

DEFENCE WHITE PAPER 2015

Public Consultation Document





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ISBN: 978-0-478-27881-1 (Print)

ISBN: 978-0-478-27882-8 (Online)

Published by the Ministry of Defence, May 2015
Freyberg House, 2-12 Aitken Street, Wellington 6144, New Zealand
Website: www.defence.govt.nz Email: info@defence.govt.nz



Ministerial Foreword

The Government last updated its defence policy through the Defence White Paper 2010.

Since then the New Zealand Defence Force has been involved in the stabilisation and reconstruction of Afghanistan; contributed to, and led, international counter piracy and regional stability operations in the Indian Ocean and Gulf of Aden; and contributed to international missions to maintain stability and peace, in such areas as Korea, South Sudan and fractious parts of the Middle East. The Defence Force has also provided training to other militaries lifting the skills and professionalism of the armed forces with which it comes into contact, especially those in the South Pacific region, and will shortly do the same in Iraq.

The New Zealand Defence Force continues to deliver in and around New Zealand protecting our maritime resources with surveillance flights and ocean patrols, and is a vital element in New Zealand's commitment to Antarctic research. The Defence Force has responded to natural and environmental disasters in New Zealand including the Christchurch earthquakes, the grounding of the MV Rena and subsequent oil spill off the coast of Tauranga; and numerous calamities in the South Pacific, most recently Cyclone Pam which tore through Vanuatu and other islands.

The New Zealand Defence Force undertakes its activities alongside other government agencies that have complementary roles in areas such as capacity building, international engagement and diplomacy. As this document points out, the global strategic environment has evolved in the last five years. It is critical that we understand the implications of these changes if the Defence Force is going to have the right mix of equipment and people to continue performing the array of roles and tasks New Zealanders expect of it.

The Defence Force must continue its traditional responsibilities of protecting our territory and supporting our neighbours in the Pacific islands, while providing the Government with a range of military options to respond to issues in the region. The challenges associated with doing so are likely to intensify in the coming decade. At the same time, the Defence Force will also be called upon to undertake tasks further afield as the rules-based international order from which we benefit comes under increasing pressure.

For these reasons, it is now time to consider what these changes in the global strategic environment mean for how our Defence Force operates, with whom, and under what circumstances. The Government is developing its next Defence White Paper which will provide direction on future capability development and investment in the Defence Force in light of changes in the strategic environment looking out to 2040. To do this effectively, it needs to open the conversation up to all New Zealanders – because decisions in this area will impact all of us.

This document provides a starting point for that conversation.



Hon Gerry Brownlee
Minister of Defence

How You Can Contribute

This public consultation process provides New Zealanders with the opportunity to give their views on the future security challenges facing the nation; the appropriate roles for our armed forces in responding to these challenges; and the capabilities that are most likely to be required to fulfil these.

You are encouraged to make your views known on these important issues. You can do so by submitting written comments either using the online submission form on the Ministry of Defence website at <http://www.defence.govt.nz>, or by uploading or emailing completed submission forms to DWP15@defence.govt.nz, or sending them to:

Defence White Paper 2015
Ministry of Defence
PO Box 12703
WELLINGTON 6144

Please be aware that all submissions are subject to the Official Information Act 1982.

Please set out clearly in your submission if you have any objection to the release of any information in the submission. In particular, please indicate which part, or parts, you consider should be withheld, together with your reasons for withholding the information.

Any personal information you supply to the Ministry of Defence in the course of making a submission will be used by us only in conjunction with the matters covered by this document. Please clearly indicate in your submission if you do not wish your name to be included in any summary of submissions that we may publish.

A copy of the submission form is enclosed in this document.

Further information about the 2015 Defence White Paper can be found on the Ministry of Defence website at <http://www.defence.govt.nz>. Questions about the consultation process can be sent by email to DWP15@defence.govt.nz.

To ensure suggestions and perspectives submitted through the consultation process can be adequately considered in the formulation of the final report, a deadline of 22 June 2015 has been established for receipt of formal submissions. Following completion of the consultation process, a summary report will be published outlining key messages and themes emerging from public submissions.

Key Questions

In setting out New Zealand's defence policy and priorities for the coming years, the Defence White Paper 2015 will be the primary guide to how the Defence Force will contribute to the nation's future security and prosperity.

It is important that all New Zealanders have an opportunity to voice their views.

We invite you to use the questions below as a guide to your input into the consultation process.

1. What are the major threats or challenges to New Zealand's security now and in the future?
2. What changes in the international environment, including the relations between states, non-state actors and international institutions, will affect New Zealand's interests and what might this mean for the Defence Force?
3. What are the roles that the Defence Force should perform to keep New Zealand secure and advance our interests abroad?
4. What are the emerging security challenges that New Zealand is likely to face in its immediate territory, including its Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf, the territory of the Realm Nations and the Ross Dependency?
5. How should the Government prioritise the Defence Force's efforts between ensuring New Zealand is secure, supporting the security and stability of our friends, partners and our ally Australia, and contributing to international peace and security globally?
6. How should the Defence Force operate as part of the all-of-government effort to protect and advance the nation's interests?
7. What is the Defence Force's role in contributing to New Zealand's national resilience to unforeseen events and natural disasters?
8. What should be the Defence Force's role in the development of New Zealand's youth?
9. What capabilities does the Defence Force need to carry out its roles effectively, now and in the future?

