

## Russia

### Minister of Foreign Affairs Sergey Lavrov

Sergey Lavrov has been Foreign Minister of Russia since 2004. Prior to his Ministerial tenure he was a Russian diplomat, including an extended period as Russia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations (from 1994-2004). [s6(a)]



Your predecessor met with Lavrov in August 2017 at the East Asia Summit Foreign Ministers meeting in Manila. You visited Russia for discussions with Lavrov in April 2006.

[s6(a), s9(2)(d)]

[s6(a)]

### Talking points

- 2 Welcome the opportunity to meet again with Minister Lavrov and note you look forward to renewing a constructive and cooperative relationship with him.
- 3 We value the opportunity to exchange views with Russia on international and regional developments. While our perspectives sometimes differ, Russia's influence and experience make it an important global player.
- 4 Seek an update on Russia's views on North Korea; [s6(a)]
- 5 We are keen to see a positive resolution of continuing trade access impediments affecting New Zealand dairy, beef and apple exports to Russia.
- 6 The coalition agreement notes the government's interest in working toward FTA negotiations with the Russia/Belarus/Kazakhstan Customs Union (now the Eurasian Economic Union). [s6(a), s9(2)(d)]

7 [s6(a)]

## Background

New Zealand's relationship with Russia has been [s6(a)] since Russia's annexation of Crimea in 2014 and its continuing support for the pro-Russian separatists in eastern Ukraine, [s6(a)]

In response to these violations of international norms, the US, European Union (EU), Canada, and Australia imposed economic and financial sanctions against certain sectors of the Russian economy and on doing business with Crimea. Russia responded with its own counter-sanctions, including an embargo on agricultural imports.

2 New Zealand is unable to impose autonomous sanctions, but sharing the concern about Russian actions in Crimea and eastern Ukraine, we instigated travel bans on targeted individuals (under existing immigration legislation) and suspended FTA negotiations with the then Russia/Belarus/Kazakhstan Customs Union. The New Zealand government also refrained from acting to exploit Russia's agricultural embargo, and encouraged New Zealand exporters to do the same.

3 FTA negotiations with Russia and its economic partners remain suspended. [s6(a)]

4 Since we suspended negotiations with the RBK Customs Union, it has been superseded by the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU), which has two additional members - Kyrgyzstan and Armenia. [s6(a)]

The Russian Government has also intensified its policy of seeking domestic self-sufficiency in food by 2020. [s6(a), s9(2)(d)]

5 Meanwhile, despite the lack of an FTA, existing trade has continued, with our dairy exports to Russia growing significantly since late 2016. Most agricultural trade, however, is constrained by sanitary and phytosanitary restrictions imposed by the Russian authorities. Restrictions dating back to 2013 continue to limit the range of products Fonterra can export, including cheese. Beef exports to Russia have been banned since February 2017 [s6(a)]

Apple exports were blocked in July 2017 due to new phytosanitary requirements that exceed international norms. New Zealand veterinary authorities continue to engage with their Russian counterparts on these matters, but progress is slow.

6 New Zealand has maintained dialogue with Russia on international and regional issues of mutual interest, particularly during our UNSC term. s6(a)

*Europe Division  
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade*

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**Bilateral meeting between Rt. Hon. Winston Peters and with Russian Foreign  
Minister Lavrov**

**Da Nang, Viet Nam, Wednesday 8 November 2017**

NZ attendees: Minister Peters, Ben King, Hamish Cooper, Wendy Matthews, Kerry O'Connor

Minister Lavrov began by warmly remembering the cooperation between New Zealand and Russia during s6(a)

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## Russia Trade

### **New Zealand exports to Russia 2012-2017**

Note: Russia annexed Crimea in March 2014. EU economic and financial sanctions in respect of Russia's actions in Ukraine were introduced in July and September 2014. Russia imposed agricultural import bans in August 2014.

