



27 April 2023

S23.09

## Submission to the Ministry of Defence on the Defence Policy Review

### Introduction

1. The National Council of Women of New Zealand, Te Kaunihera Wāhine o Aotearoa (NCWNZ) is an umbrella group representing around 60 affiliated organisations and 300 individual members. Collectively our reach is over 200,000 with many of our membership organisations representing all genders. NCWNZ has 13 branches across the country.
2. NCWNZ's vision is a gender equal New Zealand and research shows we will be better off socially and economically if we are gender equal. Through research, discussion and action, NCWNZ in partnership with others, seeks to realise its vision of gender equality because it is a basic human right.
3. This submission has been prepared by the NCWNZ Safety, Health and Wellbeing Action Hub, drawing on NCWNZ's long history of commitment to peace and to ending violence in homes, in society and between nations. We have explicit understanding of the links between the social and cultural conditioning that drive sexism, gender discrimination, racism, xenophobia and violence against women and children, and wider violence and conflict both domestically and on the international stage. We are also acutely aware of the disproportionate impacts of war on women through rape and other forms of violence, through their caring for children and families in times of conflict and displacement, food shortages, destruction of homes, utilities and basic necessities.
4. In this submission NCWNZ is providing a gender lens to the review which is currently lacking.
5. We are appreciative of the Ministry of Defence's engagement with the public in this important review and welcome the opportunity to make a submission. In particular, we welcome the focus on the threats to peace and security through climate change and

global pandemics, and the important and positive role our Defence Forces can play in Aotearoa New Zealand and the Pacific.

## Recommendations

6. NCWNZ makes the following recommendations:

- The Defence Review be refocused from a focus on defence and security to creating and effecting the conditions for sustainable peace, founded on human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of women and sustainable, just development.
- That the review expressly identifies the contribution of the Defence Force (NZDF) to Aotearoa New Zealand's international obligations, including in particular, The UN Declaration on Human Rights, CEDAW, United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
- That the Government commit to the completion of the overdue, second New Zealand Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (NAP) within one year.
- That the development of the NAP be led by the Minister for Women and the Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence, with support from women of the NZDF and with extensive engagement with women's organisations and other civil society groups.
- That the NAP is integrated with Te Aorerekura<sup>1</sup> Family and Sexual Violence Prevention Action Plan to promote awareness of the links between discrimination and violence against women and children in the home and society and international aggression and conflict.
- That the Government establish a Minister/Ministry for Peace or refocus the portfolio of Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control to Minister for Peace and Disarmament.
- That the Government advocate at regional and international level for a resumption of discussion on a human right to peace.
- That the Government reconsider the current disproportionate expenditure on the weapons and security component of defence compared with the current spending on actions to prevent family and sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand and on overseas development aid.

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<sup>1</sup> Board for the Elimination of Family Violence and Sexual Violence. 2021. Te Aorerekura | National Strategy to Eliminate Family Violence and Sexual Violence. <https://tepunaaonui.govt.nz/assets/National-strategy/Finals-translations-alt-formats/Te-Aorerekura-National-Strategy-final.pdf>

## Summary

7. Security and the absence of conflict are not the same as sustainable peace. The Defence Review is an opportunity to reframe defence strategy and objectives from a narrow focus on security, preventing or mitigating the impacts of conflict and war, to the positive promotion of the conditions that build sustainable peace and development for all.
8. The review should act as a catalyst for the completion of the overdue, second New Zealand Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan (NAP) within one year.
9. The review should also act as a catalyst for wider Government measures to promote the conditions for peace at home and abroad. Such public education measures must highlight the increasing inequality between poorer and wealthier nations, the disproportionate impact of climate change on those least responsible, and acknowledge that the increasing competition for resources such as water will increase as a driver of conflict. The Government must also set an example and advocate for climate justice actions and maintain commitments given to shift resources to developing countries.
10. The Government must demonstrate bold leadership and advocate at regional and international level for a resumption of discussions on a human right to peace.
11. The Government should consider setting up a Minister/Ministry for Peace or refocus the portfolio of Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control to an alternative role of Minister for Peace and Disarmament.
12. For Budget 2023, the Government must review the amount of expenditure on weapons and the security component of defence compared with current expenditure allocated to reduce poverty and violence at home and on overseas humanitarian and development aid.

