Recommendation to the Council on the proposed negotiating mandate for trade negotiations with New Zealand

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The Committee on International Trade adopted an own-initiative report by Daniel CASPARY (EPP, DE) containing a European Parliament recommendation to the Council on the proposed negotiating mandate for trade negotiations with New Zealand.

Strategic, political and economic context: the EU and New Zealand work together in tackling common challenges across a broad spectrum of issues and cooperate in a number of international fora, including on trade policy issues in the multilateral arena. The EU-New Zealand Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters was signed on 3 July 2017.

In 2015, the **EU was New Zealand's second largest trading partner** in goods after Australia, with trade in goods between the EU and New Zealand amounting to EUR 8.1 billion, and trade in services amounting to EUR 4.3 billion.

EU foreign direct investment stock in New Zealand amounted to nearly EUR 10 billion.

Following the joint statement of 29 October 2015, scoping exercises were launched to investigate the feasibility of and shared ambition towards launching negotiations for a **free trade agreement** (FTA) between the EU and New Zealand. This scoping exercise has been concluded.

Parliament will be required to decide whether to give its consent to the potential EU-New Zealand FTA.

While commending New Zealand for its strong and consistent commitment to the multilateral trade agenda, Members believed that the negotiation of an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive free trade agreement is a **suitable way of deepening the bilateral partnership** and further reinforcing the existing, already mature bilateral trade and investment relationships.

Negotiating mandate: Members called on the Council to authorise the Commission to start negotiations for a trade and investment agreement with New Zealand.

They called on the Commission and the Council to put **forward a proposal as soon as possible about the general future architecture of trade agreements** taking into account the opinion of the Court of Justice of the EU on the Free Trade Agreement between the European Union and Singapore, which **clearly distinguishes** between a trade and liberalisation of foreign direct investment (FDI) agreement, containing only issues that fall within the EU's exclusive competence, and a potential second agreement which covers subjects whose competences are shared with Member States.

Members stressed that for a free trade agreement to be truly advantageous to the EU's economy, the **negotiating directives** should cover the following aspects:

- **the liberalisation of trade in goods and services** and real market access opportunities for both sides in each other's goods and services market through the elimination of unnecessary regulatory barriers. However, nothing in the agreement should prevent the governments from regulating services in the public interest or lead to **lowering the high level of European standards** in health,

food, consumer protection, the environment, health and safety, or limit public funding for arts and culture, education, health and social services;

- commitments on **anti-dumping and countervailing measures** that go beyond WTO rules in this area;
- significant New Zealand **public procurement** concessions to allow European companies to enter the market in strategic sectors under the same conditions as EU public procurement;
- a separate chapter taking into account the needs and **interests of micro-enterprises and SMEs**;
- a **robust and ambitious sustainable development chapter** encompassing provisions that promote adherence to, and effective implementation of, relevant internationally agreed principles and rules, such as core labour standards, the four ILO priority governance conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, including those related to climate change;
- the requirement that the parties must promote **corporate social responsibility** (CSR),
- **comprehensive provisions on investment liberalisation** within the Union's competence taking into account recent policy developments, such as the opinion of the EU Court of Justice of 16 May 2017 on the EU-Singapore Free Trade Agreement;
- strong and enforceable measures covering the recognition and protection of **intellectual property rights**, including geographical indications (GIs) for wines and spirits and other agricultural and foodstuff products;
- a balanced and ambitious outcome in the **agriculture and fisheries chapters** which can only boost competitiveness and be beneficial to both consumers and producers, respecting the fact that there are a number of sensitive agricultural products which should be given appropriate treatment, for example, through tariff rate quotas or allocated adequate transition periods;
- ambitious provisions allowing for the **full functioning of the digital ecosystem**, and promoting cross-border data flows, in full compliance with, and without prejudice to, the EU's current and future data protection and privacy rules.

Members stressed that the role of the Parliament should be strengthened at every stage of the EU-FTA negotiations from the adoption of the mandate to the final conclusion of the agreement.