Value in Millions of NZ Dollars

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 to Sept
<b>Total commodity exports</b>	230.4	229.6	221.0	125.0	240.2	167.1
<b>Dairy value</b>	106.6	114.8	94.5	44.9	144.9	106.9
<i>Dairy tonnes</i>	26,438	23,837	16,479	9,669	29,636	18,097
<b>Meat/offal value</b>	55.4	50.9	69.6	28.4	24.9	9.1
<i>Meat/offal tonnes</i>	9,458	9,474	11,804	7,935	7,921	1,149
<b>Fruit value</b>	9.5	13.4	14.8	14.9	10.9	13.8
<i>Fruit tonnes</i>	5,935	7,893	9,147	8,553	6,572	9,069
<b>Fish/crustaceans value</b>	20.7	15.9	23.6	16.9	15.3	15.6
<i>Fish etc tonnes</i>	6,879	5,475	7,493	5,630	4,369	6,122
<b>Bakers wares value</b>	9.7	12.2	20.3	8.9	13.9	9.1
<i>Bakers wares tonnes</i>	663	776	1,174	470	815	755

### **New Zealand Exports to Russia**

New Zealand exports to Russia experienced a marked downturn in 2014 and 2015. s6(a)

Russian restrictions on Fonterra products from 2013-2016 (following the Whey Protein Concentrate incident) also had a significant impact.

2 Dairy exports to Russia have rebounded since the removal of many Russian restrictions. s9(2)(b)(ii), s9(2)(ba)

s6(a), s6(b)

Beef exports

remain banned and apples cannot be exported because of new SPS requirements. See below for detail.

3 [s6(a)]

**Russia domestic setting**

4 Russia's agricultural import bans, imposed on the EU, US, Australia, Canada and others since 2014, have been coupled with a domestic drive for import substitution and greater self-sufficiency. Moscow's stated ambition is for Russia to be largely, if not fully, self-sufficient in all food products other than exotic products by 2020. The aim for dairy products is to produce 90 percent of domestic requirements. [s6(a)]

5 Current figures show that Russia is the third largest importer of dairy products, behind China and the US; the largest importer of butter (and New Zealand is the second biggest supplier, behind Belarus); and the seventh largest importer of frozen beef. [s6(a)]

**Specific trade access difficulties**

6 The Russian veterinary authorities, Rosselkhoz nadzor, (RSX) apply sanitary and phytosanitary **restrictions in excess of international norms**, and once restrictions are imposed on imports, they can prove hard to remove.

Dairy

[s9(2)(b)(i), s9(2)(ba)]

9 Earlier this year, [s9(2)(b)(ii), s9(2)(ba)]

[s6(a)]

The threat has not been carried out, [s9(2)(b)(ii), s9(2)(ba)]

Industries (MPI) have undertaken relevant investigations into the detections and provided the reports to RSX. [s9(2)(b)(ii), s9(2)(ba)]

The Ministry for Primary

10 [s6(a)]

s6(a)

Beef

11 In February 2017, Russia banned imports of New Zealand beef and beef offal, because of claims that banned substances – s9(2)(b)(ii), s9(2)(ba), s9(2)(d), had been detected in some consignments. Neither substance is registered for use in cows in New Zealand. s6(a)

Fruit

s9(2)(b)(ii), s9(2)(ba), s9(2)(d)

12 Since July 2017, new SPS requirements prevent the export to Russia and the wider EEU of New Zealand apples and stonefruit. s6(a)

Separate restrictions

also now affect the export of onions to Russia.

Fish

s9(2)(b)(ii), s9(2)(ba), s9(2)(d)

13 Some plants exporting fish products are under restrictions, because of s6(a)

Audit

14 New Zealand export processing establishments must appear on lists maintained by Russia in order to export certain animal products. s9(2)(j)

Adding new listings and removing temporary restrictions on existing establishment listings is dependent on s9(2)(b)(ii), s9(2)(ba), s9(2)(d), s9(2)(j)

s6(a)

s9(2)(b)(ii), s9(2)(ba), s9(2)(d)

15 Without being cleared through such an audit, some New Zealand

16 s6(a)

**Business opportunities for New Zealand in Russia**

17 In support of Russia's localisation programme, there are opportunities for sales of agricultural machinery, technology, and expertise. Some New Zealand companies, s9(2)(b)(ii) are already active in Russia and NZTE has been exploring this sector. There may also be opportunities to export breeding livestock and genetic material, although this will depend on negotiating new export certificates with RSX.