## Background

13. A commitment to peace and the eradication of all violence and abuse and conflict at home and abroad is one of NCWNZ's foundations. A resolution in 1898<sup>2</sup> stated:

*That National Council of Women of New Zealand deplores the continuous growth of armaments throughout the world. It sees that people are crushed by ever-increasing military expenditure, and that they are alienated from one another by the rivalries of their respective rulers. The Council deprecates any project likely to involve Australasia in the participation of warfare and strenuously protests against the Imperial consideration of these colonies as a recruiting ground for European militarism.*

14. This commitment has been repeatedly expressed for over 125 years in successive policies, resolutions, and submissions, as set out in Appendix 1.

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<sup>2</sup> NCWNZ. 2012. *115 years of resolution*. 11.2.1. [https://bit.ly/ncwnz\\_resolutions\\_1896-2010](https://bit.ly/ncwnz_resolutions_1896-2010)

15. NCWNZ has supported Aotearoa's New Zealand's nuclear-free policies, support for arms control and peace-keeping operations.
16. NCWNZ has an explicit understanding of the links between the social and cultural conditioning that drive sexism, gender discrimination, racism and xenophobia, violence against women and children in the home and communities, and wider violence and conflict domestically and on the international stage.
17. In 1948 NCWNZ conference<sup>3</sup> resolved:  
*That we pledge ourselves to strive to develop and maintain peace in our homes and in the community in which we live, and to refrain from all thoughts, words and deeds of intolerance or prejudice of any kind; and that in particular we take every opportunity to cultivate friendships with persons differing from ourselves in colour, nationality or creed...*
18. We are also acutely aware of the disproportionate impacts of war on women through rape and other forms of violence, and through caring for children and families through destruction of homes, basic utilities, food shortages and displacement. A particularly horrific element of warfare throughout history and still prevalent today is the use of rape and other violence against women as a "tactical weapon" of war.
19. We have also long advocated for women to be involved in peace-making initiatives at international, national and "grass roots" levels.
20. NCWNZ works to bring changes in attitudes and actions in national and international law, including contributing to monitoring reports on the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

## International obligations

21. Below are details of international conventions and agreements to which Aotearoa New Zealand is a signatory, and which are critical to the Defence Review.

### United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security

22. The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security (WPS)<sup>4</sup> adopted in 2000 and the later nine complementary UNSC resolutions, set out four 'pillars' of priority issues: prevention of violent conflict; meaningful participation of women at all levels of peace and security governance; the protection of rights for women and girls in fragile, conflict and post-conflict situations; and ensuring women's engagement and addressing their needs in peacebuilding, relief and recovery.

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<sup>3</sup> Ibid. 11.10.12

<sup>4</sup> United Nations Security Council. 2000. Resolution 1325 (2000). <http://unscr.com/en/resolutions/doc/1325>

23. New Zealand's National Action Plan (NAP) on Women, Peace and Security (WPS)<sup>5</sup> explained how New Zealand will implement the UNSC resolutions on Women, Peace and Security for the period 2015-2019. The implementation of the plan consisted of four strategies:
- i. Prevention
  - ii. Participation
  - iii. Protection
  - iv. Peacebuilding, Relief and Recovery
24. It was noted that the plan mainly listed achievements, especially in increasing participation of women in defence forces, rather than identifying new goals and areas to support.
25. NCWNZ was strongly supportive of the draft NAP but, in our submission<sup>6</sup> called for more emphasis on improving the educational and economic situation of women in conflict-affected countries; education for males and females on gender violence; noted that peacekeeping missions were usually only short-term and focused on conflict resolution and not longer-term, more sustainable approaches of prevention and transformation, and that peacekeepers need to focus on the causes of the conflict, working with local people at community level to address the underlying issues. We stressed the importance of having more women in peacekeeping roles as they could relate better to the experience of local women.
26. An implementation report was published in January 2021<sup>7</sup> and a second NAP was to be developed but has not yet appeared.
27. In their submissions on the draft Implementation Report, civil society groups noted positive increases in the numbers of women in the NZ Defence Forces, considerable advocacy in international forums and promotion of WPS in the Pacific through funding programmes and events such as the WPS summit co-hosted with Samoa in 2019. Gaps and shortfalls identified included: lack of clear outcomes and consistent and coordinated engagement with women and other civil society organisations, (a glaring omission being the Ministry for Women), reference to Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and reference to the impacts of climate change.

