



**NEW ZEALAND
ALTERNATIVE**

**We want to ignite a genuine,
creative public conversation
about the role of Aotearoa
New Zealand in the world
and to identify and promote
opportunities for global
leadership on the challenges
we face in the 21st century.**



Dr Nina Hall, Assistant Professor of International Relations
Johns Hopkins SAIS, Bologna

Max Harris, author of “The New Zealand Project”, London

Thomas Nash, Massey University, Wellington

Laura O’Connell Rapira (Te Āti Awa, Ngāpuhi)
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Senior research fellow the University of Waikato

OCTOBER 2018

AOTEAROA NEW ZEALAND AND CONFLICT PREVENTION: BUILDING A TRULY INDEPENDENT FOREIGN POLICY

A REPORT BY NEW ZEALAND ALTERNATIVE



OCTOBER 25, 2018
Updated October 25, 2018



Sam Sachdeva

Sam Sachdeva is Newsroom's political editor, covering foreign affairs, trade, defence, and security issues.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Push for peace from new foreign policy body

A new foreign policy think tank has launched, following Winston Peters' call for less "intellectual timidity" on the issue. Sam Sachdeva reports on the group's call for New Zealand to set up an independent conflict prevention unit - and Peters' response.

PM Jacinda Ardern lobbied to do more to prevent international armed conflicts

24 Oct, 2018 12:01am

2 minutes to read

stuff

national

Editorial: Give the peace unit a chance

Philip Matthews • 05:00, Oct 25 2018



stuff

national

Seeking a broader debate on New Zealand's role in the world

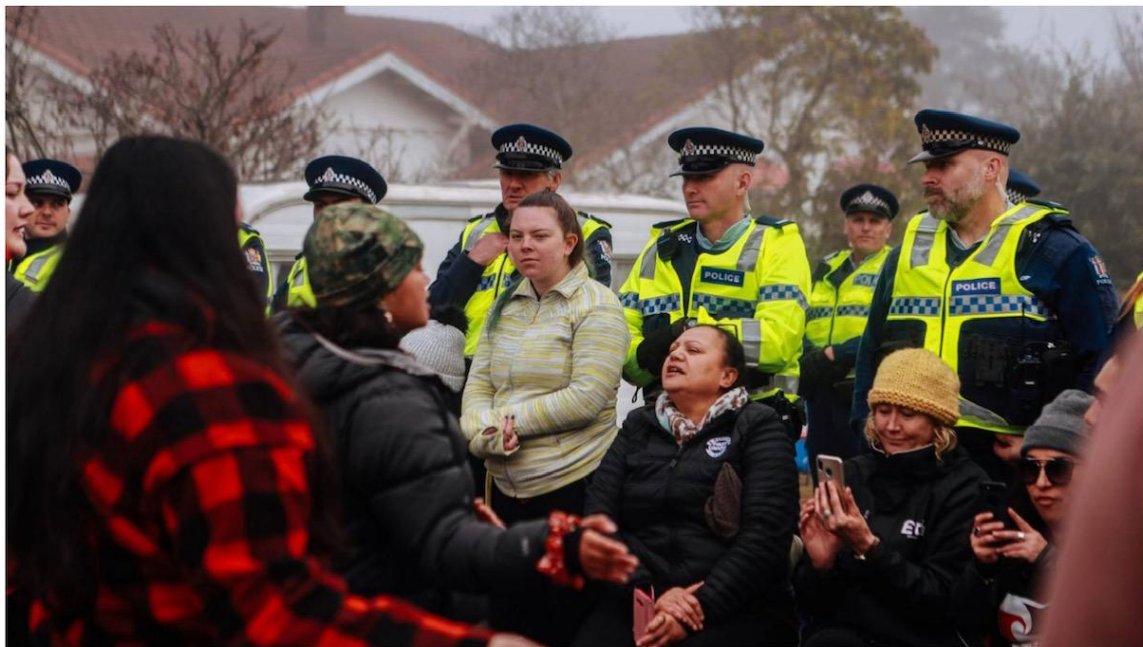
Nina Hall • 05:00, Oct 25 2018





Honesty the starting point for discussion on our role in colonialism

Evelyn Marsters and Thomas Nash • 04:00, Aug 09 2019



ABIGAIL DOUGHERTY/STUFF

Protestors at Ihumātao in Auckland singing and performing on the front lines of the dispute with police in close attendance.