18 There is growing scope for services exports to Russia, especially in software-related fields. s9(2)(b)(ii)

s9(2)(ba)

s9(2)(b)(ii)

19 Education services and high-end tourism also offer opportunities, s6(a), s9(2)(b)(ii) With Dubai-Auckland and Doha-Auckland direct flights since 2016, Russians can now travel to New Zealand via the Middle East without the need for an Australian transit visa.

**Financial impact of US sanctions**

20 s6(a)

**New US sanctions on Russia**

21 In the first week of November 2017, the US has released guidance on how it intends to implement its new economic and financial sanctions against Russia, to be imposed under the 'Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act'. These sanctions respond to Russian interference in the US election campaign, and are in a compendium piece of legislation that also includes sanctions on Iran and others. The new sanctions target dealings with the defence and intelligence sector in Russia, with a number of companies and Russian agencies specified; and also on providing any goods, non-financial services or technology to Russian oil/gas companies in support of their global exploration or production for deep water, Arctic, offshore or shale projects initiated after 29 January 2018. They are in addition to sanctions already imposed in respect of Russian actions in eastern Ukraine and the annexation of Crimea.

22 The sanctions will not just apply to US citizens/companies. It seems the sanctions could target any company doing "significant" business (unspecified) with any of the sanctioned Russian entities. s6(a)

23 s6(a)



## EU economic engagement with Russia

Note: Russia annexed Crimea in March 2014. EU economic and financial sanctions in respect of Russia's actions in Ukraine were introduced in July and September 2014. Russia imposed agricultural import bans in August 2014.

Figure 1: EU-28 Goods Exports to Russia NZ\$

Goods	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total EU exports to Russia</b>	<b>194,724,919,465</b>	<b>192,460,660,663</b>	<b>164,070,789,994</b>	<b>116,743,674,076</b>	<b>113,648,204,040</b>
<b>Top products</b>					
Machinery	43,307,705,211	43,185,479,865	37,206,414,256	26,738,579,124	24,507,633,820
Vehicles	30,513,947,556	26,330,835,567	18,941,384,736	11,750,024,010	11,594,162,359
Electrical machinery and equipment	18,081,729,836	17,928,146,196	16,063,358,755	10,980,140,025	9,863,035,401
Pharmaceuticals	12,440,975,683	13,352,559,270	12,070,262,918	9,484,321,747	9,678,873,614
Plastics	7,234,336,780	7,314,025,387	6,846,347,628	5,579,017,143	5,240,103,792
<b>Products of importance to NZ</b>					
Meat and edible offal (HS02) value	2,550,447,846	2,607,877,121	450,805,256	21,230,843	18,334,861
Meat and edible offal (tonnes)	873,304	851,685	165,227	9,781	8,267
Dairy traditional lines (HS 0401-0406) value	1,841,178,349	2,183,850,065	1,220,341,103	34,364,246	4,648,662
Dairy alternative lines* value	1,543,383,048	1,774,695,050	1,829,729,442	1,302,188,447	1,188,796,926
Dairy alternative lines (tonnes)	241,209	275,591	298,094	193,720	177,251
Fish (HS 03)	255,562,642	247,238,058	181,344,707	70,381,679	91,791,721
Fish (tonnes)	128,091	110,628	78,782	16,222	23,688
Baker wares (HS19)	749,808,070	934,148,769	1,048,722,336	690,228,347	618,452,502
Quantity (tonnes)	201,325	248,249	294,846	185,280	159,745

\*Includes 1806, 1901, 2106, 3501, 3504 (Cocoa products, malt extract/infant formulas, food preparation nesoi, casein, milk protein isolates/peptones) which can include significant dairy content. These lines were not covered by the Russian bans.

**ECO's Analysis of the Statistics**

s9(2)(j)

**Further background**

EU economic and financial sanctions against Russian state-owned oil/gas exploration, defence and banking sectors remain in place until the end of January 2018, unless rolled over again by EU leaders. Separate sanctions in respect of Crimea, as well as asset and travel bans against individuals, also remain in place. Russia's agricultural import bans are in place until December 2018. Many EU countries are dependent on the import of Russian gas, some entirely so.