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<sup>5</sup> New Zealand National Action Plan for the Implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolutions, including 1325, on Women, Peace & Security 2015–2019. <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Peace-Rights-and-Security/International-security/WPS-NAP-2015-2019.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> NCWNZ. 2015. Submission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade on the Draft New Zealand National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions, including 1325, on Women, Peace and Security 2015 – 2019. [https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wBsgHJb1q82zqvplv1oU8psiZXuQR3Qk/view?usp=share\\_link](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1wBsgHJb1q82zqvplv1oU8psiZXuQR3Qk/view?usp=share_link)

<sup>7</sup> New Zealand's National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security 2015 – 2019 Implementation Report January 2021. <https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Peace-Rights-and-Security/International-security/WPS-NAP-Implementation-Report.pdf>

28. For NCWNZ a major deficiency was the focus was on stopping violence in other countries without acknowledgement of the endemic violence against women occurring in Aotearoa New Zealand where, in the homes of too many women and children, abuse and violence have been “normalised”. As the NAP<sup>8</sup> itself correctly stated:
- ... Women’s experiences of violence and discrimination in conflict societies tend to reflect the attitudes and social norms of the communities in which they live during times of peace. Violence and inequalities that women face in crises do not exist in a vacuum.*
29. NCWNZ recommends that the NAP is integrated with Te Aorerekura Family and Sexual Violence Prevention Action Plan to promote awareness of the links between discrimination and violence against women and children in the home and society, and in international aggression and conflict.
30. NCWNZ acknowledges that some aspects of the civil society concerns have been addressed, including the NZDF Gender Equality Charter and the inclusion of Resolution 1325, reference to Te Tiriti o Waitangi, and climate change in the Defence Review.
31. It is disappointing that the second NAP has not yet been developed. We recommend that the Defence Review act as a catalyst for the development of the overdue second NZ Women, Peace and Security National Action Plan.
32. We also recommend that the development of the NAP be led by the Minister for Women and the Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence, is supported by women from the NZDF, along with extensive engagement with women’s organisations and other civil society groups.

## CEDAW

33. In its 2018 Concluding Observations<sup>9</sup>, the CEDAW Committee expressed many of the concerns discussed above, and made the recommendations below.

*Para 15 The Committee welcomes the State party’s launch in 2015 of its national action plan for the implementation of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women and peace and security, for the period 2015–2019. The Committee further welcomes the fact that both the New Zealand Police and the New Zealand Defence Force have active programmes in place to increase the recruitment and retention of women and their promotion to senior positions, which will ultimately lead to more women being available for peacekeeping missions. Nevertheless, the Committee expresses concern about the lack of consultations with women’s human rights organizations conducted during the process of drafting the national action plan and the lack of sufficient resources allocated to the national action plan.*

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<sup>8</sup> Op cit p. 6.

<sup>9</sup> Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. 2018. Concluding observations on the eighth periodic report of New Zealand. CEDAW/C/NZL/CO/8. [https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNZL%2fCO%2f8&Lang=en](https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=CEDAW%2fC%2fNZL%2fCO%2f8&Lang=en)

*Para 16. The Committee recommends that the State party:*

- a) Maintain its dedication to ensuring that the relevant provisions of Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women and peace and security are effectively implemented in countries affected by conflict, including by ensuring that its national action plan contributes to significantly increasing the participation of women in peace processes.
- b) Allocate sufficient resources for the implementation of its national action plan and enhance consultations with women's human rights organizations, in order to ensure promotion of the meaningful involvement of women at all stages of the women and peace and security agenda.

## UN Sustainable Development Goals

34. The following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>10</sup> are especially relevant to the Defence Review:

**Goal 5:** Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.

Gender equality is not only a fundamental human right, but a necessary foundation for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world.

**Goal 16:** Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable, and inclusive institutions at all levels

## Te Tiriti o Waitangi | The Treaty of Waitangi

35. NCWNZ recognises the particular violence of the colonisation of indigenous people, the New Zealand Wars, and subsequent loss of culture, land and economic base still reflected in negative statistics for Māori today.

## Reframing the review, a strategic outlook

36. In his foreword to the Defence Assessment 2021<sup>11</sup>, the Secretary of Defence stated: "Defence must above all else have as its objective the pursuit of peace and peaceful ways to prevent, or where necessary to resolve, conflict".

