



**NEW ZEALAND**

**UPDATED ASSESSMENT OF R2P  
IMPLEMENTATION 2022**



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The following Updated Assessment Annex provides an overview of New Zealand's efforts in implementing R2P as of 2022. For a full description of the methodology used in this study, see Part II of 'Implementing the Responsibility to Protect in the Asia Pacific: An Assessment of Progress and Challenges', available [here](#). For more information on R2P implementation in the Asia Pacific in 2022, see the updated assessment [here](#).

# NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand, still one of the principal global advocates of R2P, continues to perform extremely well across almost all indicators.

New Zealand is especially strong on its domestic implementation. Continued adherence to international human rights ensures a robust civil society and open press, and the protection of vulnerable groups within society. New Zealand has an inclusive education system and its security sector is governed by numerous legislative safeguards that ensure the legitimate and effective civilian control of its police and military. Its counter extremism and counter terrorism strategies remain strong and open to further review and refinement, following terrorist attacks in 2019 and 2021.

New Zealand's contribution to international efforts to implement R2P is broadly positive but not especially proactive. This is exemplified by its policy on refugees. However, the country's annual intake of refugees recently increased by 50%. While this is an important step, their intake remains comparatively small compared to Australia and other popular refugee destination countries.

New Zealand continues to be an active and substantial aid donor to the Pacific and other regional organisations, it has still not specifically championed R2P or atrocity prevention in these contexts.

New Zealand provides only a modest number of civilians to UN missions with protection mandates but has not specifically focused on contributing military personnel to such operations. It continues to have broad support for peacekeeping, security, and law enforcement personnel in Africa and the Middle East, with a particular focus on the Women, Peace and Security Agenda.

# NEW ZEALAND

Assessment	Indicator
<b>Very Strong</b>	Protection of populations from atrocity crimes
	Reduction of atrocity crime risks
	Dealing with past atrocities
	Appoint national R2P Focal Point
	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law
	Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court
	Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in accordance with the Paris Principles
	Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination
	Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council
	Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations
	Ensure equal access to justice
	Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism
	Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence
	Cultivate and protect and active, diverse and robust civil society
	Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector
	Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness
	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect
	Support the Kigali Principles
	Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention
<b>Strong</b>	Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity
	Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law
<b>Fair</b>	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships
	Participate in international, regional and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P
	Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention
	Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations
	Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities
	Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships
	Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P

	Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate)
	Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping
<b>Weak</b>	Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging or ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy
	Support the strengthening of the UN's capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system
	Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes
<b>Very Weak</b>	Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect
	Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience

New Zealand 2022 Score: 74

New Zealand 2019 Score: 76

Difference: - 2 

New Zealand continues to consistently be a strong advocate of all three pillars of R2P, standing out as one of the strongest proponents of the norm in the Asia Pacific region. New Zealand performs strongly on all the relevant domestic measures and most international measures, though it could do more to translate its rhetorical commitment to R2P into practical support at the regional level.



Thematic Area	Indicator	Assessment	Notes
Basic Compliance	Protection of populations from atrocity crimes.	Very Strong Unchanged	The people of New Zealand are adequately protected from atrocity crimes.
	Reduction of atrocity crime risks.	Very Strong Unchanged	Strong human rights protections and independent institutions contribute to an environment where the chances of atrocity crimes being committed in New Zealand is currently extremely low.
	Dealing with past atrocities.	Very Strong Unchanged	Institutions such as the Waitangi Tribunal, <sup>1</sup> despite some controversies, have ensured grievances against European settlement of New Zealand by those of Māori heritage are heard in accordance with New Zealand's justice system. These include colonial grievances but also those occurring into the 20 <sup>th</sup> century. <sup>2</sup>  There remains some controversy over New Zealand, along with Australia, officially not recognising the Armenian Genocide, to ensure strong diplomatic ties with Turkey over ANZAC Day. <sup>3</sup>
Policy Mechanisms	Appoint national R2P Focal Point.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand retains its R2P Focal Point. <sup>4</sup>
	Incorporate atrocity crime risks and dynamics into conflict analysis and/or development partnerships.	Fair Unchanged	No new information could be found on the extent to which New Zealand accounts for atrocity crime risks in conflict and development partnership analysis. Their development aid addresses human rights and gender dynamics, <sup>5</sup> but not explicitly atrocity risks.
	Establish domestic mechanisms to hold the government accountable for upholding its responsibility to protect.	Very Weak Unchanged	No evidence could be found of New Zealand developing mechanisms of this sort.
International Human Rights Obligations	Sign, ratify and implement relevant instruments of international law.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand has signed and ratified all twelve relevant pieces of international human rights law applicable to R2P.
	Sign and ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and cooperate fully with the Court.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand was a founding member State of the <i>Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court</i> and remains a State party. <sup>6</sup>  In October 2020, New Zealand ratified amendments to Article 8 of the <i>Rome Statute</i> , covering war crimes in non-international conflicts involving weapons already banned in international conflicts. <sup>7</sup>
	Establish and maintain National Human Rights Institutions in	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand's Human Rights Commission retains an 'A' rating from GANHRI, <sup>8</sup> ensuring full accordance with the Paris Principles.

