

**OIA 2023/07: New Zealand Policing Programme (TNZPP)**

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Mon 8/14/2023 2:13 PM

To: [REDACTED]

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Kia ora,

**OIA 2023/07: New Zealand Policing Programme (TNZPP)**

The McGuinness Institute is currently writing our book [\*Nation Dates: Timelines of significant events that have shaped the history of Aotearoa New Zealand \(fifth edition\)\*](#) and are interested in whether New Zealand deploys Defence Force personnel and New Zealand police officers to Tonga. Please answer the following questions

**Question 1:** Is the New Zealand Policing Programme (TNZPP) still active, and if so, how many New Zealand Defence Force personnel and New Zealand police officers are currently deployed in Tonga?

**Question 2:** Does the New Zealand Defence Force currently deploy personnel to Tonga through any other programme?

The images below are from *Chapter 11: Peace Support Operations* in our book mentioned above. Please refer to 'Tonga' (on page 354 in the images) and confirm whether this information is still correct. If the information is not correct, can you please inform us what we need to update/change.

Many thanks,

Eilish

Nation Dates

**Map of NZDF Peace Support Operations**

As at July 2023



— Adapted from MoD, n.d.[\*]

# 11. Peace Support Operations

New Zealand was a founding member of the United Nations, and has maintained a commitment to peace support operations (PSOs) since the 1950s. These peacekeeping missions are relevant to New Zealand's security and a commitment to supporting 'the maintenance of a rules-based international order'. Both New Zealand Defence Force (NZDF) personnel and New Zealand Police officers participate in peacekeeping and observer missions, the former referring to armed missions, the latter unarmed. Prior to engaging in a PSO, New Zealand considers:

- (i) strategic implications of the operation, including its effect on our security, our relationships with other countries, and the humanitarian situation;
- (ii) legality of the proposed mission and mandate under international law;
- (iii) potential implications for New Zealand agencies involved in the proposed peacekeeping operation; and
- (iv) alternative options and whether New Zealand can help the fragile or post-conflict country in other ways.

See the location of NZDF peace support operations opposite.

— Adapted from MFAT, 2020

Nation Dates

1951-1976

**Kashmir (India/Pakistan)**

In 1951 the decision was made to contribute to the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP). Military personnel arrived in the region in January 1952. Short-term secondments of territorial force members continued until 1976.

1953-ongoing

**Republic of Korea**

NZDF personnel continue to support the United Nations Command (UNC), and its Military Armistice Commission (UNCMAC). UNCMAC monitors compliance of the armistice agreement in force between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea) and the Republic of Korea (South Korea) since 1953. There are currently 12 NZDF personnel serving in the region. In July 2023 the mandate for New Zealand's deployment to the Republic of Korea was extended to September 2024.

1954-ongoing

**Israel/Lebanon/Syria (Golan Heights)**

Two NZDF officers 'were seconded' to United Nations Truce Supervision Organisation (UNTSO) in 1954. NZDF personnel continue to serve with UNTSO in the Golan Heights region, a disputed region of the Middle East recognised internationally as Syrian territory occupied by Israel. NZDF provides up to eight personnel in the region as well as in neighbouring Lebanon, working as military observers, to maintain the ceasefire agreed in 1974 between Syrian and Israeli forces.

1964-1967

**Cyprus**

Three 12-month contingents of 20 male NZ Police officers joined the United Nations mission in Cyprus. Their role was to act as liaison between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot police.

1979-1980

**Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe)**

A contingent of 74 Army personnel joined the Commonwealth Monitoring Force in Salisbury, Rhodesia, now known as Harare, Zimbabwe. The contingent supervised the ceasefire during the period leading up to national elections.

1982-ongoing

**Egypt**

The New Zealand contingent of Multinational Force & Observers (MFO) helps supervise the implementation of security provisions under the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty. There are up to 28 NZDF personnel deployed in Sinai, Egypt, at any one time to support this mission. The Force Commander position is currently held by New Zealander Major General Evan Williams, and with associated positions brings New Zealand's total contingent to 31.

1988-1991

**Iran/Iraq**

Ten NZDF officers served in the United Nations Iran-Iraq Observer Group (UNIIMOG), supervising a ceasefire. New Zealand also committed an RNZAF Andover transport aircraft and 18 Air Force personnel.

Peace Support Operations

1989-1990

**Namibia**

Army engineers and members of the NZ Police were sent to Namibia as part of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG). Two NZ Police contingents of 32 were used to monitor the actions of the existing police and security forces to prevent electoral intimidation or human rights violations, as well as to assist with the establishment and maintenance of law and order.

1989-1991

**Pakistan/Afghanistan**

Five personnel served with the United Nations Mine Clearance Training Team in Pakistan and Afghanistan (UNMCTT).