Introduction to the Defence White Paper 2015

Following the Defence Review 2009 a new Defence White Paper was published in 2010. The Defence White Paper 2010 represented the first comprehensive articulation of New Zealand's defence policy this century. Since publication it has provided the Ministry of Defence and the New Zealand Defence Force with the direction needed to be able to effectively prioritise the roles and tasks they undertake, both at home and overseas, and guide the modernisation of many of the Defence Force's military capabilities.

The 2010 White Paper's central theme was the increasingly uncertain nature of the international strategic environment. For this reason it was intended that a fresh review be undertaken every five years to take account of strategic, fiscal, and other developments.

Defence and security policy has continued to develop and adapt since 2010. In 2011 the first Defence Capability Plan was published, setting out the ten year plan for ensuring the Defence Force has the capabilities to implement the policy of the Defence White Paper 2010. The Plan was updated in 2014, reflecting the Government's commitment to delivering defence capability with regard to the difficult fiscal environment and progress in acquisitions and technology that had been made since 2011.

The development of a new White Paper takes into account the progress that has been made by the Government since 2010. It is being led by the Secretary of Defence and supported by the Chief of Defence Force and other government agencies. The process for ensuring a robust Defence White Paper 2015 involves consulting the general public, the academic community and the defence sector.

The Minister of Defence will be supported by an advisory panel to ensure that the Minister receives advice from an independent viewpoint.

The new White Paper is intended to be published at the end of 2015.





ROYAL NEW ZEALAND
AIR FORCE

XL-15

Purpose of a Defence White Paper

The Government's primary security objective is to ensure the security and territorial integrity of the nation, including protecting the institutions that sustain confidence, good governance and prosperity. The Defence White Paper 2010 described our national security interests as:

- a safe and secure New Zealand, including its border and approaches;
- a rules-based international order which respects national sovereignty;
- a network of strong international linkages; and
- a sound global economy underpinned by open trade routes.

Advancing our national security interests requires a coordinated, all-of-government effort. The Ministry of Defence and the New Zealand Defence Force are one part of the national security system and work closely together with other government agencies to advance our interests and prevent or mitigate the risks, threats and hazards facing the country. These include the agencies of the broader security sector including the New Zealand Police, New Zealand Customs Service, Ministry for Business, Innovation and Employment (Immigration), the Ministry of Primary Industries (Fisheries), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, the Government Communications Security Bureau, the New Zealand Security Intelligence Service. The Ministry of Defence and the Defence Force also work with a range of other agencies such as the Ministry of Civil Defence and Emergency Management, the Fire Service, Maritime New Zealand and Antarctic New Zealand.

While acknowledging the wider security context, the Defence White Paper 2015 will focus primarily on the contribution of the Defence Force and Ministry of Defence to New Zealand's security, resilience and prosperity; set out New Zealand's defence policy and how it will be implemented to advance the nation's national security and interests; and provide the basis for the Defence Force's and Ministry of Defence's strategy and planning from 2015 onward.

The Defence White Paper 2015 will identify the tasks and roles that are required of the Defence Force and Ministry of Defence. This requires a detailed understanding of our strategic environment both now and into the future. The Defence White Paper 2015 will also provide direction on what military capabilities are required to effectively undertake these roles and tasks. This will include setting out any significant revisions required to the Defence Capability Plan 2014.

Finally the Defence White Paper 2015 will set out any required changes to the way the Defence Force and Ministry of Defence conduct themselves as organisations within the context of the Government's requirements for the state sector to improve its performance on an ongoing basis.

Your views can help inform and enrich the Government's understanding of these issues.

Defence Policy

The overall purpose of the Defence Force and the Ministry of Defence is set out in the Defence Act 1990 (the Act). The Act provides for armed forces to be raised and maintained for:

- the defence of New Zealand and the protection of its interests, whether in New Zealand or elsewhere;
- the contribution of forces under collective arrangements; and
- the contribution of forces to the United Nations or other organisations or states for operations in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The Act also makes provision for the Defence Force to be used in New Zealand or elsewhere to perform any public service or to assist the civil power in a time of emergency.

The Ministry of Defence exists to provide the Government with civilian advice on defence policy and undertake major military acquisitions.

The Government's defence policy is the combination of its strategic objectives for national security, the military capabilities required to achieve those objectives and the funding for those capabilities.

This consultation document seeks the public's views on these matters.





Strategic Environment

To inform the Defence White Paper 2015, the Ministry of Defence and the Defence Force have produced a Defence Assessment (a public version of this document can be found on the Ministry of Defence website).

It considers how New Zealand's strategic circumstances may change over the next 25 years to 2040. The Defence Assessment found that New Zealand's interests beyond our region are growing while the rules and values we rely on are increasingly under threat.