<sup>1</sup> Waitangi Tribunal, n.d. *About the Waitangi Tribunal*, <https://waitangitribunal.govt.nz/about-waitangi-tribunal/>.

<sup>2</sup> Smale, Aaron, 2017. *A quiet genocide: The legacy of stolen indigenous children*, <https://interactive.aljazeera.com/aje/2017/quiet-genocide/index.html>.

<sup>3</sup> Matthews, Philip, 2021. 'Anzacs and atrocities: Will New Zealand ever recognise the Armenian Genocide?' *stuff*, 3 February. Available at: <https://www.stuff.co.nz/national/politics/124109301/anzacs-and-atrocities-will-new-zealand-ever-recognise-the-armenian-genocide>.

<sup>4</sup> Global Centre for the Responsibility to Protect (GCR2P), 2020. *Members of the Global Network of R2P Focal Points*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/members-of-the-global-network-of-r2p-focal-points/>.

<sup>5</sup> New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Trade, n.d. *Our approach to aid*, 'Human Rights', 'Gender Action Plan', <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/kr/aid-and-development/our-approach-to-aid/>.

<sup>6</sup> International Criminal Court (ICC), n.d. *The States Parties to the Rome Statute*, [https://asp.icc-cpi.int/en\\_menus/asp/states%20parties/pages/the%20states%20parties%20to%20the%20rome%20statute.aspx#N](https://asp.icc-cpi.int/en_menus/asp/states%20parties/pages/the%20states%20parties%20to%20the%20rome%20statute.aspx#N).

<sup>7</sup> New Zealand Treaties Online, n.d. *Amendments to Article 8 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (2017 war crimes amendments)*, <https://www.treaties.mfat.govt.nz/search/details/p/268/810>.

<sup>8</sup> Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), 2021. *Members*, <https://ganhri.org/membership/>.

	accordance with the Paris Principles.		
	Ensure domestic promotion and protection of human rights, focusing on the elimination of discrimination.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand maintains a strong record of respect for human rights through its various common laws and rights acts. There remain some concerns around the rights of detainees in the country's prison system, <sup>9</sup> and the government seems to be taking action on recommendations from watchdogs and independent monitoring bodies. <sup>10</sup>
	Participate in international peer review processes, including the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) of the UN Human Rights Council.	Very Strong Unchanged	At its third UPR in 2019, New Zealand received 194 recommendations, of which it accepted 160 and noted the other 34. <sup>11</sup> In preparation for its national report to be delivered to the review committee, New Zealand engaged with a large number of stakeholders both in and outside the country to gather different views on New Zealand's human rights. <sup>12</sup> It remained committed to the UPR process, noting it "...was a valuable opportunity for New Zealand to review its human rights situation and measure its improvement". <sup>13</sup>  The country has no overdue reports for international monitoring treaties. <sup>14</sup>
	Cooperate fully with UN Human Rights mandate holders and those of relevant regional organisations.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand retains an open invitation for UN mandate holders to visit the country. Some of the visits are still pending however and have been so for a number of years. <sup>15</sup>
	Ensure equal access to justice.	Very Strong Unchanged	During its third round of the UPR, New Zealand made note of the need for change in its justice system. The country has one of the highest incarceration rates per capita in the world, with a disproportionate number of prisoners of Māori prisoners. <sup>16</sup>  Fair public trials, and independent judiciary and presumption of innocence all remain present in New Zealand, and such standards are readily upheld. <sup>17</sup>
	Criminalise incitement to commit genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity.	Strong Unchanged	There is no new information on New Zealand's efforts in criminalising atrocities. They retain adequate laws criminalising all four atrocity crimes.
	Take measures to counter and prevent violent extremism.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand's counter extremism and counter terrorism efforts came into sharp focus with the

<sup>9</sup> U.S Department of State, 2021. *2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: New Zealand*, 'Section 1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from: Prison and Detention Center Conditions', <https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/new-zealand/>.