1991-1997

**Angola**

Military observers and 18 members of a demining team joined the United Nations Angola Verification Mission II and III (UNAVEM II and III), which aimed to restore peace and achieve national reconciliation.

1992-1993

**Cambodia**

A total of 97 personnel were sent to Cambodia to take part in the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). Previously, New Zealand had made a small contribution to the United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC).

1992-1994

**Somalia**

New Zealand provided an RNZAF detachment which included three Andover transport aircraft and 62 personnel, as well as four Army personnel, to the Unified Task Force (UNITAF). In addition, an NZDF contingent was sent to support the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM).

1992-2007

**Former Yugoslavia**

NZDF officers first went to Bosnia in 1992 as United Nations Military Observers. In 1994 they contributed to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), and later the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) Stabilisation Force (SFOR), then from 2004 the European Union Force (EUFOR). On 29 June 2007 New Zealand assistance concluded. This was New Zealand's largest overseas mission since the Vietnam War, with a company of 250 deployed at the height of the mission. Former Yugoslavia now includes Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia and Slovenia.

1994-1995

**Mozambique**

New Zealand Army mine clearance experts were deployed as part of the United Nations Operation in Mozambique.

1994-1995

**Haiti**

Four Army officers served with the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) to help maintain stability in the region and assist with the establishment of a new police force and the reform of the Haitian Army.

Nation Dates	
<b>1997-2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Bougainville</b> A New Zealand-led Truce Monitoring Group (TMG) was deployed to the island of Bougainville in 1997 to help restore peace following conflict between secessionist groups and the Papua New Guinea Government. From 1999 to 2001 NZ Police officers were stationed in Bougainville as part of the Bougainville Community Policing Project (BCPP) to assist with the formal establishment of Community Auxiliary Police (CAP). The NZDF forces left the region in 2003. NZ Police officers returned to the region in April 2005 to restart BCPP, helping to establish effective court and penal systems. This continues as of 2019, with 12 advisers (11 New Zealand Police and one seconded from Vanuatu Police Force) working with the BPS in the North, Central and South regions of the Autonomous Region of Bougainville (ARB).<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>
<b>1999-2008</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kosovo</b> One New Zealand military officer served at the United Nations Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) in Pristina from its establishment in 1999. New Zealand's contribution to the Balkans region ended in 2008.</li> </ul>
<b>1999-2012</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Timor-Leste</b> The United Nations request to support the United Nations Transitional Authority in East Timor (UNTAET) resulted in 1100 NZDF personnel to this peacekeeping force. NZ Police initially contributed eight personnel for six months, followed by a deployment of two additional contingents. NZ Police first withdrew from Timor-Leste in 2001. NZDF withdrew in 2002, with four personnel remaining in the region as military observers. NZDF troops and an NZ Police contingent were redeployed in Timor-Leste in July 2006 after riots in the capital, Dili. This contingent became part of the new United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT) mission. Contingents of 25 personnel were placed on six-month rotations. These were reduced from June 2010 until the mission's closure in December 2012, when NZDF personnel were withdrawn. Two full-time advisers have remained embedded within the National Police of East Timor (PNTL) since UNMIT was disestablished, increasing to three advisers in 2018 for the final two years of the community policing support programme.</li> </ul>

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Peace Support Operations	
<b>2000-ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Solomon Islands</b> The NZDF first deployed to the Solomon Islands in 2000 as part of the International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT). In 2001, following a short civil war triggered by ethnic conflict, they were joined by members of the NZ and Australian police forces. From 2003 to 2013 New Zealand contributed to the 15-country Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI) at the invitation of the Solomon Islands Government. NZ Police was an active contributor to this mission until RAMSI's closure in June 2017. Post-RAMSI, the NZ Police continue to deploy staff to the Solomon Islands Police Support Programme (SIPSP), providing guidance to the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) in community policing and family violence. The NZDF currently provides occasional assistance when requested by the Solomon Islands Government. In this capacity, the NZDF and RNZAF transported voting equipment and provided 55 support personnel for the country's general election in April 2019. NZDF is also deployed as part of the regionally led Solomon Islands International Assistance Force (SIAF), which comprises personnel from Australia, Fiji and New Zealand. From late November 2021, SIAF supported the RSIPF in restoring peace and stability after a period of civil unrest. As at 3 July 2023 four NZDF personnel are currently deployed.</li> </ul>
<b>2001-2021</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Afghanistan</b> NZDF and NZ Police personnel made up the NZ Provincial Reconstruction Team (NZ PRT) in Afghanistan. The 21st and final rotation of NZDF personnel in the NZ PRT left Afghanistan in April 2013. The first contingent of New Zealand police officers was deployed to Afghanistan in March 2005 to help rebuild the local police service as part of a German-led policing reform project. This was based with NZDF as part of the larger NATO-led Provisional Reconstruction Team (PRT) in Bamyan province. The NZ Police contribution transferred to the European Union Police Mission in Afghanistan (EUPOL Afghanistan) in 2010, remaining in Bamyan until 2012. Six NZDF personnel continue to serve in mentoring roles at the Afghanistan National Army Officer Academy, and three in planning and gender advisory roles at the NATO Resolute Support Mission Headquarters. The operation in Afghanistan was the largest deployment of New Zealand forces in the 2000s. In February 2021 it was announced that New Zealand forces are to be withdrawn from Afghanistan by May 2021.</li> </ul>