The international strategic environment continues to evolve at a fast pace. Some of these changes are positive, while others increasingly challenge New Zealand's strategic interests. Some of the major features of the strategic environment visible in the last five years include:

- a rising sophistication, range and number of actors operating within New Zealand's Exclusive Economic Zone, Southern Ocean and the Pacific Islands;
- a rapid evolution of the cyber threat to New Zealand's significant information structures, including the Defence Force's;
- an increased risk of terrorism as a result of the radicalising effect of the Iraq/Syria conflict;
- heightened tensions in the East and South China Seas;
- a renewed political, military and economic focus on the Asia-Pacific by the United States;
- an escalation of military spending across South East Asia;
- a marked improvement in our relationship with the United States;
- China's rising global influence;
- intensifying turmoil across the Middle East and North Africa since the first events of the Arab Spring unfolded in 2010;
- continued weakness in the global economy since the Global Financial Crisis; and
- increasing challenges to the rules-based international system.

Although we do not foresee a direct threat to New Zealand territory, our geography does not protect us from other threats to our security and prosperity. Cyber threats, for example, can emanate from anywhere around the globe – New Zealand's location provides no immunity.

Increasing economic interconnection – globalisation – also means that security events far from New Zealand's shores could negatively affect our national interests. With approximately 99 percent of our goods by volume exported by sea, and with important markets right across the world, New Zealand is reliant on freedom of navigation and commerce for our continued prosperity.

It is therefore in our national interest to contribute to the resolution of global security challenges.

The Role of the Defence Force

The primary role of the Defence Force is to secure the nation's territory and resources, and protect its citizens from external military threats. New Zealand would consider the use of military force in response to a direct threat to New Zealand and its territories.

In addition to defending New Zealand, current policy settings envisage that the Government would consider the possible use of military force in the following circumstances:

- in response to a direct threat to Australia;
- as part of collective action in support of a member of the Pacific Islands Forum facing a direct threat;
- as part of New Zealand's contribution to the Five Power Defence Arrangements (which includes Singapore, Malaysia, Australia and the United Kingdom);
- if requested or mandated by the United Nations, especially in support of peace and security in the Asia-Pacific; or
- at the request of another government.

The Defence Force is also tasked to contribute in other ways to New Zealand's security, resilience and prosperity. As the only agency that maintains disciplined forces available at short notice with large-scale, integrated fleets of vehicles, ships, and aircraft, it is able to support a range of tasks other tasks. These include:

- counter-terrorism and explosive ordnance disposal in support of the New Zealand Police;
- support to the Department of Corrections, New Zealand Fire Service, and Civil Defence and Emergency Management;
- search and rescue, including aero-medical evacuation;
- supporting maritime resource protection, law enforcement, responses to maritime incidents and marine pollution;
- disaster relief, both in New Zealand and overseas;
- support to New Zealand's Antarctic programme;
- responding to major bio-security and pandemic incidents; and
- support to youth development programmes.

Consideration of whether these current tasks and roles of the Defence Force are appropriate for the next 25 years is a key part of developing the new White Paper.





Defence Capabilities

The Defence Force maintains a mix of capabilities to fulfil the wide range of roles and tasks expected of it, from protection of our Exclusive Economic Zone to undertaking combat operations around the world.

Military capabilities are primarily based around major platforms in the Navy and Air Force, such as frigates and helicopters, personnel, such as in the Army, and groups of specifically skilled and trained people, such as the Special Air Service and Operational Diving Team.

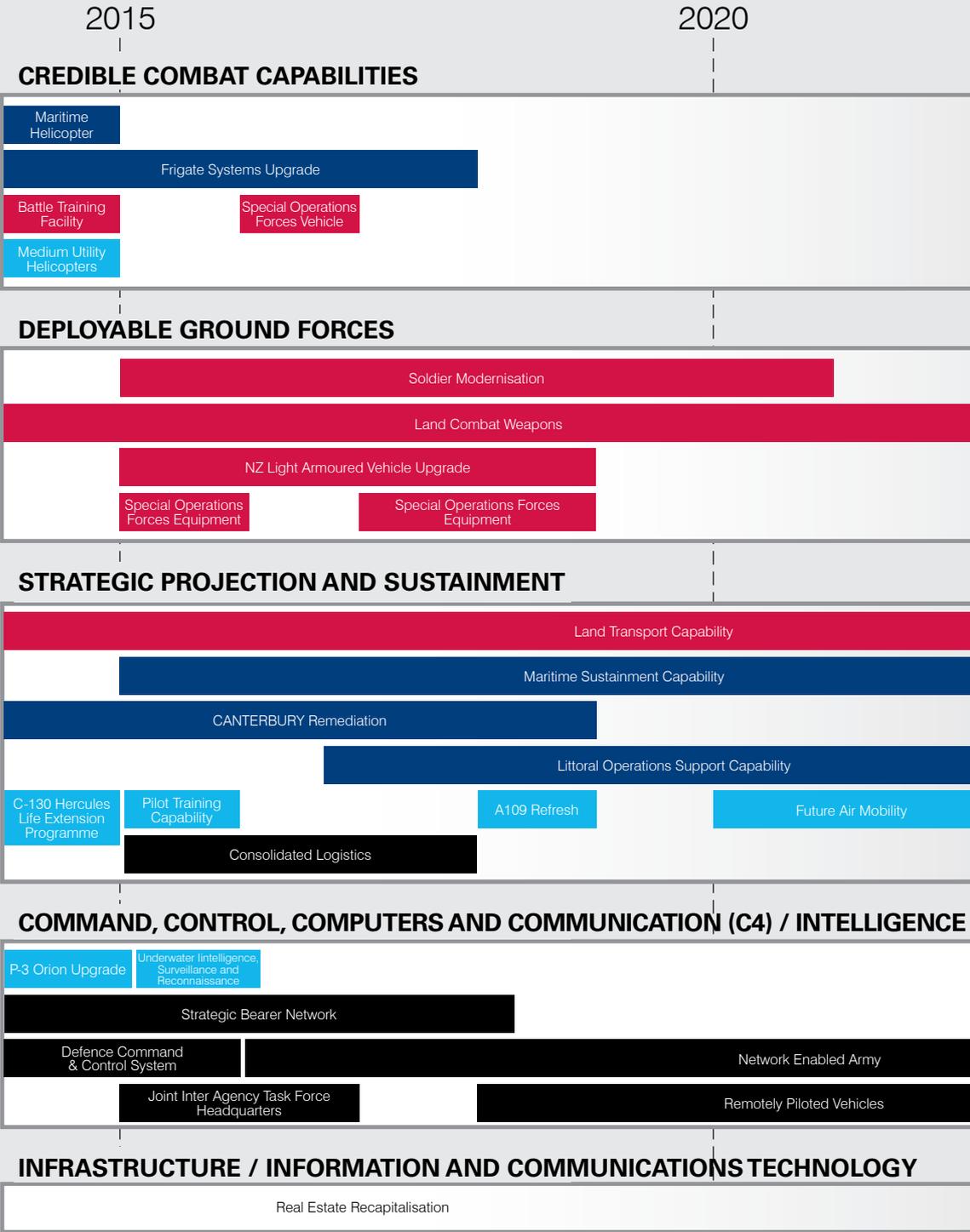
Broadly, current defence policy provides for:

