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Basic information		
NLE - Non-legislative enactments	<a href="#">2023/0038(NLE)</a>	Procedure completed
EU/New Zealand Free Trade Agreement		
Accompanying procedure <a href="#">2023/0038M(NLE)</a>		
Subject 6.20.03 Bilateral economic and trade agreements and relations		
Geographical area New Zealand		

Key players			
European Parliament	Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
	 <a href="#">International Trade</a>	 <a href="#">CASPARY Daniel</a>	21/03/2023
		Shadow rapporteur	
		 <a href="#">SILVA PEREIRA Pedro</a>	
		 <a href="#">KARLSBRO Karin</a>	
		 <a href="#">MATTHIEU Sara</a>	
		 <a href="#">LANCINI Danilo Oscar</a>	
		 <a href="#">ZAHRADIL Jan</a>	
		 <a href="#">SCHOLZ Helmut</a>	
	Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
	 <a href="#">Agriculture and Rural Development</a>	The committee decided not to give an opinion.	
Council of the European Union European Commission	Commission DG <a href="#">Trade</a>	Commissioner DOMBROVSKIS Valdis	

Key events			
17/02/2023	Preparatory document	<a href="#">COM(2023)0087</a>	Summary
10/07/2023	Legislative proposal published	06600/2023	Summary

11/09/2023	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
24/10/2023	Vote in committee		
26/10/2023	Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading	<a href="#">A9-0305/2023</a>	Summary
22/11/2023	Results of vote in Parliament		
22/11/2023	Decision by Parliament		
27/11/2023	Act adopted by Council after consultation of Parliament		
28/02/2024	Final act published in Official Journal		

Technical information	
Procedure reference	2023/0038(NLE)
Procedure type	NLE - Non-legislative enactments
Procedure subtype	Consent by Parliament
Legal basis	Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 218-p6a; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 091-p1; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 100-p2; Treaty on the Functioning of the EU TFEU 207-p4
Other legal basis	Rules of Procedure EP 159
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed
Committee dossier	INTA/9/11354

Documentation gateway					
Document attached to the procedure		COM(2023)0082	17/02/2023	EC	
Preparatory document		<a href="#">COM(2023)0087</a>	17/02/2023	EC	Summary
Legislative proposal		06600/2023	10/07/2023	CSL	Summary
Committee draft report		<a href="#">PE752.684</a>	18/08/2023	EP	
Committee report tabled for plenary, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">A9-0305/2023</a>	26/10/2023	EP	Summary
Text adopted by Parliament, 1st reading/single reading		<a href="#">T9-0417/2023</a>	22/11/2023	EP	Summary

Additional information		
Research document	<a href="#">Briefing</a>	09/11/2023

Final act
<a href="#">Decision 2024/244</a> <a href="#">OJ L 000 28.02.2024, p. 0000</a> <a href="#">Corrigendum to final act 32024D0244R(01)</a> OJ OJ L 25.03.2024

**PURPOSE:** to conclude the free trade agreement between the EU and New Zealand.

**PROPOSED ACT:** Council Decision.

**ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT:** Council may adopt the act only if Parliament has given its consent to the act.

**BACKGROUND:** New Zealand is the EU's 50th-largest trading partner for goods while the EU is New Zealand's third largest trading partner, accounting for 11.5% of total trade (following China and Australia). Bilateral trade in goods between the two partners equalled EUR 7.8 billion in 2021, whereas trade in services accounted for EUR 3.7 billion in 2020. New Zealand's exports to the EU are largely dominated by agricultural products, while the EU's exports to New Zealand are focused on manufactured goods. In 2020, the stock of EU's foreign direct investment in New Zealand amounted to EUR 8.5 billion and the stock of New Zealand's investment in the EU was EUR 4.8 billion.

Negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement with New Zealand started in June 2018. 12 negotiating rounds took place up to March 2022, followed by intersessional discussions leading up to the conclusion of the negotiations on 30 June 2022.