<sup>10</sup> Amnesty International, 2021. *New Zealand 2021*, 'Detainees' rights', <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-east-asia-and-the-pacific/new-zealand/report-new-zealand/>.

<sup>11</sup> UPR Info, 2019. *Responses to Recommendations: New Zealand*, [https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/new\\_zealand/session\\_32\\_-\\_january\\_2019/2rps\\_new\\_zealand.pdf](https://www.upr-info.org/sites/default/files/document/new_zealand/session_32_-_january_2019/2rps_new_zealand.pdf).

<sup>12</sup> New Zealand Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2019. *Universal Periodic Review 2019*, [https://www.mfat.govt.nz/mi/peace-rights-and-security/human-rights/universal-periodic-review-2019/#:~:text=New%20Zealand's%20third%20Universal%20Periodic%20Review%20was%20in%20January%2FFebruary.\(January%2FFebruary%202019\)..](https://www.mfat.govt.nz/mi/peace-rights-and-security/human-rights/universal-periodic-review-2019/#:~:text=New%20Zealand's%20third%20Universal%20Periodic%20Review%20was%20in%20January%2FFebruary.(January%2FFebruary%202019)..)

<sup>13</sup> United Nations, Human Rights Council, Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review: New Zealand, 1 April 2019, A/HRC/41/4, para. 121.

<sup>14</sup> United Nations Human Rights Treaty Bodies, n.d. *List of States parties without overdue reports*, [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/LateReporting.aspx](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/LateReporting.aspx).

<sup>15</sup> United Nations Human Rights Office of the High Commissioner (UNOHCHR), n.d. *View Country visits by Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council since 1998*, <https://spinternet.ohchr.org/ViewCountryVisits.aspx?visitType=all&country=NZL&Lang=en>.

<sup>16</sup> United Nations, Human Rights Council, A/HRC/41/4, paras. 23, 24.

<sup>17</sup> U.S Department of State, 2021. *2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: New Zealand*, 'Section 1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from: e. Denial of Fair Public Trial'.

			Christchurch mosque shootings in 2019 by a white supremacist, and the knife attack at a supermarket in 2021 by an ISIS-related offender. <sup>18</sup> Gaps within their legislation forced the government to re-evaluate terrorism legislation <sup>19</sup> and the capacity of New Zealand to prevent terrorist attacks. <sup>20</sup>
			As it stands, New Zealand's efforts to prevent violent extremism are strong, yet commentary suggests potential weaknesses remain. <sup>21</sup>
	Enact and implement laws protecting vulnerable groups, particularly in relation to sexual and gender-based violence.	Very Strong Unchanged	Sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) within New Zealand is high, and levels increased during the lockdowns the government imposed to combat the pandemic. However, the government has recognised this as a serious and ongoing problem (and includes women, children and those in the LGBTIQ+ community) <sup>22</sup> and has effective laws and measures in place to prevent SGBV. <sup>23</sup>
	Protect individuals and groups fleeing atrocity crimes and their risk, in accordance with International Refugee Law.	Strong Increase	New Zealand has increased its annual quota for refugees up to 1500, an increase from 1000, in July 2020. That quota was not reached in 2021/2022, due to COVID-19 border closures and restrictions. <sup>24</sup> However in 2022, Australia accepted New Zealand's offer to resettle a total of 450 refugees from Australia's offshore detention facilities. <sup>25</sup>
			Despite these developments, New Zealand's intake is still comparatively tiny when compared to other major refugee destination countries such as the U.S, UK, Canada, and Australia. <sup>26</sup>
Domestic Implementation	Conduct a national assessment of risk and resilience.	Very Weak Unchanged	No assessment has been carried out.
	Cultivate and protect an active, diverse and robust civil society.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand possesses a vibrant civil society. Peaceful assembly and association are respected, as is academic freedom and freedom of religion.

<sup>18</sup> Counter Extremism Project, 2022. *New Zealand: Extremism and Terrorism*, <https://www.counterextremism.com/countries/new-zealand>.