- capabilities to fulfil credible combat roles;
- strategic projection and sustainment capacity, to get the force where it is needed and sustain it once there;
- deployed ground forces suitably equipped, trained and in sufficient numbers; and
- command and control, and intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance capabilities.

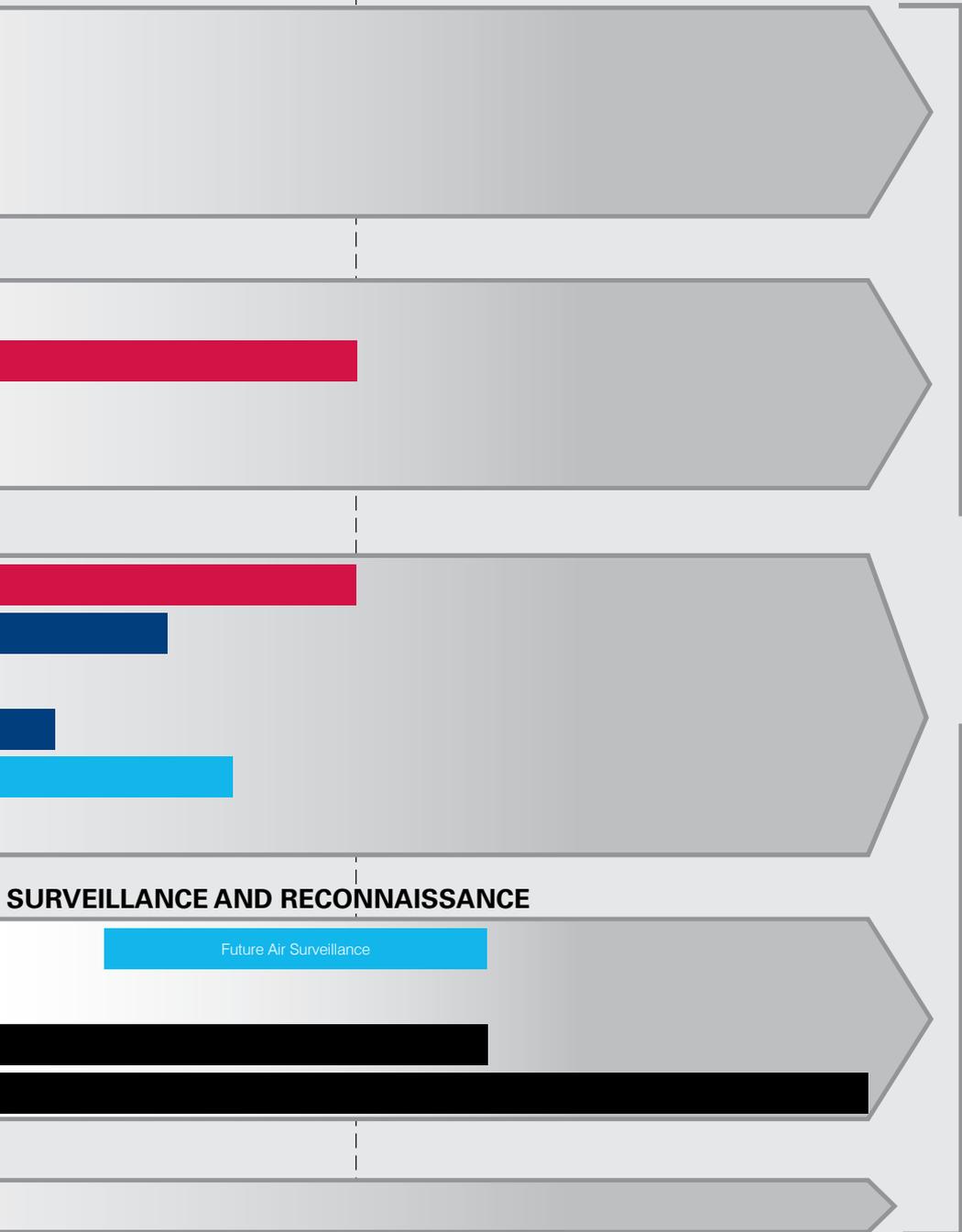
Military capability is about more than just numbers of ships, aircraft and vehicles. Although equipment is an important element, capability is also generated by people, their training, research and development, and an overall level of preparedness to undertake any given task directed by the Government.