2 Outside of sanctioned areas, trade continues s9(2)(j). Economic engagement, including high level visits, has revived after a chill in 2014-15. s6(a), s6(b)

3 s6(a)

4 s6(a)

## European Economic Area Exports to Russia

**Figure 2 : Exports from EFTA countries (EEA, Switzerland) to Russia US\$**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>Switzerland's total exports to Russia</b>	<b>3,157,241,965</b>	<b>3,400,050,295</b>	<b>3,180,736,257</b>	<b>2,392,047,933</b>	<b>2,051,154,980</b>
Pharmaceuticals	1,067,740.7	1,209,703,140	954,018,993	870,429,260	751,253,337
Machinery	505,146,575	566,815,491	492,467,583	352,433,326	279,593,683
Clocks and watches	295,872,026	302,231,027	302,049,342	203,475,784	156,237,945
Optical, medical, and measuring equipment	230,969,229	232,120,130	199,783,730	136,516,783	122,311,565
Electrical machinery and equipment	241,944,636	222,794,561	153,091,722	85,435,785	94,022,957
Dairy (HS4)	6,886,844	10,125,334	23,706,775	18,144,994	25,090,643
Dairy (tonnes)	789	1,226	2,958	3,115	7,152
<b>Norway's total exports to Russia</b>	<b>1,462,573,578</b>	<b>1,454,010,004</b>	<b>856,090,766</b>	<b>291,448,881</b>	<b>272,118,801</b>
<b>Iceland's total exports to Russia</b>	<b>195,557,155</b>	<b>167,176,775</b>	<b>249,616,972</b>	<b>95,287,723</b>	<b>22,115,336</b>
<b>Liechtenstein</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>

**Figure 3: Exports from Eastern Customs Union Countries (US\$)**

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Belarus	16,161,364,800	16,733,677,000	15,071,585,300	10,301,109,900	10,713,722,800
Dairy (HS04)	1,635,118,200	2,104,690,400	2,192,255,000	1,677,098,200	1,737,875,400
Vehicles	2,779,647,600	2,039,618,300	1,550,093,900	992,070,800	1,182,536,600
Machinery	1,519,465,900	1,542,771,800	1,270,031,300	811,615,600	925,462,000
Plastics	833,391,700	889,488,800	868,247,900	616,649,900	679,205,000
Meat and edible offal (HS02)	972,788,400	953,032,200	845,306,200	655,014,900	675,979,700
Fish (HS 03)	37,393,500	95,914,400	138,164,500	117,976,000	110,090,700
Bakers wares (HS19)	58,680,000	55,086,000	57,003,100	60,785,200	75,976,800
Kazakhstan**	6,747,212,050	5,875,273,578	6,388,500,432	4,547,502,102	3,509,161,885
Kyrgyzstan	219,116,114	152,700,656	0	157,300,977	145,208,734

\*\*Data is sourced from UN Comtrade as there were no recorded exports from Kazakhstan to Russia on Global Trade Atlas.

- Dairy exports from EU to Belarus have picked up over the last few years (particularly in 2014), §6(a), §9(2)(f)

**Figure 4: EU dairy exports to Belarus New Zealand Dollars**

Product	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Dairy (HS04) exports to Belarus (NZ\$ Millions)	4,459,636	10,385,270	81,034,652	44,031,496	61,235,627
Dairy (HS04) exports to Belarus (Tonnes)	727	2,017	79,760	59,212	105,150

Europe Division / Economic Division  
6 November 2017

Meeting with US Deputy Assistant Secretary of State, Matthew Matthews

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s6(a)

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- **Trade and Russia:** The Coalition Agreement between Labour and New Zealand First included a priority to “work towards a FTA with Russia and its Customs Union partners”.

s9(2)(g)(i), s9(2)(f)(iv), s9(2)(j)

s6(a)

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NEW ZEALAND  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS & TRADE

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HER EXCELLENCY  
THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

