



## NZ-UK FTA – Benefits for Māori

This Agreement contains the broadest set of outcomes for Māori that New Zealand has negotiated in any FTA. It recognises Māori interests and priorities in the UK market, and the unique relationship with the British Crown as an original signatory to te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi.

### Te Tiriti o Waitangi / Treaty of Waitangi

- The preamble of the Agreement explicitly recognises the unique relationship between Māori and the United Kingdom and acknowledges that te Tiriti o Waitangi/the Treaty of Waitangi is a foundational document of constitutional importance to New Zealand. This is also reflected in the Māori Trade and Economic Cooperation chapter.
- As with all FTAs that New Zealand has concluded since 2001, the NZ-UK FTA includes a Treaty of Waitangi exception clause. This unique and important clause enables the Government to adopt policies that fulfil its obligations to Māori, including under te Tiriti/the Treaty.

### Māori Trade and Economic Cooperation chapter

- The Agreement contains a dedicated Māori trade and economic cooperation chapter.
- The chapter recognises the value of increased Māori participation in international trade and investment and promotes cooperation between the Parties to the NZ-UK FTA to enable and advance Māori economic and wellbeing aspirations, for example through collaboration to enhance the ability of Māori-owned enterprises to access and benefit from the trade and investment opportunities created under the FTA.
- The chapter recognises the value of Māori leadership and a Te Ao Māori perspective in protecting and promoting Māori economic aspirations, including realising opportunities created by the Agreement and enhancing cultural and people-to-people links between Māori and the UK.
- The chapter complements the range of other areas across the Agreement to enhance Māori participation in trade and investment opportunities. These include in chapters on: General Exceptions (the Treaty of Waitangi exception clause), Government Procurement, Digital Trade, Intellectual Property, Trade and Gender Equality, Trade and Environment, and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises.



## Goods market access

- The FTA prioritises tariff elimination on a range of products of interest to Māori:

### *Horticulture highlights*

- Tariffs will be eliminated from day one on products such as **honey** (export value \$74.9 million), **onions** (export value \$8.0 million), and **kiwifruit** (UK imports NZ\$4.4 million).
- Tariffs will be eliminated over 3 years for **apples** (export value \$63.6 million), with a significant new duty-free quota for off-season exports for the first 3 years.
- Overall, 99.9% of New Zealand's current horticultural trade will enter the UK duty free at entry into force of the FTA, and 100% within 7 years.

### *Fish and Seafood highlights*

- 46% of New Zealand's current **fish** and **seafood** and trade will enter the UK duty free when the FTA enters into force, 99.5% within 3 years, and 100% within 7 years.
- Tariffs will be eliminated from day one on **hoki** (export value \$2.2 million), and on **mussels** after 3 years (export value \$6.4 million).

### *Dairy highlights*

- 60% of New Zealand's current dairy trade will enter the UK duty free at entry into force of the FTA, 99.5% within 5 years, and 100% within 7 years.
- Tariffs will be eliminated over 5 years for **butter** (export value \$1.6 million) and **cheese** (export value \$500k), with significant new duty-free quotas that will allow trade to grow during the transition period until all tariffs and quotas are eliminated.
- Many **other dairy products** will also become tariff free at entry into force, with the remainder eliminated over 3 or 7 years.

### *Meat highlights*

- Tariffs will be eliminated after 10 years for **beef** (export value \$4.0 million). A product-specific safeguard may then apply until year 15.
- Tariffs will be eliminated after 15 years for **sheep meat** (export value \$366.1 million).
- Significant new quotas will be established for both products, which will allow trade to grow during the transition period until all tariffs have been eliminated.



## 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 in Wai 262.
- New Zealand and the UK also agree to cooperate at the World Intellectual Property Organisation (WIPO) Intergovernmental Committee on Genetic Resources, Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IGC) to work towards a multilateral outcome.

## Environment

- The NZ-UK FTA contains the most far-reaching Trade and Environment chapter New Zealand has ever negotiated.
- The Trade and Environment chapter, for the first time, acknowledges the important role that sustainable Māori environmental approaches (including references to concepts such as kaitiakitanga and mauri) can play in areas such as fisheries, forestry and agriculture.
- The chapter includes commitments to prohibit subsidies that increase fishing capacity, and to take steps to eliminate harmful fossil fuel subsidies. It prioritises the elimination of tariffs on 293 environmentally beneficial products – the largest such list agreed in any FTA to date. It also underlines the urgent need to address climate change, and commits to working together to do so.