The capabilities needed to perform the tasks required of the armed forces is a critical decision for the Government and one that the new White Paper will provide a clear direction on.

Defence Capability Plan



2025



**INTEGRATED
DEFENCE
FORCE 2035**

Key:

- Joint
- Navy
- Army
- Air Force

Defence Force Operations

The Defence Force has a rich history of overseas deployments in support of New Zealand's interests and international peace and security. As the map below shows, this has included 37 separate operational and non-operational missions since 1990.

The Defence Force has experienced a period of very high activity over the past 15 years, including major deployments to Timor-Leste, Solomon Islands, Afghanistan and Korea, which at times stretched its capacity. Since the 2010 White Paper the Canterbury earthquakes are an example of an unexpected call on the Defence Force that required a large initial and smaller medium term commitment of people and equipment.

A number of smaller longstanding deployments continue in Africa, the Middle East, Afghanistan and Korea (see map). The Defence Force also undertakes a range of regular capacity building and defence diplomacy activities, with a primary focus on the South Pacific and South East Asia.

With the Provincial Reconstruction Team in Bamyan, Afghanistan withdrawn and major operations in Timor-Leste and Solomon Islands concluded, the Defence White Paper 2015 provides an opportunity to take stock and consider where, how and to what extent New Zealand should contribute to international peace and security efforts.

OPERATIONAL DEPLOYMENTS

1. Kosovo (1999 – 2007)
2. Bosnia (1992 – 2007)
3. Bahrain (2014)
4. Middle East (1954 – present)
5. Egypt (1982 – present)
6. The Gulf War (1990 – 91)
7. Iraq (1991 – 95, 2003 – 2013, 2015)
8. Lebanon (2007 – 2008)
9. Syria (2012)
10. Iran (1988 – 91)
11. Kyrgyzstan (2003)
12. Afghanistan (2003 – present)
13. Gulf of Oman (2003 – Present)
14. Arabian Sea (2004)

15. Sudan (2003 – present)
16. Sierra Leone (2003 – 2004)
17. Somalia (1992 – 95)
18. Rwanda (1994)
19. Angola (1992 – 94)
20. Namibia (1989 – 90)
21. Mozambique (1993 – 2005)
22. Korea (1950 – present)
23. Laos (1995)
24. Cambodia (1991 – 2005)
25. Timor-Leste (1999 – 2012)
26. Bougainville (1990 – 2003)
27. Solomon Islands (2003 – 2014 RAMSI and HADR)
28. Haiti (1994 – 95)

NON-OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES

1. Banda Aceh (HADR)
2. Pacific Partnership (2005 – present)
3. Philippines (2013 – HADR)
4. PNG (1998 – HADR)
5. Samoa (2009 – HADR)
6. Vanuatu (2006 – present)
7. Tonga (2006)
8. Pacific Ocean
9. Florida (2006 – present)
10. Southern Ocean
11. Antarctica (1965 – present)
12. Victoria (2009 – HADR)
13. New Zealand (Aid and Disaster Relief)



Defence Force Facts and Figures

New Zealand Defence Force

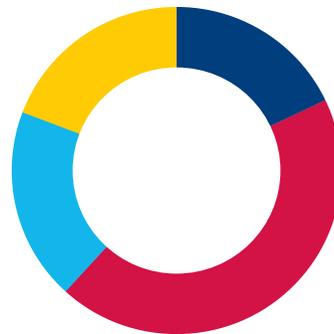
The New Zealand Defence Force is an armed force drawing on experts from the maritime, land and air environments, supported by its civilian force. The Navy, Army, Air Force – are charged with developing and sustaining the specific military capabilities, professional skills and internal culture necessary to meet the unique requirements of their operating environments.

To deliver the maximum joint effect the Services then co-ordinate, and integrate, their capabilities in a joint and collaborative setting.

This recognises that the New Zealand Defence Force achieves greater success when its single Service strengths are skilfully woven together on operations.

