

## NZ-EU FTA – Benefits for Māori

### Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi

- As in all of New Zealand's free trade agreements concluded since 2001, the NZ-EU FTA preserves the unique status of Te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi, ensuring the Government's ability to meet its obligations to Māori. The Tiriti o Waitangi exception protects the New Zealand government's ability to adopt policies it considers necessary to fulfil its obligations to Māori.

### Māori Trade and Economic Cooperation Chapter

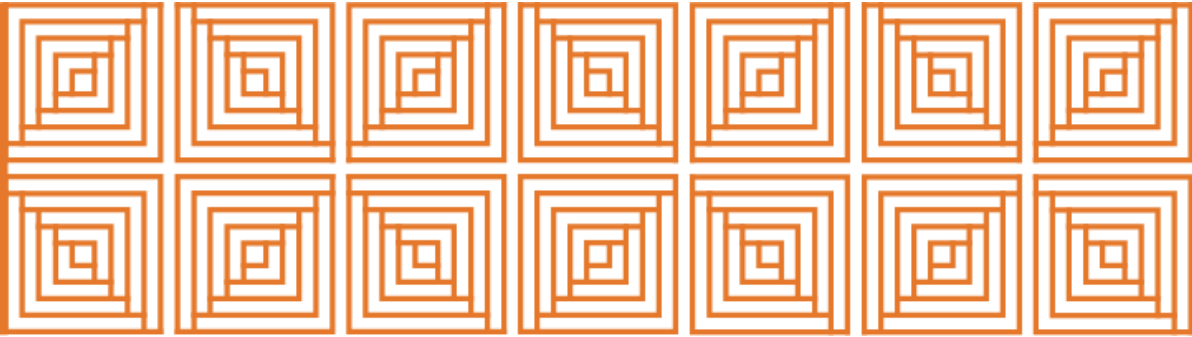
- The FTA includes a Māori Trade and Economic Cooperation chapter, providing an important new platform with the EU to enable Māori to benefit from the Agreement and cooperate to advance Māori economic aspirations and *wellbeing*.
- The chapter acknowledges Te Tiriti/The Treaty as a foundational document of constitutional importance to Aotearoa New Zealand, and references Māori concepts including Te Ao Māori, Mātauranga Māori, Tikanga Māori, Kaupapa Māori, Tāonga and Wāhine Māori to achieve *wellbeing*.
- The chapter defines 'Mānuka' as the Māori word used exclusively for the *Leptospermum scoparium* tree grown in Aotearoa New Zealand and derivative products such as honey and oil. It describes 'Mānuka' as culturally important to Māori as a tāonga and traditional medicine.
- The cooperation areas in the chapter include: collaborating to enhance the ability for Māori enterprises to benefit from the Agreement's trade and investment opportunities; strengthening links between EU and Māori enterprises (with a particular emphasis on SMEs); and supporting science, research and innovation links.

### Goods market access

The FTA achieves tariff elimination on a range of products of interest to Māori.

#### Horticulture, wine and honey outcomes

- 99.9% of New Zealand's current horticultural trade will enter the EU tariff free at entry into force of the FTA, with tariff savings of \$46 million per annum.
- Tariffs will be eliminated from day one on kiwifruit (tariff savings of \$36.7 million per annum), onions (tariff savings of \$6.5 million per annum), apples (tariff savings of \$1.3 million per annum) and other horticulture products, such as flowers and bulbs (tariff savings \$1.5 million per annum).



- Wine will also have tariffs eliminated from entry into force of the FTA (tariff savings of \$5.5 million per annum).
- Tariffs will be eliminated for Mānuka honey on day one, with tariff savings of \$3.5 million per annum. Tariffs will be eliminated for other honey over three years (reaching a total of \$5.4 million in tariff savings per annum).

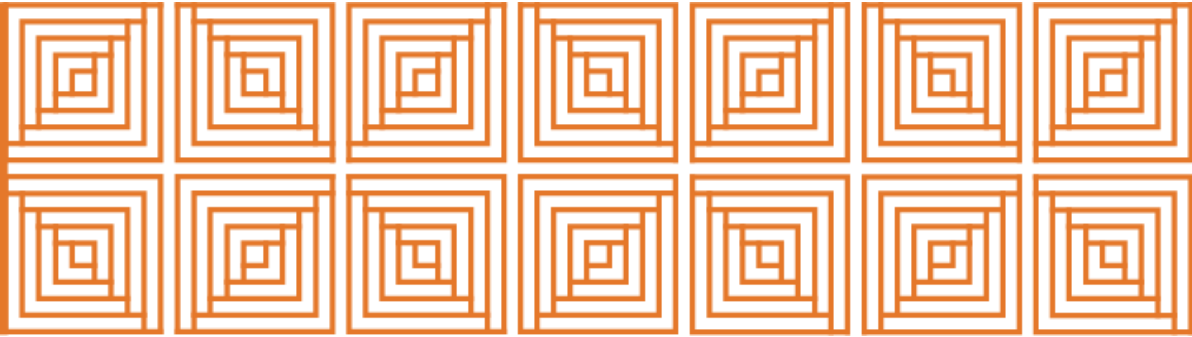
#### Fish and Seafood

- 99.5% of New Zealand's current fish and seafood trade will enter the EU tariff free from day one, increasing to 99.9% within five years, and 100% within seven years, with tariff savings of \$19.6 million per annum.
- This includes tariff elimination on products such as mussels, squid and other shellfish, such as cockles and clams, from day one (\$6.6 million tariff savings per annum).