37. After this, the word "peace" is barely used in the review documents, and it is not in fact, listed as one of the objectives of the Defence Act 1990<sup>12</sup>.

38. NCWNZ agrees with the response from Peace Aotearoa to the Defence Review survey in 2022, that:

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<sup>10</sup> United Nations. Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Sustainable Development. 2015. Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. <https://sdgs.un.org/2030agenda>

<sup>11</sup> Ministry of Defence. 2021. He Moana Pukepuke e Ekengia e Te Waka | A Rough Sea can Still be Navigated: Defence Assessment 2021. <https://www.defence.govt.nz/assets/publication/file/Defence-Assessment-2021.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> Defence Act 1990. [https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1990/0028/latest/DLM204973.html?search=ta\\_act%40act\\_D\\_a\\_c%40ainf%40anif\\_an%40bn%40rn\\_25\\_a&p=1](https://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/1990/0028/latest/DLM204973.html?search=ta_act%40act_D_a_c%40ainf%40anif_an%40bn%40rn_25_a&p=1)



*... The survey is based on outdated narrow notions of “military security” rather than real human security that is focused on human health and wellbeing, flourishing communities, climate action, protection of the natural environment and biodiversity, and care for the planet ...*

39. NCWNZ is mindful of the current and emerging international tensions globally especially in the Pacific Region. We also recognise the important role our Defence Forces have played as peacekeepers and in disaster relief. We also support our independent foreign policy along with obligations to allies. We believe, however, that the best role for the Government and Defence Forces is as an advocate and negotiator for peace and the upholding of human rights, development and equality which are the foundation stones of sustainable peace.
40. The focus of the review appears to be almost exclusively on security and the absence of conflicts. Security is not the same as sustainable peace. The Defence Review is an opportunity to reframe defence strategy and objectives from an almost sole focus on security, prevention or mitigation of the impacts of conflict and war, to a positive promotion of the conditions that build sustainable peace and development for all. The emphasis should be on the role of the Defence Forces in creating and effecting the conditions for sustainable peace, including human rights, gender equality, the empowerment of women and sustainable development.
41. It is encouraging to see that climate change has been identified as one of the two principal challenges to security interests. It is also pleasing to see the acknowledgement that increasing inequality between poorer and wealthier nations, the disproportionate impact of climate change on those least responsible, and increasing competition for resources like water will increase as drivers of conflict.
42. While references and frameworks appear in the review documentation, they must identify more clearly the Defence Force’s contribution to this country’s international obligations, including the UN Universal Declaration on Human Rights<sup>13</sup>, CEDAW, United Nations Security Council (UNSC) and Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security, and the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
43. The Government must more actively set an example and advocate for climate justice actions such as maintaining commitments given to shift resources to developing countries.

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<sup>13</sup> United Nations. 1948. Universal Declaration of Human Rights. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>



## A human right to Peace

### 53/243 A. Declaration on a Culture of Peace

44. In 1999 the United Nations adopted the Declaration and Programme of Action on a Culture of Peace<sup>14</sup> in which countries, including Aotearoa New Zealand agreed to the creation of a global culture of peace, and 2000 was designated International Year for the Culture of Peace.

45. Resolution A/53/243 called for the programme of action to include eight action areas:

- Sustainable economic and social development
- Culture of peace through education
- Respect for all human rights
- Equality between women and men
- Democratic participation
- Understanding, tolerance and solidarity
- Participatory communication and the free flow of information and knowledge
- International peace and security.

46. The action plan also included discussion on a draft Declaration of the Human Right to Peace. However, as one of the Working Party<sup>15</sup> concluded:

*After three years of global consultation, civil society was strong, clear and resolute, however ... it soon became apparent the major powers had no interest in advancing the concept of peace as a human right ...*

*... none of the powerful states were willing to envisage a condemnation of the arms race, a meaningful reduction on nuclear stockpiles, a programme to eliminate the root-causes of conflict, or any kind of monitoring mechanism ...*

47. Regretfully, today the world is a far less safe place than in 1999 with millions dead, injured and displaced by the multiple conflicts around the world.

48. NCWNZ urges the Government to demonstrate moral leadership and advocate at regional and international level for the resumption of discussion on a human right to peace.