Budget charts a long-term course to a fairer society

Evelyn Marsters and Thomas Nash • 04:00, Jun 06 2019



ROSS GIBLIN/STUFF

Finance Minister Grant Robertson reads the Wellbeing Budget on May 30.



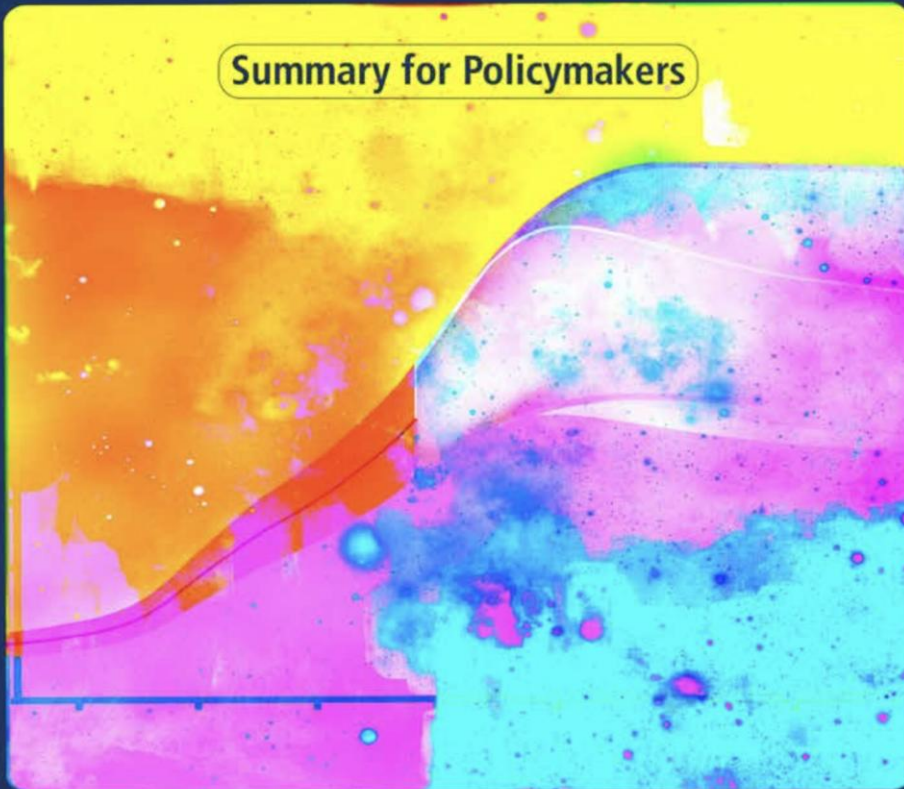
ipcc

INTERGOVERNMENTAL PANEL ON climate change

Global Warming of 1.5°C

An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty

Summary for Policymakers

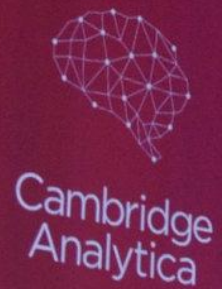


WG I WG II WG III



IPBES GLOBAL ASSESSMENT SUMMARY FOR POLICYMAKERS (PDF)