<sup>19</sup> Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, 2022. *New Zealand's Countering Terrorism and Violent Extremism Strategy*, <https://dpmc.govt.nz/our-programmes/national-security/counter-terrorism/new-zealands-countering-terrorism-and-violent>; Hon. Faafoi, Kris, 2021. 'Counter-Terrorism Legislation Bill passes into law'. *Beehive.govt.nz*, 30 September. Available at: <https://www.beehive.govt.nz/release/counter-terrorism-legislation-bill-passes-law>.

<sup>20</sup> Royal Commission Of Inquiry Into The Terrorist Attack On Christchurch Mosques on 15 March 2019, 2022. 2. *Recommendations to improve New Zealand's counter-terrorism effort*, <https://christchurchattack.royalcommission.nz/the-report/findings-and-recommendations/chapter-2-recommendations-to-improve-new-zealands-counter-terrorism-effort/>.

<sup>21</sup> See: Jackson, Richard, 2021. *Avoiding the Pitfalls of Counter-terrorism: New Zealand's Response to the New Lynn Attack*, <https://www.internationalaffairs.org.au/australianoutlook/avoiding-the-pitfalls-of-counter-terrorism-new-zealands-response-to-the-new-lynn-attack/>; Gillespie, Alexander, 2021. 'New Zealand needs to go beyond fast-tracking counter-terrorism laws to reduce the risk of future attacks'. *The Conversation*, 4 September. Available at: <https://theconversation.com/new-zealand-needs-to-go-beyond-fast-tracking-counter-terrorism-laws-to-reduce-the-risk-of-future-attacks-167338>.

<sup>22</sup> United Nations, Human Rights Council, A/HRC/41/4, paras. 25 – 27.

<sup>23</sup> U.S Department of State, 2021. U.S Department of State, 2021. *2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: New Zealand*, 'Section 6. Discrimination, Societal Abuses, and Trafficking in Persons: Women'; Freedom House, 2021. *Freedom in World 2021: New Zealand*, 'F. Rule of Law', <https://freedomhouse.org/country/new-zealand/freedom-world/2021>.

<sup>24</sup> New Zealand Immigration, 2022. *New Zealand Refugee Quota Programme*, <https://www.immigration.govt.nz/about-us/what-we-do/our-strategies-and-projects/supporting-refugees-and-asylum-seekers/refugee-and-protection-unit/new-zealand-refugee-programme>.

<sup>25</sup> Australian Broadcasting Corporation (ABC), 2022. 'New Zealand refugee resettlement deal with Australia to happen nine years after initial agreement'. *ABC News*, 24 March. Available at: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2022-03-24/new-zealand-refugee-resettlement-australia/100935420>.

<sup>26</sup> Marlowe, Jay, 2021. 'New Zealand has one of the lowest numbers of refugees per capita in the world – there is room for many more'. *The Conversation*, 18 June. Available at: <https://theconversation.com/new-zealand-has-one-of-the-lowest-numbers-of-refugees-per-capita-in-the-world-there-is-room-for-many-more-162663>.



			Press freedom is strong, with some concerns over high concentration of media ownership that could stifle independent reporting. However, New Zealand is ranked at 8/180 on the 2021 World Press Freedom Index, and Freedom House considers New Zealand to be ‘Free’, giving it 40/40 for Political Rights and 59/60 for Civil Liberties. <sup>27</sup>
	Ensure a legitimate, effective and civilian controlled security sector.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand’s security forces are professional and are effectively controlled by civilian authorities, with no reports of arbitrary arrests, disappearances, or killings. <sup>28</sup>
	Ensure the education system reflects the ethnic, national and cultural diversity of society, and sets examples of inclusiveness.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand continues to possess a strong education sector, ranked as one of the highest in the world. <sup>29</sup> Schooling is free and compulsory from ages 6 to 16, and as well as state and private schools, New Zealand also possess schools that use the Māori language and teach an adapted national curriculum influenced by Māori philosophies. <sup>30</sup>
	Prevent nationals committing atrocity crimes overseas.	Very Strong Unchanged	There remains some concern that while the education system is of excellent quality, the long-term performance of students is decreasing. <sup>31</sup> No new updates could be found, and New Zealand continues to have strong commitments to preventing citizens from committing atrocity crimes.
Bilateral and Multilateral Relations	Participate in international, regional, and national discussions on the further advancement of R2P.	Fair Decrease	New Zealand, as part of the Group of Friends of R2P, supported the draft resolution on R2P at the UN General Assembly Debate on R2P in 2021. <sup>32</sup>  Other than this, no other record of New Zealand participating in R2P-related discussions could be found but given their previous engagement and voting record (see Indicator below), they likely remain supportive of furthering the norm.
	Leverage existing mechanisms and institutions (including regional and sub-regional organisations) to encourage States to fulfil their responsibility to protect.	Very Strong Increase	In its voting patterns at the UN General Assembly, New Zealand continues to support R2P.  <b>UN General Assembly Resolutions:</b> <sup>33</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2018: Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/RES/73/172: <b>yes</b>.</li> <li>• 2018: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea A/RES/73/180: <b>adopted without vote</b>.</li> <li>• 2018: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/73/182: <b>yes</b>.</li> </ul>