### Minister/Ministry of Peace

49. As part of a new focus on peace in addition to defence, NCWNZ recommends that the Government give consideration to the establishment of a Minister or Ministry of Peace, or a refocus of the current role of Minister for Disarmament and Arms Control to Minister for Peace and Disarmament. The role would include ensuring NZDF and all Government Departments and Agencies are actively contributing to the international

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<sup>14</sup> UN. General Assembly. 53rd session. 1999. 53/243 A. Declaration on a Culture of Peace. <http://www.un-documents.net/a53r243a.htm#:~:text=Adherence%20to%20the%20principles%20of,international%20environment%20conducive%20to%20pe>

<sup>15</sup> de Zayas A. 2021. Building a Just World Order. Charity Press.

obligations set out in this submission and other peace initiatives at home and abroad. Over time, we envisage a transition of military spending to agencies for humanitarian aid, violence prevention, social spending, disaster and emergency relief and fisheries and resource protection is envisaged.

### **A proportionate budget**

50. In 2022 the global military budget was over USD 2 trillion. The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) estimated in 2016 that 10 percent of money the world spends on its militaries every year would be enough to end global poverty and hunger in 15 years<sup>16</sup>. In Aotearoa New Zealand – which has unacceptable numbers of children living in poverty – defence spending in the 2022 Budget was \$4.9b for 2022/3 (in addition to \$20 billion announced in June 2019 to be spent over the next decade on increased combat capability, including new military aircraft and warships)<sup>17</sup>.
51. In contrast, Budget 2022 provided \$114.5m over 4 years for Te Aorerekura action plan. For 2021-24 \$2.8b was provided for overseas aid.
52. Notwithstanding the strategic challenges for the NZDF set out in the Review, NCWNZ considers this is an unacceptable imbalance in funding on security and defence compared with funding allocated to keep New Zealand women and children alive and safe in their homes and communities.
53. NCWNZ recommends that the Government review the current disproportionate expenditure on the weapons and security component of defence compared with spending on actions to prevent family and sexual violence in Aotearoa New Zealand and on overseas development aid.

### **Conclusion**

54. NCWNZ welcomes the public consultation on the Defence Review and acknowledges the efforts and progress by NZDF on recruiting and promoting and keeping safe, women and LGBTQI people within the forces.
55. We wish, however, to see a fundamental refocus from the almost sole emphasis on defence and security to the creation and maintenance of conditions for peace at home and abroad. Specifically, and critically, these include ending violence and discrimination against women.
56. We further expect to see structured and consistent engagement with the Ministry for Women, Minister for the Prevention of Family Violence and Sexual Violence, our own organisation and other women's organisations in future reviews and consultations, most

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<sup>16</sup> Tatyana K, 2016. Ten percent of global military budget would end world poverty and hunger. [https://www.inform.kz/en/ten-percent-of-global-military-budget-would-end-world-poverty-and-hunger\\_a2889004](https://www.inform.kz/en/ten-percent-of-global-military-budget-would-end-world-poverty-and-hunger_a2889004)

<sup>17</sup> Noting \$70m of this was for entitlements and services to veterans and their families.

importantly the development of the second National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Suzanne Manning'.

Suzanne Manning  
NCWNZ Board

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Lorri Mackness'.

Lorri Mackness  
Safety, Health and Wellbeing Action Hub

## **Appendix 1 NCWNZ resolutions and submissions relevant to Defence Review**

### **Resolutions**

#### **11.2 DISARMAMENT**

**11.2.1** That National Council of Women of New Zealand deplores the continuous growth of armaments throughout the world. It sees that people are crushed by ever-increasing military expenditure, and that they are alienated from one another by the rivalries of their respective rulers. The Council deprecates any project likely to involve Australasia in the participation of warfare and strenuously protests against the Imperial consideration of these colonies as a recruiting ground for European militarism. 1898, reiterated 1899.

#### **11.7 MANUFACTURE OF AND TRAFFICKING IN ARMS**

**11.7.5** That the Council reaffirm its demand for the nationalisation of armaments. 1950.

**11.7.7** That NCWNZ urge the Government to work through the United Nations to improve and strengthen controls on the arms trade in order to achieve a more effective reduction in the production and trade of conventional weapons. 1999.