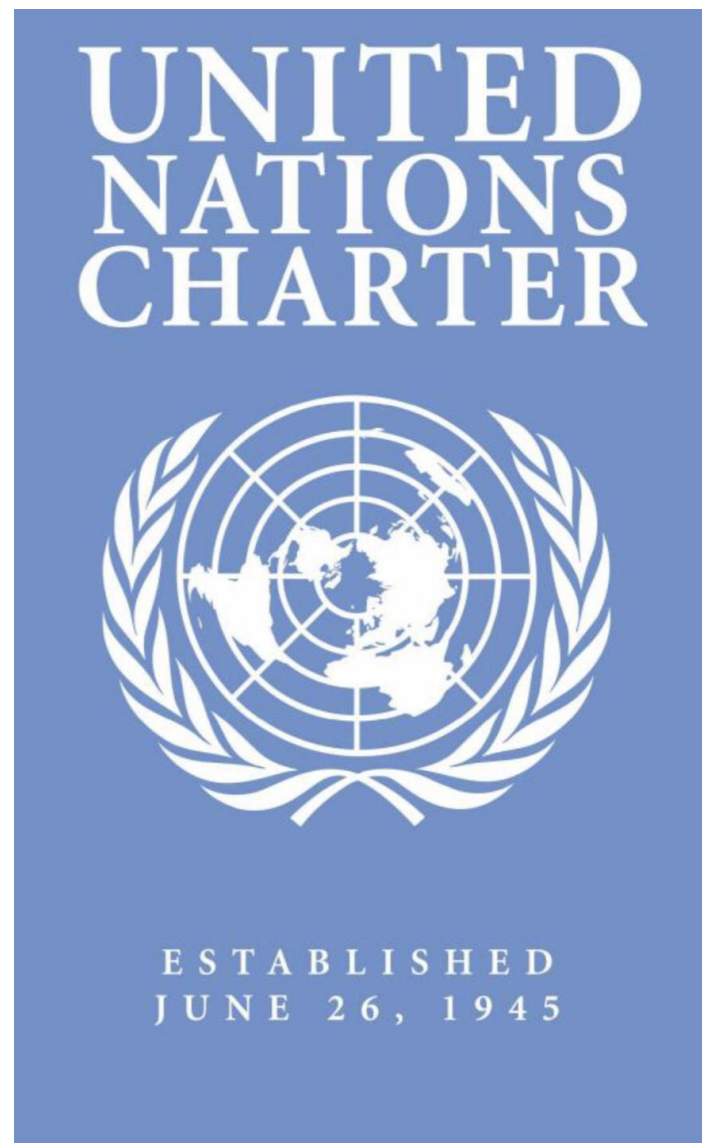


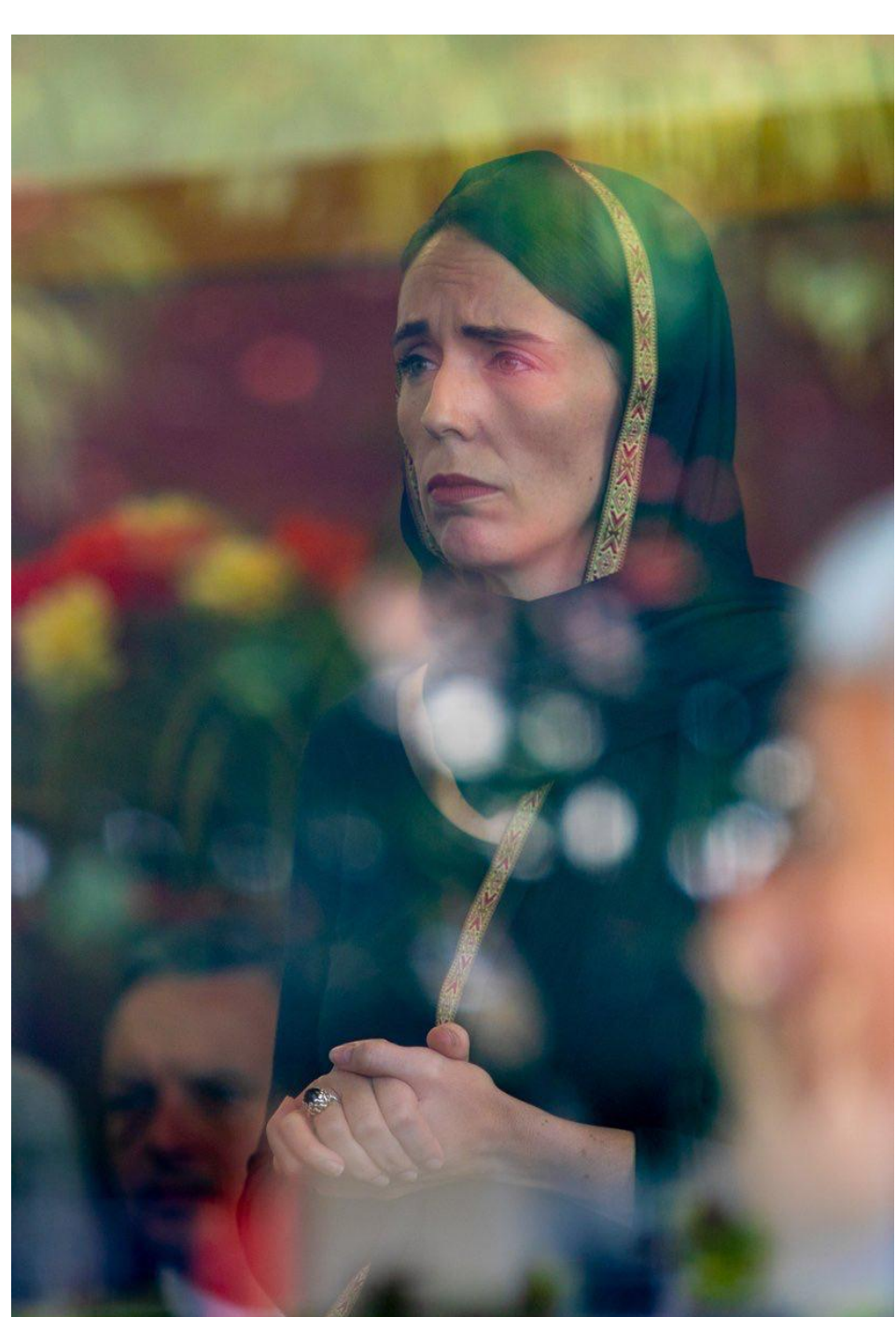
Cambridge
Analytica

The Power of Big Data and Psychographics in the Electoral Process













" WE THE PEOPLES



determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war..."

PREAMBLE OF THE CHARTER, SIGNED 24 JUNE 1945

PRINTED BY THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT



WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

determined

to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and

to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and

to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and

to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