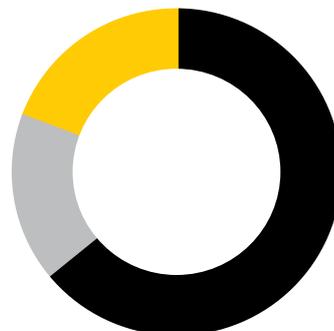
Total Defence Force personnel (including Reservists) by Service and HQNZDF civilians **14,135**

	Navy	2,516	20%
	Army	6,232	51%
	Air Force	2,602	22%
	Civilian	2,785	19.7%



Total Defence Force personnel by employment status **14,135**

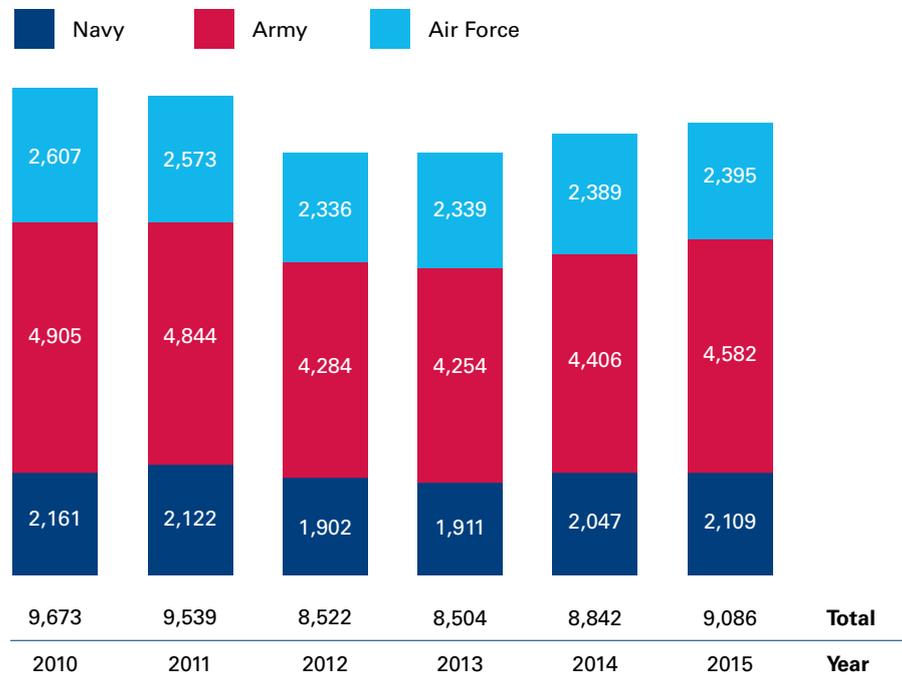
	Regular Force	9,086	64.3%
	Reserve Force	2,264	16%
	Civilian	2,785	19.7%



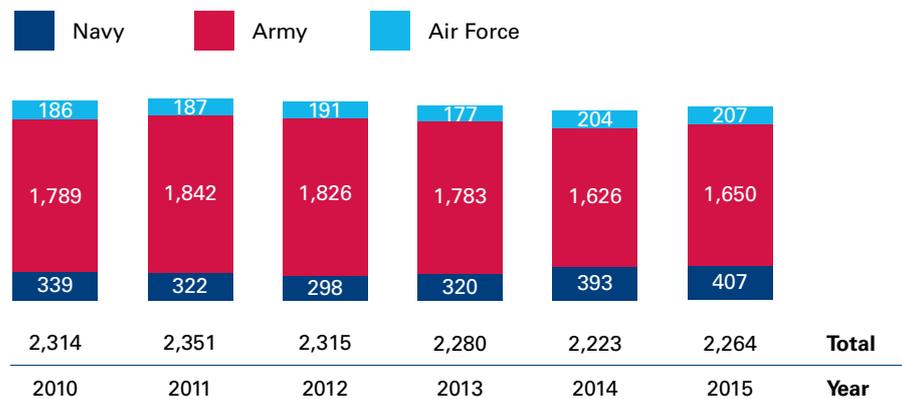
Defence Force gender breakdown



Defence Force Regular Force strength by year



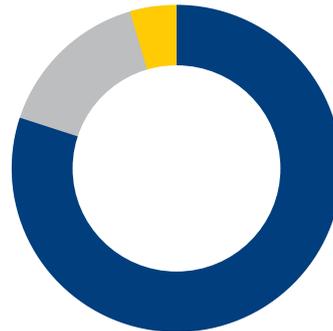
Defence Force Reserve Force strength by year



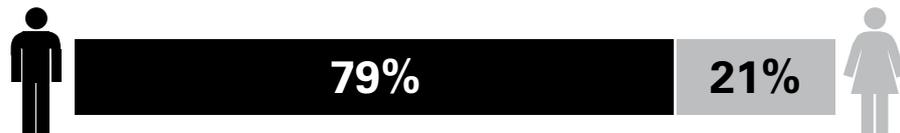
Royal New Zealand Navy Facts and Figures

Total Navy personnel by employment status **2,637**

	Regular Force	2,109	80%
	Reserve Force	407	15.4%
	Civilian	121	4.6%



Navy gender breakdown



Force Elements

(based in Devonport)

Naval Combat Force

- HMNZS KAHA (Frigate FFH)
- HMNZS MANA (Frigate FFH)

Naval Support Force

- HMNZS ENDEAVOUR (Auxiliary Oiler)
- HMNZS CANTERBURY (Landing Ship Logistics)

Littoral Warfare Support Force

- HMNZS MANAWANUI (Dive Tender)
- Maritime Survey Team
- Operational Dive Team
- Mine Counter Measures Team