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Nation Dates	
<b>2003-2020</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Iraq</b> Initially 53 NZDF officers were deployed to Iraq to support the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI), which contributes to humanitarian and reconstruction work. The last New Zealand officer was withdrawn when UNAMI was closed in October 2013. Distinct to this PSO, New Zealand deployed personnel in 2015 to the joint Building Partner Capacity mission with Australia at Taji Military Complex. This contribution concluded in April 2020 with over 47,000 Iraqi Security Forces personnel trained at Taji. New Zealand maintains a small commitment of Staff Officers to the Defeat-ISIS Coalition in Iraq and Kuwait. By 30 March 2020 New Zealand forces are withdrawn from Iraq.</li> </ul>
<b>2005-ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Republic of South Sudan</b> Two NZDF officers were deployed as military observers in 2005 to assist the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS). Since the establishment of the Republic of South Sudan in 2011, NZDF personnel have worked alongside the United Nations Mission in the Republic of South Sudan (UNMISS). There are currently three NZDF personnel serving in UNMISS.</li> </ul>
<b>2006-ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Tonga</b> A contingent of 72 NZ Army personnel and 45 NZ Police officers were deployed to Tonga to provide security following civil unrest on 18 November 2006. They were withdrawn on 6 December 2006. A long-term contingent of three NZ Police officers has since been maintained in and around Nuku'alofa to support the Tongan police force in a development capacity.</li> </ul>
<b>2007-2008</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Lebanon</b> A specialist team of ten NZDF battlefield clearance experts was deployed to Lebanon in June 2007. The contingent worked in support of the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre in Southern Lebanon. The commitment concluded in February 2008.</li> </ul>
<b>2014-ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Jordan</b> New Zealand has a deployment of less than 10 to Operation Gallant Phoenix, an intelligence fusion centre established in 2013. Partners from a large number of countries and agencies collect and share information about potential and existing terrorist threats. In April 2023, the mandate for New Zealand's multiagency deployment was extended for a further two years.</li> </ul>

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Peace Support Operations	
<b>2018-ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>North Asia</b> New Zealand deploys maritime patrol aircraft and personnel to North Asia in support of United Nations Council sanctions against North Korea. In June 2022 the mandate for the deployment was extended for a further two years.</li> </ul>
<b>2018-2019</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mali</b> In 2018 the NZDF provided one intelligence officer in a leadership position to the United Nations Multidimensional Integrated Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA), established in 2013. The officer serving with this mission was deployed in a one-off 12-month role.</li> </ul>
<b>2019-ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Bahrain</b> Up to 12 personnel are currently deployed in the Combined Maritime Forces (CMF) Headquarters in Bahrain. The Defence Force (NZDF) assume command of Bahrain-based Combined Task Force 150 (CTF-150), from June 2021 to January 2022.</li> </ul>
<b>2022-ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Europe - support to Ukraine</b> To contribute to international efforts to assist Ukraine in its self-defence, approximately 95 NZDF personnel are deployed throughout Europe as part of Operation Tieve. The personnel will not enter Ukraine. This deployment is extended until 30 June 2024.</li> </ul>
<b>1973-ongoing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Asia Pacific</b> Eight Technical Advisers (TAs) are currently deployed across the South Pacific, including the Cook Islands and Timor Leste as part of the Mutual Assistance Programme. The NZDF will shortly be posting two TAs to Fiji.</li> </ul>

— Adapted from Ardern, Peters & Mark, 2019; Burton, 2003; Caple, 2022b; Little & Mahuta, 2023; Manch, 2019; 2020; MFAT, 2020; n.d.[1]; MoD, 2019; n.d.[a]–[d][1]; NZ Army, 2008b–d; 2009a–d; 2010; n.d.; NZDF, 2003; 2012a–c; 2019a–f; 2020a; NZDF, pers. comm., 3 September 2020; 6 November 2020; NZP, n.d.[a]–[g]; Patterson, 2019; RNZ, 2017; 2021d; Sabin, 2012; United Nations, 1997; 2003a–b; UNISO, 2020

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