and for these ends

to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbors, and

to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and

to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed force shall not be used, save in the common interest, and

to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

*have resolved to combine our efforts
to accomplish these aims.*

accordingly, our respective Governments, through representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organization to be known as the United Nations.

UNITED NATIONS

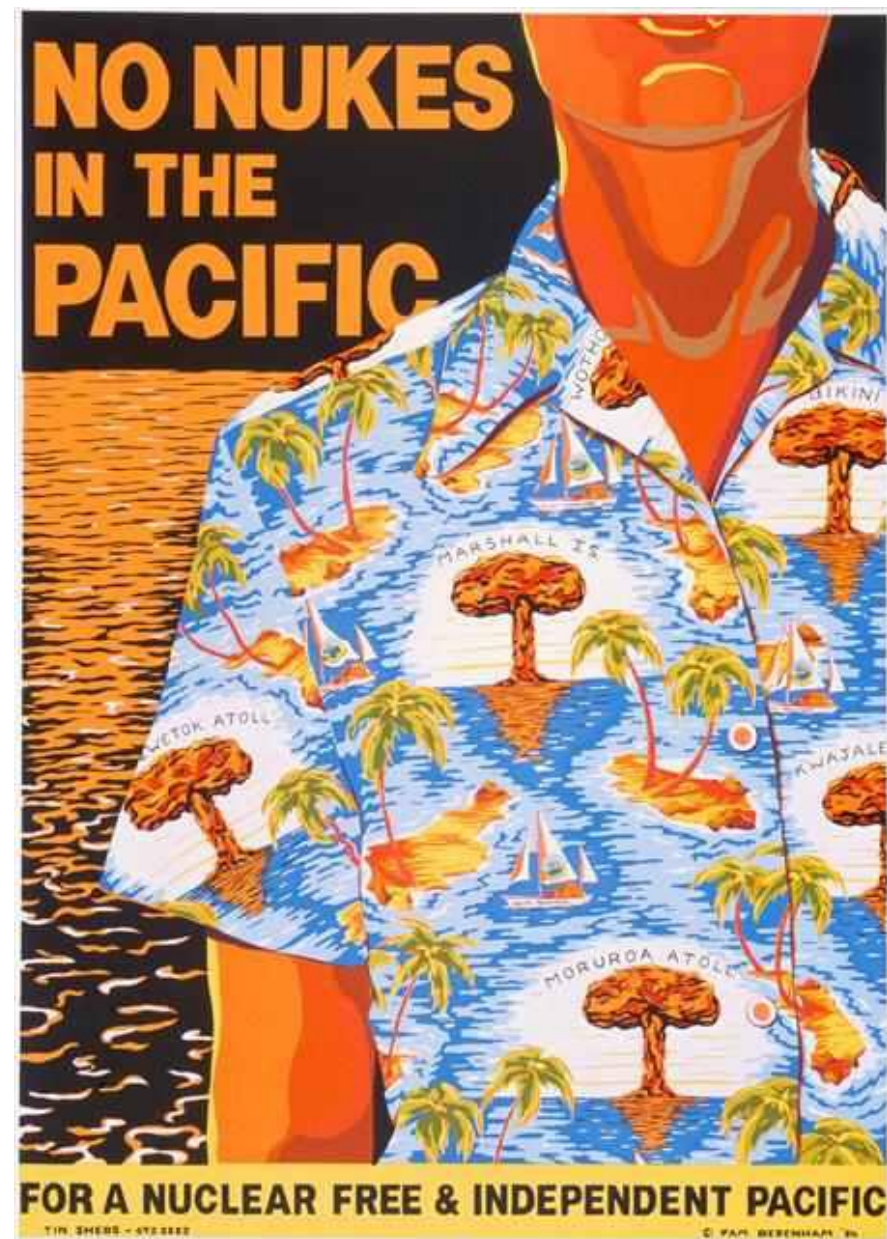
PREAMBLE TO THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