VISIT TO

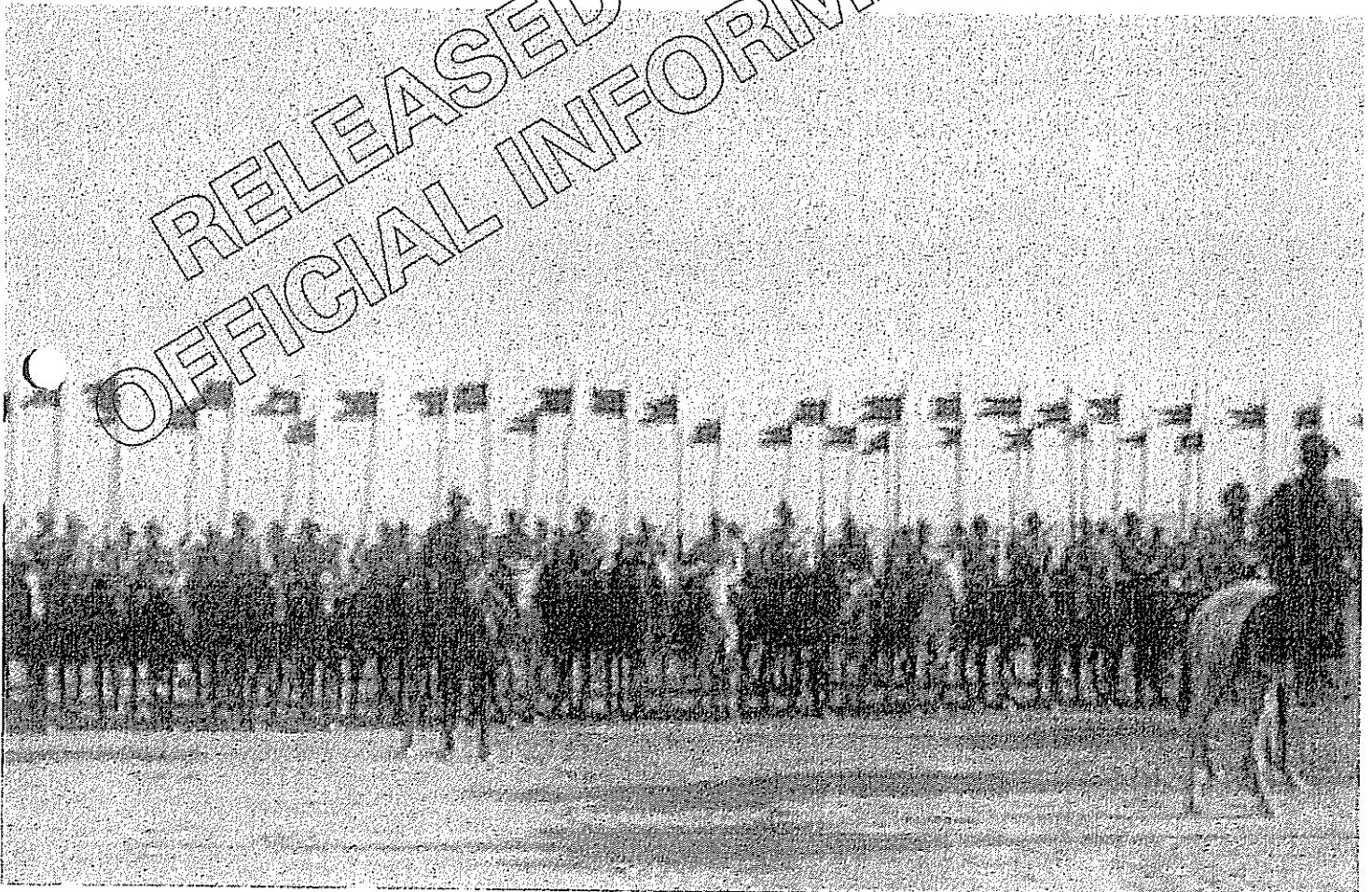
UAE

ISRAEL

PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

29 October – 1 November 2017

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10. It is possible that the Israeli Prime Minister will underline his unhappiness with New Zealand's co-sponsorship of UN Security Council Resolution 2334 in December 2016. s6(a)

The position of the new government will need to be articulated by Prime Minister Ardern and Foreign Minister Peters.

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Meeting with HE Mr Reuben Rivlin, President of the State of Israel

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Key points

*New Zealand-Israel relationship*

*If raised:* Thank you for expressing Israel's views on UN Security Council Resolution 2334. New Zealand understands the importance to Israel of these issues and I will convey your messages back to my government.

