New Zealand & Yemen

n/a

Not computable

Relationship index, −100 to +100. Votes and security run from −100 to +100; trade and shared clubs from 0 to 100.

UN votes	−52
Trade	0
Security	no data
Shared clubs	0

IN SHORT

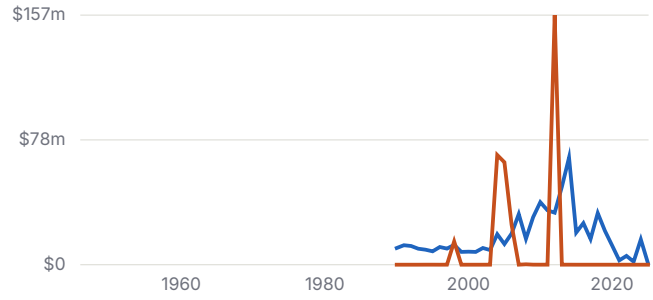
- UCDP records New Zealand supporting a side against the Ansarallah (Houthi) authorities in Sanaa (2024–2025). That authority does not hold the UN seat of Yemen, and the UN is this site's reference. Who the relationship is with, and which rules apply, is therefore unclear, so the site computes no index for this pair.
- At the UN their vote agreement is 69% (2022–2024), lower than either of them has with most countries.
- Only part of their trade in goods is on record ($6.2 million a year): the IMF data have no exports from Yemen to New Zealand in these years, which may mean there were none or that they were not reported.

OVER TIME

Share of recorded UN votes cast the same way



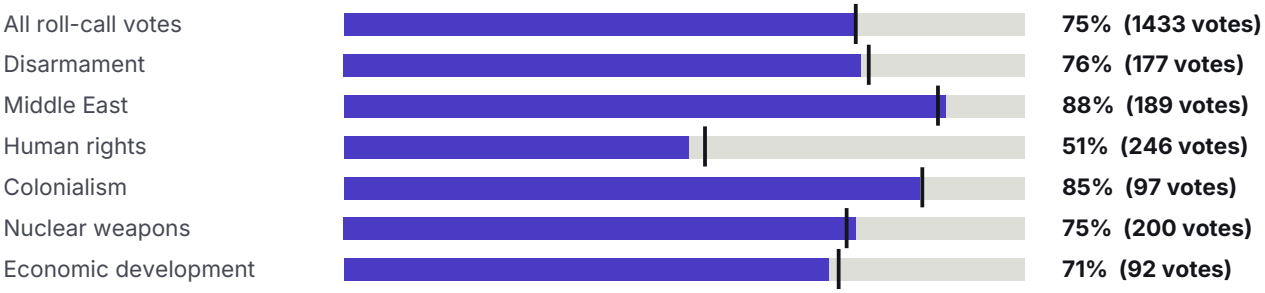
Goods exports each way (US dollars)



New Zealand sells to Yemen Yemen sells to New Zealand

VOTES TOPIC BY TOPIC (SINCE 2010)

Most alike on Middle East (88% of votes the same), furthest apart on human rights (51%), against 75% on all votes since 2010.



Bar: since 2010. Mark: all years. Share of roll-call votes on whole texts cast the same way, counted vote by vote; an abstention against a yes counts as a difference. Disarmament, colonialism and economic development count votes up to 2018.

THE FACTS

UN votes	At the UN, the vote agreement of New Zealand and Yemen was 69% in 2022–2024. For New Zealand, Yemen is the 43rd most distant voting partner out of 191; for Yemen, New Zealand is the 50th most distant partner.
Trade	Trade in goods between them averaged $6.2 million a year in 2023–2025: less than 0.1% of all New Zealand's trade and less than 0.1% of Yemen's.
Words	Since 1946, New Zealand has named Yemen in 4 sentences of its General Debate speeches; Yemen has named New Zealand in 0.
Security	UCDP records New Zealand supporting a side against the Ansarallah (Houthi) authorities in Sanaa (2024–2025). That authority does not hold the UN seat of Yemen, and the UN is this site's reference. Who the relationship is with, and which rules apply, is therefore unclear, so the site computes no index for this pair.

HOW SURE WE ARE

UN votes	**High**	269 shared votes on whole texts in 2022–2024, the years the headline share covers. With that many, a share is good to about ±6 points.
Trade	**High**	Goods trade is reported in 3 of the 3 years 2023–2025. Goods only, from customs data (IMF); services and energy pipelines are not in it.
Security	**None**	Not computable: relations between the two, and the rules that apply to them, are unclear, because the government that holds a UN seat and the authority that rules there are not the same.
Shared clubs	**High**	The list of tracked groups is fixed; membership is checked by hand.
Index	**None**	Not computable: relations between the two, and the rules that apply to them, are unclear, because the government that holds a UN seat and the authority that rules there are not the same.

SOURCES AND HOW TO CITE

UN votes, speeches, mentions and trade: Nations on Record (UN General Assembly voting data, UN General Debate Corpus, IMF International Trade in Goods). Armed conflict: Uppsala Conflict Data Program, version 26.1. Migration: UN DESA International Migrant Stock 2024. Refugees: UNHCR. Football: international results archive (CC0). Every score follows fixed rules written out on /method; AI never sets a score. Independent and non-commercial; not affiliated with the United Nations.

Cite as

NationsRelations. (2026). New Zealand & Yemen [scoring rules 0.4 (14 Nov 2026), scores built 2026-11-14]. https://nationsrelations.org/p/nzl-yem

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