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PART 2: TE TIRITI O WAITANGI

Te Tiriti o Waitangi is in three parts, called articles. It was written in English and translated into te reo Māori, but there are major differences between the two versions. Important words and concepts, such as sovereignty, weren't properly explained in te reo Māori. Many people now think this was done on purpose. Whatever the case, there were many contradictions.

Almost all of the chiefs who signed Te Tiriti signed the te reo Māori version, but only a few were able to read it. This meant they had to ask questions and trust the answers. For Māori, the spoken promises made by British officials were more important than the written text. However, the main aim of these officials was to get the chiefs to sign. Their explanations about how Te Tiriti would affect the chiefs and their people were often misleading.

TE TIRITI: DIFFERENCES IN MEANING

	English version	Te reo Māori version
Article one	The Māori chiefs agree to give the Queen of England sovereignty over New Zealand.	The chiefs agree to give the Queen kāwanatanga over New Zealand.
Article two	The Queen promises that Māori will always have possession of their land, forests, and fishing grounds for as long as they wish.	The chiefs are promised tino rangatiratanga (total chieftainship) over their whenua (land), kāinga (villages), and taonga (treasures).
Article three	The Queen gives the people of New Zealand her royal protection and all the rights and privileges of British subjects.	The Queen gives the people of New Zealand her royal protection and all the rights and privileges of British subjects.

The use of the word **sovereignty** meant that the Queen of England (the Crown) would have the power to make and enforce New Zealand's laws. These laws would be for Māori and Pākehā.

Possession meant that Māori would continue to own their land and resources. They would still be able to catch birds and fish and grow their own food. If they ever wanted to sell their land, they had to offer it to the Crown first.

Article three was the same in both versions. It promised Māori the Queen's **protection** and the same **rights** as British people.

The decision about how to translate "sovereignty" was very important. There were several options. Henry Williams chose "**kāwanatanga**", meaning "governorship", even though this didn't properly capture the meaning of sovereignty.