Navy Patrol Forces

- HMNZS OTAGO (Offshore Patrol Vessel)
- HMNZS WELLINGTON (Offshore Patrol Vessel)
- HMNZS ROTOITI (Inshore Patrol Vessel)
- HMNZS HAWEA (Inshore Patrol Vessel)
- HMNZS PUKAKI (Inshore Patrol Vessel)
- HMNZSTAUPO (Inshore Patrol Vessel)

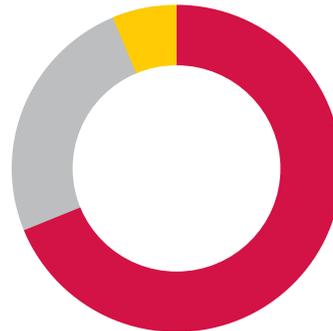
Other

- Four Reserve Units
- One Reserve Sub Unit

New Zealand Army Facts and Figures

Total Army personnel by employment status **6,659**

	Regular Force	4,582	68.8%
	Reserve Force	1,650	24.8%
	Civilian	427	6.4%



Army gender breakdown



Force Elements

1(NZ) Brigade

- 1st Battalion Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment located in Linton provides a light infantry capability;
- 2/1st Battalion Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment located in Burnham provides a light infantry capability;
- Queen Alexandra's Mounted Rifles located in Linton provides the Army's light armoured capability;
- 16th Field Regiment located in Linton provides an offensive support (artillery and mortar) capability;
- 2nd Engineer Regiment located in Linton provides horizontal and vertical construction capability, and selected specialist military engineering services;
- 1st New Zealand Signals Regiment located in Linton and 3rd Signals Squadron in Burnham provides the communications capabilities for deployed Task Groups;
- New Zealand Military Police Unit located in Trentham provides military police support;
- 2nd Combat Service Support Battalion located in Linton, and 3rd Combat Service Support Battalion located in Burnham, provide logistic support; and
- 2nd Health Support Battalion located in Linton provides operationally focused medical support.

New Zealand Army Facts and Figures continued

1st NZ Special Air Services Regiment

- Located at Papakura, the Regiment provides Special Operations Forces for special and counter-terrorist operations and the national response for Chemical, Biological, Radiological, Explosive and Improvised Explosive Device Disposal issues where public safety or national interest are threatened.

Reserve Force

- Three infantry battalions located throughout New Zealand, two in the North Island and one in the South Island.

Training and Doctrine Command

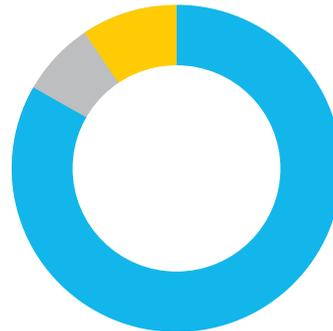
- Land Operations Training Centre based in the Manawatu at Hokowhitu Campus, which has schools located in Waiouru, Linton, Trentham, and Burnham and is responsible for teaching and validating New Zealand Army combat and logistics doctrine;
- The Army Depot located in Waiouru, provides recruit training, and all arms promotions courses; and
- The Army Command School located in Waiouru provides officer training, all arms promotion courses and leadership training.



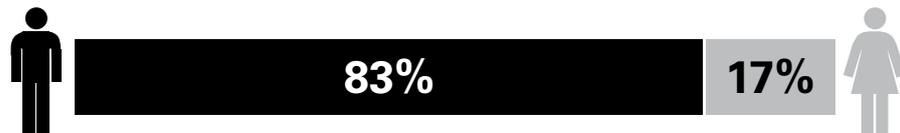
Royal New Zealand Air Force Facts and Figures

Total Air Force personnel by employment status **2,872**

	Regular Force	2,395	83.4%
	Reserve Force	207	7.2%
	Civilian	270	9.4%



Air Force gender breakdown



Force Elements

(based at Whenuapai)

Naval Helicopter Forces

- Five SH-2G Super Seasprite (to be replaced with 10 SH-2G(I) Super Seasprite)

Maritime Patrol Forces

- Six P-3K2 Orion

Fixed Wing Transport Forces

- Five C-130H(NZ) Hercules; and
- Two Boeing 757-200

Force Elements

(based at Ohakea)

Rotary Wing Transport Forces

- Six UH-1H Iroquois as of March 2015 to be retired in mid 2015
- Eight NH90 Medium Utility Helicopters (still under Operational Test and Evaluation for some roles)
- Five A109 Training/Light Utility Helicopter (still under Operational Test and Evaluation for some roles)