#### Dairy

- Butter will receive improved access into the EU, with quota access for 36,000 tonnes, through a combination of phased tariff reductions for 21,000 tonnes of the existing WTO quota and for new FTA access growing to 15,000 tonnes seven years after entry into force. Across both volumes, the tariff drops to 5 percent of the MFN tariff 7 years after entry into force. Export revenue from the new and improved quota access, if filled, is estimated at \$259 million per year once fully implemented.
- Cheese will receive both new and improved quota access into the EU for 31,031 tonnes, through a combination of tariff elimination for New Zealand's existing 6,031 tonne WTO access, and new FTA access growing to 25,000 tonnes seven years after entry into force. Export revenue from the new and improved quota access, if filled, is estimated at \$187 million per year once fully implemented. Additionally, tariffs on processed and blue cheese will have tariffs eliminated over 7 years.
- Milk powders will receive quota access into the EU, with volumes phased in from 5,000 to 15,000 tonnes seven years after entry into force. The tariff will be 20 percent of the MFN tariff. Export revenue from the improved quota access, if it is able to be filled, is estimated at \$73 million per year once fully implemented.
- High protein whey products will have duty-free quota access phasing to 3,500 tonnes over seven years, representing up to \$46 million of trade once fully implemented.
- Other dairy products including caseins, peptones, lactose, liquid cream, buttermilk powder, ice cream and retail infant formula will have tariffs eliminated, delivering estimated tariff savings of over \$4 million per annum on current exports.

#### Meat



- New Zealand's beef access into the EU will increase, with introduction of a new FTA quota phasing from 3,333 tonnes to 10,000 tonnes 7 years after entry into force (at a 7.5% in-quota tariff from day one). Once the FTA enters into force, New Zealand will have eight times as much beef access into the EU as currently. Export revenue from the FTA beef quota, if filled, is estimated at \$117 million per year once fully implemented.
- New Zealand sheep meat exporters will have access to additional duty-free quota to the EU phasing from 5,429 tonnes to 38,000 tonnes, 7 years after entry into force. This is on top of existing duty-free quota access to the EU of 125,769 tonnes through the WTO.

### Services, Digital and Investment

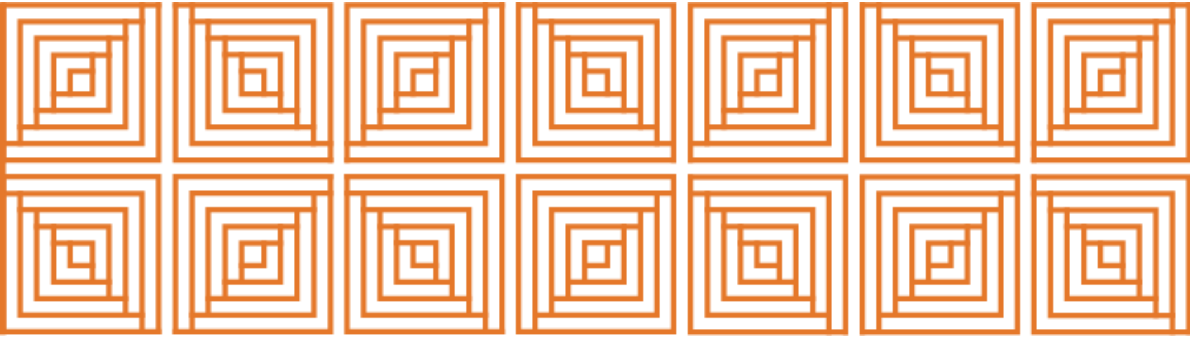
- Services and investment commitments will help facilitate access and provide greater certainty for New Zealand exporters and investors including Māori exporters and investors in the EU market, and ensure that our exporters can compete on a comparable basis with other EU trading partners.
- There are digital trade commitments that promote trade facilitation by enhancing digital means of doing business, including paperless trading, e-invoicing and e-contracts. There is also protection provided for each Party's regulatory frameworks for personal information and data.
- The FTA includes new language that will provide greater certainty as to how the Government can regulate to promote and protect Māori interests in the digital space.

### Intellectual Property

- For New Zealand, recognising the Crown's obligations under te Tiriti/the Treaty was a central consideration. New Zealand retains flexibility to respond to Tiriti/Treaty obligations like those recommended in the Waitangi Tribunal's report *Ko Aotearoa Tēnei*.

### Trade and Sustainable Development

- The FTA includes broad and ambitious outcomes on labour, gender, environment and climate change, including making climate action commitments under the Paris Agreement subject to binding dispute settlement (the first time in a New Zealand or EU FTA).
- The sustainable food systems chapter includes cooperation on "Indigenous knowledge, participation, and leadership in food systems in line with national circumstances". This reflects the value that Aotearoa New Zealand places on



traditional knowledge and approaches, and the vital role that Indigenous Peoples can play in achieving sustainable food systems globally.

- New Zealand's first ever FTA that includes enforceable commitments on trade and gender equality to advance women's economic empowerment and engagement in trade, with a specific cooperative focus on wahine Māori.
- For the first time ever in a bilateral FTA the EU has agreed to refrain from granting or maintaining harmful fisheries subsidies.

### Engagement with Māori

- Throughout the FTA negotiations, officials engaged with Māori to ensure that interests and priorities were understood and advocated for in the FTA negotiations. This included regular and focused engagement with Te Taumata, Ngā Toki Whakaruruanga, National Iwi Chairs Forum and the Federation of Māori Authorities, as well as a range of broad public engagements, updates and opportunities for comment.
- Māori engagement is important in the FTA implementation too. The FTA includes new mechanisms for public consultation and engagement on matters related to the implementation of the agreement, including the creation of a Domestic Advisory Group and a Civil Society Forum. Both of these mechanisms provide specifically for Māori representation.