**11.7.8** That NCWNZ supports the development of a global treaty to ban cluster munitions. 2007.

#### **11.8 NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS**

**11.8.11** That N.C.W. urge the Government to continue to protest strongly both to U.N. and directly to any nation concerned in the atmospheric testing of nuclear devices. 1970.

**11.8.13** That NCW reaffirms its support for a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific and urges the abolition of all nuclear weapon testing. 1977.

**11.8.15** That NCW request the Government of the U.S.A. through the U.S. Ambassador to New Zealand to end the manufacture and distribution of the neutron bomb. 1981.

**11.8.18** That NCWNZ urge the Government to discourage the visits of nuclear powered and/or nuclear armed ships and submarines to New Zealand ports. 1984.

**11.8. 21** That NCWNZ:

1. affirm its commitment to achieving total world nuclear disarmament; and
2. urge the Government to continue its leadership role at the United Nations by:
  - a) calling for the elimination of all weapons of mass destruction; and
  - b) sponsoring a UN resolution calling for a Nuclear Weapons Convention. 2003.

**11.8.22** That NCWNZ affirm its support for the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone, Disarmament and Arms Control Act 1987 and condemn any alteration that may weaken or change the intent of the Act. 2004.

#### **11.10 PEACE**

**11.10.8** That practical ways be discussed by the Dominion National Council of Women for strengthening relations between it and the League of Nations Union in New Zealand, so as to make both more effective in the cause of world peace. 1937.

**11.10.9** That the NCW be urged to work unceasingly for world peace, this being the paramount need of the world today. 1937.

**11.10.10** That the National Council of Women of New Zealand urge for women representatives on any councils, national or international, authorised by Governments to discuss peace problems. 1940.

**11.10.11** That Branches be asked to set aside one meeting during the year for discussion on the subject of the part women can play towards peace and that affiliated societies be urged to do the same. 1947.

**11.10.12** That we pledge ourselves to strive to develop and maintain peace in our homes and in the community in which we live, and to refrain from all thoughts, words and deeds of intolerance or prejudice of any kind; and that in particular we take every opportunity to cultivate friendships with persons differing from ourselves in colour, nationality or creed.

That in our homes and churches, through youth organisations and through our schools, we foster and encourage all schemes for the training of youth in international friendships, and in particular that we encourage and develop schemes of correspondence between young people of different countries, including ex-enemy countries.

That we encourage women to be more aware of their privileges and duties as members of a democratic country and do all in our power to make possible that appointment or election of women of integrity and ability to every type of public office.

That we seek through the international organisations of the Council to build up personal friendships with women of other countries, particularly ex-enemy countries, providing material help where needed, and above all, establishing avenues of expression of that goodwill and sympathy so necessary to restore the morale of a distressed and defeated people. 1948.

**11.10.14** That the resolution ["about the training of troops for peace-keeping operations"] be accepted in principle. 1967.

**11.10.17** That NCWNZ endorses initiatives by women to negotiate for the peaceful resolution, at both local and global levels, of long-standing conflicts in their regions. 2006.

## **11.11 PEACE EDUCATION**

**11.11.2** That the Minister of Education be asked to implement the resolution passed at the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament to which our Government's delegation gave consent, that a programme of disarmament education and peace education be introduced into all schools and other educational institutions pointing out the harmful effects and dangers of the arms race. 1979.

## **11.15 WEAPONS OF WAR**

**11.15.2** a) That the N.C.W. of New Zealand seeks an international ban on the use of napalm, white phosphorus and similar devices and asks the Government to initiate such a ban through its officers at United Nations and through the International Red Cross at Geneva.

b) That the N.C.W. of New Zealand seeks the assistance of I.C.W. in having napalm, white phosphorus and similar devices banned as weapons of war. 1967.

### **12.2.7 Weapons, including Guns**

**12.2.7.5** That NCWNZ opposes the arming of Police with guns as the norm in our communities. 2020.

#### **Submissions**

[S15.16](#) Submission to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade on the Draft New Zealand National Action Plan for the Implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions, including 1325, on Women, Peace and Security 2015 – 2019

[S15.06](#) Submission to the Nonviolent Peaceforce on the UN Peace Operations

[S05.29](#) Submission to the Law and Order Select Committee on the Arms Amendment Bill (No 3)

[S00.53](#) Submission to the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Select Committee on the New Zealand Nuclear Free Zone Extension Bill.