<sup>27</sup> Freedom House, 2021. *Freedom in the World 2021: New Zealand*; Reporters Without Borders, 2021. *New Zealand*, <https://rsf.org/en/new-zealand>.

<sup>28</sup> U.S Department of State, 2021. U.S Department of State, 2021. *2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: New Zealand*, ‘Section 1. Respect for the Integrity of the Person, Including Freedom from:’.

<sup>29</sup> scholaro pro, 2022. *Education System in New Zealand*, <https://www.scholaro.com/pro/Countries/New-Zealand/Education-System>.

<sup>30</sup> Ministry of Education, 2022. *Education in New Zealand*, <https://www.education.govt.nz/our-work/our-role-and-our-people/education-in-nz/>.

<sup>31</sup> Nichols, Lane, 2019. ‘Latest international education rankings released: 1 in 5 kids leave school unequipped for workforce’. *The New Zealand Herald*, 3 December. Available at: <https://www.nzherald.co.nz/nz/latest-international-education-rankings-released-1-in-5-kids-leave-school-unequipped-for-workforce/QJKLFULI4A5SHUSZ7HYIDIIVIM/>.

<sup>32</sup> GCR2P, 2021. *Statement delivered on behalf of members of the Group of Friends of R2P at the 2021 UN General Assembly Debate on R2P*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/statement-delivered-on-behalf-of-members-of-the-group-of-friends-of-r2p-at-the-2021-un-general-assembly-debate-on-r2p/>.

<sup>33</sup> GCR2P, 2021. *UN General Assembly Resolutions Referencing R2P*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/un-general-assembly-resolutions-referencing-r2p-2/>. (Voting records for each resolution were accessed using the UN’s Digital Library: General Assembly of the United Nations, n.d. *Voting Records*, <https://www.un.org/en/ga/documents/voting.asp>.)

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2019: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea A/RES/74/166: <b>adopted without vote.</b></li> <li>• 2019: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/74/169: <b>yes.</b></li> <li>• 2020: Situation of human rights in the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea A/RES/75/190: <b>adopted without vote.</b></li> <li>• 2020: Extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions A/RES/75/189: <b>yes.</b></li> <li>• 2020: Situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic A/RES/75/193: <b>yes.</b></li> <li>• 2021: Promoting a culture of peace and tolerance to safeguard religious sites A/RES/75/258: <b>adopted without vote.</b></li> <li>• 2021: The responsibility to protect and the prevention of genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity A/RES/75/277: <b>yes.</b></li> </ul>
	Encourage and assist States to fulfil their R2P in situations of emerging and ongoing crisis, such as good offices and preventive diplomacy.	Weak <b>Decrease</b>	<p>Following the Tatmadaw’s coup in February 2021, New Zealand cut high-level contact with Myanmar and issued a travel ban on its military leaders. The country also called for the restoration of civilian rule and did not recognise the military as the legitimate government of Myanmar.<sup>34</sup></p> <p>Other than this, there was no evidence found of New Zealand actively encouraging States to fulfil R2P.</p>
	Strengthen regional and international networks for atrocity crime prevention.	Fair <b>Unchanged</b>	No new evidence could be found of New Zealand strengthening networks specifically for atrocity prevention.
	Strengthen the role and capacity of regional organisations.	Fair <b>Unchanged</b>	New Zealand has continued to cooperate with ASEAN and intends to strengthen their partnership in the coming years. <sup>35</sup> However, there is no mention of atrocity prevention in activities the two entities will cooperate over.
	Support the development and work of regional human rights and other preventive capacities.	Fair <b>Unchanged</b>	New Zealand broadly supports the development of human rights in its region, where it has longstanding ties to Pacific nations. Their advocacy for human rights aligns with structural atrocity prevention priorities in areas such as disability rights, rights of LGBTIQ+ persons, and gender equality. <sup>36</sup>
	Support atrocity prevention through development and assistance partnerships.	Fair <b>Unchanged</b>	New Zealand continues its strong development aid to the Pacific, focusing on health, education, and good governance, but not specifically on atrocity crime prevention. <sup>37</sup>
United Nations, prevention, Peacekeeping, and assistance	Support the early warning and capacity building efforts of the UN Office on Genocide Prevention and R2P.	Fair <b>Unchanged</b>	No new evidence could be found. Like the previous assessment and in the above Indicators, New Zealand maintains broad support for human rights measures that contribute to structural atrocity prevention. Yet there is no record of explicit support on the matter.