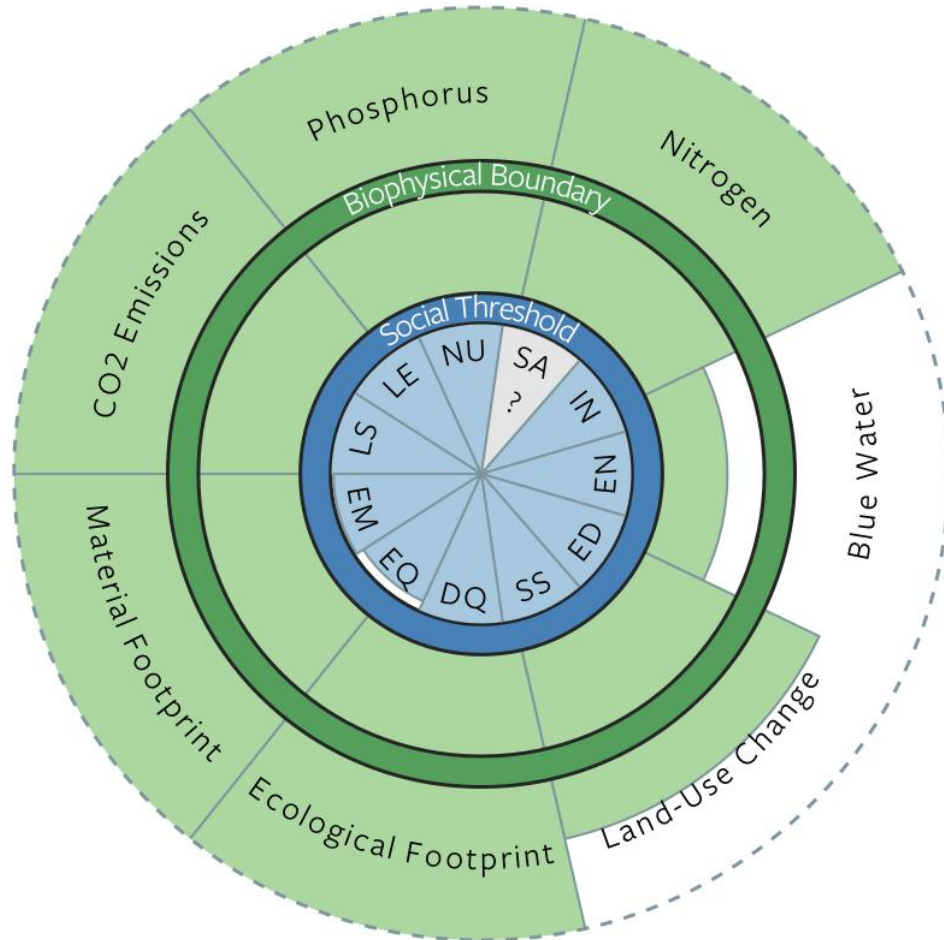
Māori understood **kāwanatanga** to mean the Queen would be allowed to appoint a governor to live in New Zealand. The governor would have the power to control British subjects – meaning the Pākehā, not Māori. This would benefit Māori by protecting them from Pākehā settlers.

This was the most important part of Te Tiriti for Māori. **Tino rangatiratanga** referred to the role and power of a chief. It was a phrase that Māori used and understood. The article guaranteed that Māori would continue to have authority over their land and resources unless they sold them to the Crown. Chiefs would still rule their people independently, while the Pākehā governor would control the Pākehā.

