A copy is included with this brochure.

HOW CAN I DONATE?

Your generous gift can be placed in the We the Peoples Foundation (see back page for details). The Foundation was set up to finance the work of UNA NZ. When your gift is combined with those of other long term investors it accrues significant interest. UNA NZ can use this guaranteed source of funds to meet its on-going commitments. For example these funds enable it to employ a part time administrator.

**PLEASE VISIT OUR WEBSITE
UNANZ.ORG.NZ**



Our People

We are made up of over 40 committed volunteers across New Zealand and employ one core staff at the National Office in Wellington. We work together to inform, inspire and engage all New Zealanders regarding the work, goals and values of the UN to create a safer, fairer and more sustainable world.

The United Nations Association's main ruling body is the National Council. It has three main roles per the Constitution:

- Governance of the organisation as a whole
- Policy making body of the organisation
- Coordination and support of our branches

The National Council meets up to four times a year in order to discuss and vote on yearly budgets, long-term strategic plans, policies, actions, and upcoming events.

The National Executive is responsible for the day-to-day running of the organization and the National office, upcoming events, payments and accounts. It employs the National Administrator, whose key role is public relations, organizational administration and development, and project and event management. The role supports the National President and our Regional Branches.

Honorary Life members are recommended by the National Council at an Annual General Meeting. Usually these are individuals who have carried out distinguished service for the United Nations Association of New Zealand, and/or the UN over a period of years. Honorary Life Members are non-voting members of the National Council. Our Constitution states that Life Members do not pay membership fees, may be in attendance at, and receive the papers for, the National

Council with speaking rights, but no vote. Life Members have voting rights at any Special General and Annual General Meetings.

UNA NZ National Executives

National President

Peter Nichols

Immediate Past President

Joy Dunsheath

Vice Presidents

Kennedy Graham & Gayathri Palanisamy

National Treasurer

Pete Cowley

Secretary

Arielle Tallulah Tracey

Communications officer

Ellie Leong

National Admin Officers

Chris Vogliano & Maisy Bentley

Events Facilitator

Lachlan Craig

National President - UN Youth

Jayden van Leeuwen

National Council Representatives

Mere Skerrett, Karim Dickie & John Morgan

Special Officers

Alyn Ware - SO on Peace & Security

Pedram Pirnia - SO for SDGs

Paula Pereda-Perez - SO for Human Rights

Joy Dunsheath - SO for WFUNA Liaison

Negar Partow - SO Security Council

Kennedy Graham - SO for UN Renewal

Jean-Paul Bizosa - SO for Humanitarian Affairs

Rob Clarke - SO Education

Dr. Ivan Chirino-Vallejo - SO for Climate Change & Environment

Luke Santamaria - SO for Membership

Ordinary Members

John Morgan, Hana Mereraiha White & Karim Dickie

Branch Presidents

Northern Region - Pedram Pirnia

Waikato - Mano Manoharan

Tauranga - Dr.Gray Southon

Whanganui - Kate Smith

Wellington - Anu Singh

Canterbury - Lynette Hardie Wills

Honorary Life Members

Alyn Ware, Margaret Knight, Clinton Johnson, Dr Kate Dewes, Dr Graham Hassall, Mary McGiven, Margaret Knight, Margaret Arnold, Gita Brooke, Lady Rhyl Jansen, Mary Gray, Colin McGregor & Robin Halliday

Affiliate Members

AFS Intercultural Programmes New Zealand

Association of Former Officials of the United Nations (AFUNO) NZ

Baha'i Community of NZ

Council for International Development (CID)

Hui E! Community Aotearoa

Humanist Society of NZ

International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW)

National Consultative Committee on Disarmament (NCCD)

NZ Association of Rationalists and Humanists

NZ Esperanto Association Inc

NZ Institute of International Affairs (NZIIA)

NZ Post Primary Teachers Association

NZ Red Cross

Operation Peace through Unity

(OPTU)

PanPacific & SE Asia Women's Assn (PPSEAWA)

Peace Foundation NZ

Soka Gakkai International New Zealand (SGI NZ)

The Asian Network Incorporated

The Australian New Zealand Cultural Centre

Transparency International NZ

UN Women National Committee Aotearoa / NZ

UNICEF New Zealand

Patrons

Her Excellency The Rt Hon Dame Patsy Reddy GNZM QSO
The Rt Hon Helen Clark ONZ

We the Peoples Foundation

Trustees: Paul Oliver, Bhenjamin Goodsir, Hayden Montgomerie, George Troup, Peter Nichols

To make a donation or a bequest to the We The Peoples Foundation for the benefit of UNA NZ please contact office@unanz.org.nz

Visit our website if you wish to find out more about our membership options: unanz.org.nz

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