**CONTENT:** the Commission called on the Council to adopt the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the European Union and the New Zealand. The Agreement will provide new opportunities for businesses by:

- eliminating all tariffs on EU exports to New Zealand including key EU export products, such as swine meat (current tariffs 5 %); wine and sparkling wine (current tariff at 5%); chocolate, sugar confectionary and biscuits (current tariff at 5%); pet food (current tariffs at 5%). The FTA will also protect the geographical indications for the full list of close to 2000 EU wines and spirits as well as 163 other food products, such as Feta, Parmigiano Reggiano, Lubecker Marzipan and Elia Kalamatas olives;
- opening the New Zealand services market in key sectors such as financial services, telecommunications, maritime transport and delivery services;
- ensuring non-discriminatory treatment to EU investors in New Zealand and vice versa;
- improving access for EU companies to New Zealand government procurement contracts for goods, services, works and works concessions;
- facilitating data flows, predictable and transparent rules for digital trade and secure online environment for consumers;
- preventing unjustified data localisation requirements and maintaining high standards of personal data protection;
- helping small businesses export more through a dedicated chapter on small and medium enterprises;
- significantly reducing compliance requirements and procedures to allow for quicker flow of goods;
- ensuring significant commitments by New Zealand to protect and enforce intellectual property rights, aligned with EU standards.

#### Trade Committee

The institutional chapter of the FTA establishes a Trade Committee that has as its main task to supervise and facilitate the implementation and application of the FTA. The Trade Committee will be in charge of supervising the work of all specialised committees and working groups established under the FTA.

#### Domestic Advisory Groups

The FTA establishes Domestic Advisory Groups comprising of a balanced representation of independent civil society organisations including non-governmental organisations, business and employers' organisations as well as trade unions active on economic, sustainable development, social, human rights, environmental and other matters, and, in the case of New Zealand, Māori representatives. The Domestic Advisory Groups may submit views and recommendations concerning the functioning and implementation of the FTA and shall meet once a year.

Concerning trade and sustainable development, this is the EU's first trade agreement to reflect the outcome of the EU's recent sustainable trade policy review communication, with sanctionable commitments to the Paris Climate Agreement as well as the core ILO labour standards.

Furthermore, the FTA is the first trade agreement with dedicated trade and gender equality provisions under the Trade and Sustainable Development chapter and with dedicated provisions on trade and fossil fuel subsidies reform and an FTA which liberalises green goods and services at entry into force. The FTA provides for new commitments on the circular economy, deforestation, carbon pricing, and protection of marine environment.

#### Budgetary implications

The FTA will have a financial impact on the EU's budget on the side of the revenues. It is estimated that foregone duties could reach an amount of around EUR 150 million a year upon full implementation of the FTA. The estimate is based on average imports projected for 2030 in the absence of an FTA and represents the annual loss in revenues resulting from the full elimination of EU tariffs and quotas on imports originating in New Zealand.

## EU/New Zealand Free Trade Agreement

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**PURPOSE:** to conclude, on behalf of the Union, the free trade agreement between the European Union and New Zealand.

**PROPOSED ACT:** Council Decision.

**ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT:** Council may adopt the act only if Parliament has given its consent to the act.

**BACKGROUND:** the free trade agreement between the European Union and New Zealand was signed subject to its conclusion at a later date.

The agreement must now be approved.

**CONTENT:** the purpose of the draft Council Decision is to approve, on behalf of the Union, the Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and New Zealand.

The objectives of the agreement are to liberalise and facilitate trade and investment and to promote closer economic relations between the parties.

The Agreement, once in place, will:

- eliminate all tariffs on key EU exports to New Zealand such as pigmeat, wine and sparkling wine, chocolate, sugar confectionary and biscuits;
- open New Zealand's services market in key sectors such as financial services, telecommunications, maritime transport and delivery services;
- ensure non-discriminatory treatment to EU investors in New Zealand and vice versa;
- improve access for EU companies to New Zealand government procurement contracts for goods, services, works and works concessions;
- protect close to 2000 EU wines and spirits and protect 163 of the most renowned traditional EU products (Geographical Indications);
- facilitate data flows, predictable and transparent rules for digital trade and a secure online environment for consumers;
- prevent unjustified data localisation requirements and maintaining the high standards of personal data protection;
- help small businesses export more through a dedicated chapter on small and medium enterprises;
- reduce compliance requirements and procedures to allow for quicker flow of goods;
- protect and enforce intellectual property rights, aligned with EU standards, according to commitments by New Zealand.