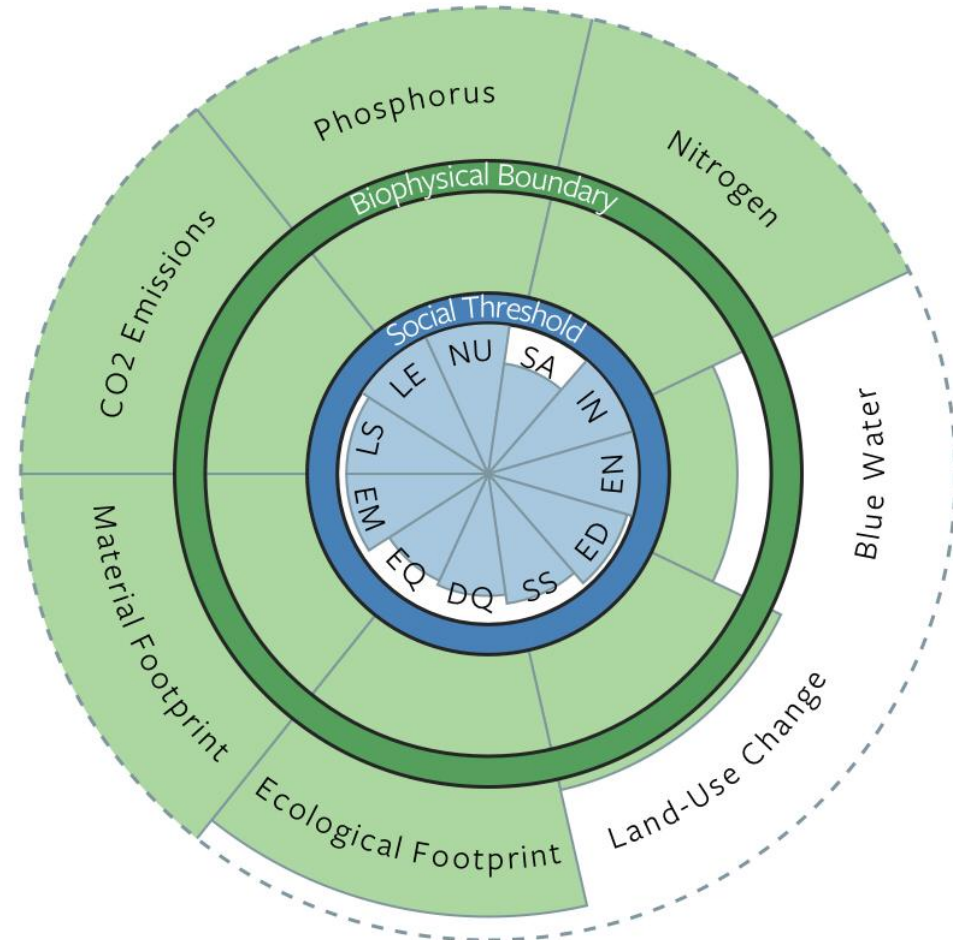




New Zealand



G20



LS - Life Satisfaction	ED - Education
LE - Healthy Life Expect.	SS - Social Support
NU - Nutrition	DQ - Democratic Quality
SA - Sanitation	EQ - Equality
IN - Income	EM - Employment
EN - Access to Energy	



The Treasury's Living Standards Framework

To help us achieve our vision of working towards higher living standards for New Zealanders, we developed the Living Standards Framework. Our Living Standards Framework provides us with a shared understanding of what helps achieve higher living standards to support intergenerational wellbeing.

Distribution

Our work is focussed on promoting higher living standards and greater intergenerational wellbeing for New Zealanders. These require the country's Four Capitals – human, social, natural and financial/physical – to each be strong in their own right and to work well together.

The Four Capitals (natural, human, social, and financial and physical) are the assets that generate wellbeing now and into the future

Looking after intergenerational wellbeing means maintaining, nourishing, and growing the capitals



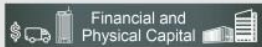
Natural Capital
All aspects of the natural environment that support life and human activity. Includes land, soil, water, plants and animals, minerals and energy resources.



Social Capital
The norms, rules and institutions that influence the way in which people live and work together and experience a sense of belonging. Includes trust, reciprocity, the rule of law, cultural and community identity, traditions and customs, common values and interests.



Human Capital
The capabilities and capacities of people to engage in work, study, recreation, and social activities. Includes skills, knowledge, physical and mental health.



Financial and Physical Capital
Financial and human-made (produced) physical assets, usually closely associated with supporting material living conditions. Includes factories, equipment, houses, roads, buildings, hospitals, financial securities.

The 12 Domains of current wellbeing

reflect our current understanding of the things that contribute to how New Zealanders experience wellbeing

- Civic engagement and governance
- Cultural identity
- Environment
- Health
- Housing
- Income and consumption
- Jobs and earnings
- Knowledge and skills
- Time use
- Safety and security
- Social connections
- Subjective wellbeing

Resilience

prompts us to consider how resilient the Four Capitals are in the face of change, shocks, and unexpected events



WE CAN NO LONGER
SAVE THE WORLD BY
PLAYING BY THE
RULES

BECAUSE THE RULES
HAVE TO BE CHANGED

WE NEED A SYSTEM
CHANGE, RATHER
THAN INDIVIDUAL
CHANGE

BUT YOU CANNOT
HAVE ONE WITHOUT
THE OTHER

AND SO I ASK YOU TO
PLEASE WAKE UP
AND MAKE THE
CHANGES REQUIRED
POSSIBLE

TO DO YOUR BEST, IS
NO LONGER GOOD
ENOUGH

WE MUST ALL DO THE
SEEMINGLY
IMPOSSIBLE

EVERYTHING NEEDS
TO CHANGE

AND IT HAS TO START
TODAY

GRETA THUNBERG