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Meeting with HE Mr Benjamin Netanyahu, Prime Minister of the State of Israel

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- Reaffirm the importance of the bilateral relationship following the fall-out over New Zealand's support for UN Security Council Resolution 2334

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Key points

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- *If raised:* Thank-you for expressing Israel's views on UN Security Council Resolution 2334. New Zealand understands the importance to Israel of these issues and I will convey your messages back to my government.

#### Background

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s6(a)

s6(a)

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Hon Malcolm Turnbull, Prime Minister of Australia

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s6(a), s6(b)

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## UN Security Council Resolution 2334 and the Israel/New Zealand Relationship

### Key points

- The two state solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict proposes an independent Palestinian state alongside Israel. The overwhelming majority of the international community (including Israel) supports the two state solution.
- Resolution 2334 was designed to protect the two state solution from acts which place it at risk, including Israeli settlements and acts of incitement and violence by both sides.
- The relationship crisis was resolved following high-level contact between PM English and PM Netanyahu. s6(a)

### Background

1. The Middle East Peace Process has been a central issue for the international community and the UN Security Council for over fifty years. Through its resolutions, the Council has tried to establish a framework to support peace negotiations between Israel, the Palestinians, and neighbouring Arab states, that would give effect to a "just and lasting" solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. In 2002 UN Security Council Resolution 1397 was adopted endorsing the "two-state solution". This is seen as the foundation for any peace deal, and is Israel's official policy position, although it remains hotly contested by the centre-Right in Israeli politics.

#### Resolution 2334

2. Resolution 2334 follows a long line of resolutions and was designed to address the obstacles to the two state solution. These include Israeli settlement activity, as well as inflammatory rhetoric and violence against civilians, and acts of terror by Palestinians.
3. New Zealand supported the resolution because it was consistent with our long-standing support for the two state solution. In our time on the Council we had sought progress on this issue because of the deterioration in the conditions required to support this solution, and the continuing standoff between Israel and the Palestinians over the resumption of negotiations. Our position was widely shared by the international community.

s6(a)

s6(a)

s6(a)

*Israel's reaction*

7. After the resolution was passed, Israel's Ambassador to New Zealand was recalled to Israel for consultations. We were also informed that New Zealand's Ambassador, based in Ankara, was not welcome in Israel for an indefinite period. All bilateral initiatives were suspended. Similar measures were applied against Senegal. Israel also protested strongly to the other countries which had supported the resolution.

s6(a)

*Relationship re-se*

s6(a)

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# BIOGRAPHIES

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MAPS

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**From:** CHESHIRE, Finnian (NYK)  
**Sent:** Thursday, 23 November 2017 10:02 a.m.  
**To:** DAWSON, Rosalind (MEA)  
**Subject:** RE: 70th Anniversary of UN Resolution 181

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**From:** DAWSON, Rosalind (MEA)  
**Sent:** Wednesday, 22 November 2017 4:00 p.m.  
**To:** CHESHIRE, Finnian (NYK)  
**Subject:** RE: 70th Anniversary of UN Resolution 181

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s6(a), s6(b)

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**From:** HORNE, Stuart (MEA)

**Sent:** Thursday, 30 November 2017 10:44 a.m.

**To:** MEDIA

**Cc:** MORTON, Tara (MEA); TAULA, Phillip (UNHC); CAVANAGH, Bernadette (DS MLG); LANGLEY, Jeff (DS EMA); BURNETT, Kevin (CEO Office)

**Subject:** FW: Israel Institute press release

Hi There – attached media response for your consideration and for passing to Peter K

#### Background

The Hague Initiative for International Cooperation is a network of pro-Israel academics. Its chair has served on the Dutch-Israeli Chamber of Commerce and its Programme Director is an Executive Director of Christians for Israel. It takes various pro-Israel positions, including that Israeli settlements are not illegal under international law.

#### Draft talking points

- United Nations Security Council Resolution 2334 was adopted by the UN Security Council in late December 2016, without a single dissenting vote.
- Prior to becoming Minister of Foreign Affairs, in my capacity as Leader of New Zealand First, I made my own position clear regarding the Resolution. In particular, I was critical of the process followed by the previous Government to decide to co-sponsor the Resolution. This is reflected in the coalition agreement.
- New Zealand is a long-standing friend and supporter of Israel. This dates back 70 years to New Zealand's strong support for UN General Assembly Resolution 181. Our Governor-General was also recently warmly welcomed to Israel to commemorate the centenary of the Battle of Beersheba.
- As Minister of Foreign Affairs, my priority is to build a closer relationship with both Israel and the Palestinians.

