

Other *Trade for All* issues in the EU-NZ FTA

Trade and gender

Trade has traditionally been a male dominated area, and women have had less opportunity to participate and benefit. The intersection of trade and gender issues is therefore of interest to New Zealand in international trade policy. Gender equality issues are a key pillar of *Trade for All*, and we will be seeking to negotiate a trade and gender chapter in the FTA with the EU.

Elements might include:

- acknowledgement of the importance of incorporating a gender perspective into economic and trade policy issues to ensure that economic growth can benefit everyone
- connections with other international agreements focused on gender equality, for example the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- a framework for New Zealand and the EU to undertake joint cooperation activities on a broad range of issues related to gender and trade, such as capacity building; education, business development services; women's trade missions; and sharing methods and procedures for gender-focused data collection and analysis
- an oversight mechanism that would help facilitate joint activities that support gender equality.

Domestic regional economic cooperation & small and medium-sized enterprises

The FTA with the EU could establish a platform for cooperation on a broad range of trade and economic issues, with a view to enhancing the implementation of the Agreement and promoting trade and productive investment. New Zealand is also interested in examining cooperation on domestic regional economic development.

Elements might include cooperation on:

- understanding the role international trade plays in growing domestic regional economies and their productivity
- how government can promote trade and trade agreements domestically to ensure the benefits of trade can be shared across society
- how to promote trade agreements to SMEs as an important driver of their internationalisation.

New Zealand and the EU have already discussed the types of provisions that could be developed to assist small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) to fully benefit from the Agreement, such as:

- information sharing, for example, each party establishing their own information websites, with a database providing updated comprehensive market access information
- developing appropriate institutional structures under the FTA to ensure SME-relevant issues are considered during implementation

- ensuring that provisions across the FTA are small business-friendly—simple, transparent and easy to use
- making the SMEs chapter a reference point for SMEs looking to see which provisions in the FTA will be of particular benefit for them.

Indigenous Issues

Trade and productive investment are central to Māori economic development and prosperity. Indigenous issues are a key pillar of *Trade for All*, and we are starting to reflect these principles in new free trade agreements, by advancing a framework for cooperation in indigenous issues. This is something we want to explore in negotiations with the EU. While the EU may have less direct interest in indigenous issues, such a framework could be of benefit to them for use in other FTAs where indigenous issues are being considered.

The provisions could support cooperation in areas like:

- leveraging and expanding the opportunities and benefits for indigenous peoples that are presented by trade and investment
- seeking to address trade barriers and other trade issues that impact indigenous peoples' interests to ensure benefits are spread widely
- promoting cultural links between countries.

Activities that could be included in the framework are business and cultural missions, the exchange of experiences, and capacity building.

New Zealand has positive experience in this area through [our trade and economic cooperation agreement with Chinese Taipei](#), which includes a framework for indigenous cooperation.

All New Zealand free trade agreements since 2001 include an exception that preserves the pre-eminence of the Treaty of Waitangi in New Zealand. This will also be a central element of an EU-NZ FTA.