Training Aircraft

- Four Beech King Air B200 (leased)
- 11 Beechcraft T-6C Texan II

Camps and Bases

-  **Whenuapai Air Force Base**
Home to: No 5 Squadron (6x P-3K2 Orion aircraft); No 6 Squadron (5x SH-2G(NZ) Seasprite Helicopters); No 40 Squadron (2x Boeing 757-200; 5x C-130H(NZ) Hercules); Expeditionary Support Squadron.
-  **Devonport Naval Base**
Home to: Naval Support Command; Naval College; Joint Geospatial Facility; HMNZ Dockyard; Naval Combat Forces (2x FFH Frigates: HMNZS TE KAHA, HMNZS TE MANA); Naval Support Forces (1 x Landing Ship Logistics HMNZS CANTERBURY; 1x Auxillary Oiler HMNZS ENDEAVOUR); Mine Counter Measures and Diving Forces (1x Dive Tender HMNZS MANAWANUI); Hydrographic Force; Naval Patrol Forces (HMNZS ROTOITI, HMNZS HAWEA, HMNZS PUKAKI, HMNZS TAUPO, HMNZS WELLINGTON and HMNZS OTAGO).
-  **Papakura Military Camp**
Home to: 1st New Zealand Special Air Services Regiment; Auckland Regional Support Centre.
-  **Waiouru Military Camp**
Home to: Headquarters New Zealand Army; Headquarters Training and Doctrine Command; The Army Depot; Army Command School; Army Marae.
-  **Ohakea Air Force Base**
Home to: No 3 Squadron (8x NH90 Helicopters; 5x A109 Helicopters; 6x UH-1H Iroquois Helicopters (to be retired mid 2015); Flying Training Wing (11x T6-Texan II; 4x Beech King Air).
-  **Hokowhitu**
Home to: Land Operations Training Centre (HQ); Defence College; Army Staff Tactics School; Logistics Operations School; School of Military Intelligence and Security.
-  **Linton Military Camp**
Home to: 1st Battalion Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment; Queen Alexandra's Mounted Rifles; 16th Field Regiment; 2nd Engineer Regiment; 1st NZ Signals Regiment; 2nd Combat Service Support Battalion; 2nd Health Support Battalion; Linton Regional Support Centre; Combat School; 1st New Zealand Military Intelligence Company; School of Military Engineering; School of Signals; School of Artillery; Mission Command Training Centre.
-  **Trentham Military Camp**
Home to: Headquarters Joint Forces New Zealand; Trentham Regional Support Centre; 1st New Zealand Explosive Ordnance Disposal Squadron; New Zealand Military Police Unit; Trade Training School; Logistics Executive.
-  **Wellington**
Ministry of Defence and Headquarters New Zealand Defence Force. Home to: Command Logistics; Office of Strategy Management; Strategic Commitments and Engagement Branch; Intelligence Branch; Defence Personnel Executive; Capability Branch; Communications and Information Systems Branch; Defence Public Affairs; Legal; Naval Staff; Air Staff; Army General Staff; Finance Branch; Veterans' Affairs; Office of Chief of Defence Force; Defence Library; Security.
-  **Woodbourne Air Force Base**
Home to: Ground Training Wing.
-  **Burnham Military Camp**
Home to: 2/1st Battalion Royal New Zealand Infantry Regiment; 3rd Signals Squadron; 3rd Combat Service Support Battalion; 3rd Health Support Company; Headquarters Youth Development Unit; Southern Regional Support Centre; New Zealand Army Band; Joint Services Health School; Army Adventure Training Centre.
-  **Tekapo Military Training Area**





Submission Form

Please send your submission to: **Defence White Paper 2015, Ministry of Defence, PO Box 12703, WELLINGTON, 6144**

You can also make your views known by submitting written comments either using the online submission form on the Ministry of Defence website at <http://www.defence.govt.nz>, or by uploading or emailing completed submission forms to DWP15@defence.govt.nz

Deadline for submissions: To ensure views expressed through the consultation process can be considered in the Review, a deadline of 22 June 2015 has been established for receipt of formal submissions.

Contact details * = Mandatory

*Name:	
Group (if applicable):	
Mailing address:	
Contact telephone number:	
Email address:	

Key Questions

In setting out New Zealand's defence policy and priorities for the coming years, the Defence White Paper 2015 will be the primary guide to how the Defence Force will contribute to the nation's future security and prosperity. It is important that all New Zealanders have an opportunity to voice their views. We invite you to use the questions below as a guide to your input into the consultation process.

1. What are the major threats or challenges to New Zealand's security now and in the future?
2. What changes in the international environment, including the relations between states, non-state actors and international institutions, will affect New Zealand's interests and what might this mean for the Defence Force?
3. What are the roles that the Defence Force should perform to keep New Zealand secure and advance our interests abroad?

<p>4. What are the emerging security challenges that New Zealand is likely to face in its immediate territory, including its Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf, the territory of the Realm Nations and the Ross Dependency?</p>
<p>5. How should the Government prioritise the Defence Force's efforts between ensuring New Zealand is secure, supporting the security and stability of our friends, partners and our ally Australia, and contributing to international peace and security globally?</p>
<p>6. How should the Defence Force operate as part of the all-of-government effort to protect and advance the nation's interests?</p>
<p>7. What is the Defence Force's role in contributing to New Zealand's national resilience to unforeseen events and natural disasters?</p>
<p>8. What should be the Defence Force's role in the development of New Zealand's youth?</p>
<p>9. What capabilities does the Defence Force need to carry out its roles effectively, now and in the future?</p>

In addition to the above questions, New Zealanders are also invited to comment on any other defence-related issues they regard as significant. Please feel free to attach additional pages as required.

Please be aware that all submissions are subject to the Official Information Act 1982. Please set out clearly in your submission if you have any objection to the release of any information in the submission. In particular, please indicate which part, or parts, you consider should be withheld, together with your reasons for withholding the information.