<sup>34</sup> ABC, 2021. ‘New Zealand suspending ties with Myanmar, imposing travel ban on military leaders after coup’. *ABC News*, 9 February. Available at: <https://www.abc.net.au/news/2021-02-09/new-zealand-suspends-ties-with-myanmar-after-military-coup/13137038>.

<sup>35</sup> Association of Southeast Asian Nations, 2021. *ASEAN, New Zealand reaffirm commitment for stronger cooperation*, <https://asean.org/asean-new-zealand-reaffirm-commitment-for-stronger-cooperation/>.

<sup>36</sup> New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2019. *New Zealand International Human Rights Action Plan 2019 – 2023: Advocacy Principles*, p. 3, <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Peace-Rights-and-Security/Human-rights/NZ-Human-Rights-Action-Plan.pdf>.

<sup>37</sup> New Zealand Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, 2022. *Regional initiatives*, <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/aid-and-development/our-aid-partnerships-in-the-pacific/regional-initiatives/>.

Support the strengthening of the UN's capacity for atrocity prevention, including through the UN Human Rights system.	Weak Unchanged	No new information could be found.
Support preventive actions on atrocity crimes.	Weak Decrease	Through their development assistance, especially to Pacific nations, New Zealand shows strong yet unspecific support for preventive actions on atrocity crimes. More specific information could not be found.
Contribute to United Nations peacekeeping operations (especially those with a protection of civilians mandate).	Fair Unchanged	New Zealand remains a contributor to UN peacekeeping operations, although not a particularly large one. It currently has 11 personnel deployed, three to UNMISS (which has a protection of civilians mandate) and eight in UNTSO. <sup>38</sup>
Develop the capacities needed to support civilian protection, including through the training of military and civilian personnel for peacekeeping.	Fair Decrease	The New Zealand military regularly participates in the Five Power Defence Arrangements with personnel from the UK, Australia, Malaysia, and Singapore. <sup>39</sup>  At the United Nations Peacekeeping Ministerial in 2021, New Zealand's statement made mention of its support for the Women, Peace and Security Agenda, the UN's Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028 and welcomed "...the positive collective strides captured by this year's UN Special Committee on Peacekeeping Operations' Review and Report". <sup>40</sup>  There remains no specific mention of atrocity prevention measures undertaken as part of New Zealand's training.
Support the Kigali Principles.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand remains a supporter of the Kigali Principles.
Support UN Security Council veto restraint on issues relating to atrocity prevention.	Very Strong Unchanged	New Zealand retains its support for the ACT Code of Conduct on UN Security Council action on atrocity crimes. <sup>41</sup> It also supports the French/Mexican initiative for the suspension of veto in the case of mass atrocities. <sup>42</sup>

<sup>38</sup> UN Peacekeeping, 2021. *Troop and Police Contributors*, <https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/troop-and-police-contributors>. (New Zealand can be selected from the drop down menus).

<sup>39</sup> New Zealand Defence Force, 2021. *FPDA: Security in our region*, <https://www.nzdf.mil.nz/army/what-we-do/peace-and-security/#security-in-our-region>.

<sup>40</sup> New Zealand Defence Force, 2021. *United Nations Ministerial, Seoul 2021 – New Zealand Defence Statement*, p. 2, [https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/new\\_zealand.pdf](https://peacekeeping.un.org/sites/default/files/new_zealand.pdf).

<sup>41</sup> GCR2P, 2019. *List of Signatories to the ACT Code of Conduct*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/list-of-signatories-to-the-act-code-of-conduct/>.

<sup>42</sup> GCR2P, 2020. *List of Supporters of the Political Declaration on Suspension of Veto*, <https://www.globalr2p.org/resources/list-of-supporters-of-the-political-declaration-on-suspension-of-veto/>.