The Agreement is the first one to fully integrate the EU's new approach to trade and sustainable development (TSD) which has been endorsed by the Council in the conclusions of 17 October 2022. It includes specific provisions on sustainable food systems, trade and gender equality, and trade and fossil fuel subsidy reform.

Lastly, the FTA provides for sanctions as a last resort in the event of serious violations of core labour principles or of the Paris Agreement.

The Commission is authorised to approve, on behalf of the Union, after consulting the special committee appointed by the Council in accordance with Article 207(3) of the Treaty, modifications to the Agreement that are to be adopted by means of a simplified procedure pursuant to Article 14.4 or 18.33, or Article 24.3, point (h) or (i), of the Agreement.

## EU/New Zealand Free Trade Agreement

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The Committee on International Trade adopted the report by Daniel CASPARY (EPP, DE) on the draft Council decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the Union, of the free trade agreement between the European Union and New Zealand.

The committee recommended that the European Parliament give its consent to the conclusion of the agreement.

The Agreement, which will be signed on 9 July 2023, will play a key role in strengthening the Union's position, role and relevance in the Indo-Pacific region. It contributes to the Union's objective of building a network of trade agreements in the region, following the agreements negotiated with Japan, Singapore, South Korea and Vietnam.

The Agreement:

- protects 163 European foodstuff geographical indications (GIs) and the complete list of EU GI wines and spirits;
- provides a high level of tariff liberalisation amounting to 100% of New Zealand tariff lines to be liberalised upon entry into force;
- encompasses a dedicated chapter on Māori trade and economic cooperation, a standalone chapter on digital trade and a dedicated chapter on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs).

As the first of its kind, the Agreement incorporates the new EU approach on trade and sustainable development, thereby ensuring the effective implementation of core standards of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and the Paris Agreement.

## EU/New Zealand Free Trade Agreement

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The European Parliament adopted by 524 votes to 85, with 21 abstentions a legislative resolution on the draft Council decision on the conclusion, on behalf of the Union, of the Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and New Zealand.

Parliament gave its consent to the conclusion of the agreement.

The Agreement protects 163 European foodstuff geographical indications (GIs) and the complete list of EU GI wines and spirits. It provides a high level of tariff liberalisation amounting to 100% of New Zealand tariff lines to be liberalised upon entry into force.

At the same time, Parliament adopted a [non-legislative resolution](#) on the draft Council decision on the conclusion of this Agreement.

Transparency					
CASPARY Daniel	Rapporteur	INTA	13/09/2023	Embassy of New Zealand to Belgium and the EU	
CASPARY Daniel	Rapporteur	INTA	14/06/2023	Embassy of New Zealand to Belgium and the EU	
CASPARY	Rapporteur	INTA	13/06/2023	Bundesverband der Deutschen	

Daniel				Industrie e.V.
KARLSBRO Karin	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	21/11/2022	Mission of New Zealand to the EU
CASPARY Daniel	Rapporteur	INTA	06/07/2022	Embassy of New Zealand to Belgium and the EU
CASPARY Daniel	Rapporteur	INTA	04/07/2022	Embassy of New Zealand to Belgium and the EU
KARLSBRO Karin	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	04/07/2022	Mission of New Zealand to the EU
KARLSBRO Karin	Shadow rapporteur	INTA	30/06/2022	Mission of New Zealand to the EU
CASPARY Daniel	Rapporteur	INTA	07/06/2022	Embassy of New Zealand to Belgium and the EU
CASPARY Daniel	Rapporteur	INTA	29/09/2020	Embassy of New Zealand to Belgium and the EU