

## CPTPP – Key outcomes of accession negotiations with Costa Rica

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### *CPTPP Accession*

- The CPTPP is one of the most comprehensive trade deals ever concluded. It is a high standard agreement that underpins rules-based trade and economic integration in our region and beyond.
- The conclusion of substantive negotiations with Costa Rica demonstrates the ongoing relevance and appeal of CPTPP as an important piece of regional trade architecture. The continued expansion of the CPTPP is important for growing New Zealand's preferential access to markets, as well as in response to increased challenges to the rules-based trade system.
- The Agreement provides significant benefits for New Zealand goods exporters across a range of sectors, creating a pathway for tariff elimination, and addressing non-tariff barriers to trade. It supports the growing services and digital sectors, assist businesses of all sizes to trade, and provide greater opportunities to bid for government contracts. The Agreement will help to raise labour and environmental standards in the region, reduce the impact of unfair trade practices, and promote sustainable development.
- Throughout the accession process, Costa Rica had to demonstrate that it would comply with existing CPTPP rules and provide commercially meaningful market access offers of the highest standard on goods, services, investment, financial services, government procurement, state-owned enterprises and temporary entry for businesspersons.
- Full details of the benefits of the CPTPP can be found [here](#).

### *Trade in Goods*

- When Costa Rica formally accedes to the agreement over 94% of products will be able to enter its market duty-free on day one, rising to 99% within 10 years.
- From the formal date of accession New Zealand will receive full tariff elimination on a range of products, including sheep meat, seafood, horticulture, wine, and therapeutic respirators. Tariffs on beef will be fully eliminated within 8 years, and dairy within 13 years – with these periods commencing from January 2025 meaning elimination timeframes from entry into force will be more like 5/10 years respectively (see summary table below).

### *Trade in Services and Investment*

- When Costa Rica formally accedes New Zealand will have access to strengthened commitments for investors, services, and government procurement, which will enable New Zealand's service sector to compete on a comparable basis with trade competitors.

- Temporary entry of businesspeople commitments have also been agreed, which will support our businesspeople to operate in Costa Rica.

*Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS)*

- New Zealand has agreed a treaty-status side letter with Costa Rica to exclude ISDS between the Costa Rica and New Zealand, similar to the letters concluded with CPTPP parties Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Malaysia, Peru, United Kingdom, and Viet Nam.

*Summary Table of Goods Market Access Outcome*

<b>Staging category</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Cumulative % Tariff Lines</b>	<b>Key Products</b>
A	Immediate duty free	94.9%	Kiwifruit, Infant formula, Wine, Timber, Wood products, Sheepmeat, Therapeutic respirators
B3	3 year linear staging (tariffs eliminated from January 2027)	95.4%	
B5	5 year linear staging (tariffs eliminated from January 2029)	98.2%	Beef (fresh/chilled)
B8	8 year linear staging (tariffs eliminated from January 2032)	98.3%	Beef (frozen)
B10	10 year linear staging (tariffs eliminated from January 2034)	99.7%	Butter, Skim Milk Powder
T12	12 year linear staging w transitional duty-free TRQ (full tariff elimination from January 2036)	99.7%	Cheese
T13	13 year linear staging w transitional TRQ (full tariff elimination from January 2037)	99.8%	Whole Milk Powder