**From:** MEDIA

**Sent:** Thursday, 30 November 2017 9:48 a.m.

**To:** MEDIA; DAWSON, Rosalind (MEA)



**Cc:** HORNE, Stuart (MEA); HAWKINS, Matthew (MEA)  
**Subject:** RE: Israel Institute press release

Looping in Ros..

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**From:** ....KEMP, Peter (Inet)  
**Sent:** Thursday, 30 November 2017 9:39 a.m.  
**To:** MEDIA  
**Cc:** HORNE, Stuart (MEA); HAWKINS, Matthew (MEA)  
**Subject:** Israel Institute press release

Hi

I would be grateful if advice and media talking points could be provided in relation to the below media story – by midday today.

Happy to discuss

Peter

Peter Kemp | Private Secretary (Foreign Affairs)  
Office of Rt Hon Winston Peters, Minister of Foreign Affairs

P s9(2)(a)  
M  
E [peter.kemp@parliament.govt.nz](mailto:peter.kemp@parliament.govt.nz)

**From:** Derek Cheng [mailto:[derek.cheng@nzherald.co.nz](mailto:derek.cheng@nzherald.co.nz)]  
**Sent:** Thursday, 30 November 2017 9:21 AM  
**To:** Stephen Parker <[Stephen.Parker@parliament.govt.nz](mailto:Stephen.Parker@parliament.govt.nz)>  
**Subject:** Israel Institute press release

Any chance I get a response from the minister to this:

<http://www.scoop.co.nz/stories/WO1711/S00343/experts-condemn-nz-sponsored-anti-israel-resolution.htm>

Noting of course the commitment in the in NZF/Labour coalition agreement to "record a cabinet minute regarding the lack of process followed prior to the National-led Government's sponsorship of UNSC2334"

...

Derek Cheng  
New Zealand Herald  
Parliamentary Press Gallery  
04 817 9242  
027 587 8926

**From:** ANKARA  
**Sent:** Saturday, 18 November 2017 2:05 a.m.  
**To:** MEA; FM.Defence (Seemail); FM.Government House (Seemail); FM.Veterans Affairs (Seemail); PRD  
**Cc:** FM.P/S MFA (Seemail); FM.P/S Defence (Seemail); FM.DPMC (FPA) (Seemail); CEO; DCE; DS EMA; AUS; CON; CMD; MPU; ECO; CANBERRA; LONDON; WASHINGTON; OTTAWA; ...MEA POSTS; FM.Police (Seemail); FM.WW100 Programme Office (Seemail); FM.Match NZSIS (Seemail); FM.Culture & Heritage (Seemail); FM.Transport Ministry (Seemail)  
**Subject:** FORMAL MESSAGE: ISRAEL: VISIT BY GOVERNOR GENERAL RT HON DAME PATSY REDDY AND SIR DAVID GASCOIGNE: 29 OCTOBER-1 NOVEMBER 2017

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• s6(a)

s6(b)

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s6(a), s6(b)

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**Comment**

s6(a), s6(b)

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**From:** CAIRO  
**Sent:** Sunday, 19 November 2017 8:03 p.m.  
**To:** MEA; FM.Government House (Seemail)  
**Cc:** FM.P/S MFA (Seemail); FM.P/S Defence (Seemail); FM.DPMC (FPA) (Seemail); CEO; DCE; DS EMA; AUS; CON; CMD; MPU; ECO; CANBERRA; LONDON; WASHINGTON; OTTAWA; ...MEA POSTS; FM.Police (Seemail); FM.WW100 Programme Office (Seemail); FM.Match NZSIS (Seemail); FM.Culture & Heritage (Seemail); FM.Transport Ministry (Seemail); ...MEA POSTS; FM.Defence (Seemail); PRD  
**Subject:** FORMAL MESSAGE: PALESTINE: VISIT BY GOVERNOR GENERAL RT HON DAME PATSY REDDY AND SIR DAVID GASCOIGNE: 1 NOVEMBER 2017

Summary

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