

**ANNEX B: INFORMATION ON TPP DISTRIBUTED AS PART OF SIX-MONTHLY  
REPORTS TO IWI AND MĀORI ORGANISATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL  
TREATIES UNDER NEGOTIATIONS**

**INTERNATIONAL TREATIES LIST**

**JULY 2009**

A LIST OF TREATIES NEW ZEALAND IS CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN  
NEGOTIATING, CONCLUDING, RATIFYING OR AMENDING



**30. Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement**  
*Common name: Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP, previously P4)*

**(a) Brunei's Government Procurement and Services Schedules**

The Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (the Agreement) between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand & Singapore was concluded in 2005. At that time, Brunei was given additional time to negotiate its schedules on government procurement and services and complete its ratification of the Agreement.

The Commission established under the Agreement (which is made up of representatives of the four Parties to the Agreement) considered and accepted Brunei's schedules on 13 February 2009. Brunei must now deposit an Instrument of Ratification, Acceptance or Approval of the Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force for Brunei 30 days after the deposit of such instrument and shall no longer be provisionally applied to Brunei.

Once Brunei has completed its ratification of the Agreement, New Zealand's services and government procurement commitments made under the Agreement will be automatically extended to Brunei, and New Zealand will receive the benefit of Brunei's commitments.

Lead agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Status:** **Plurilateral. Negotiations commenced May 2008. Negotiations are concluded. Awaiting Brunei's completion of the ratification process.**

**Legislation required:** **No.**

**Contact:** s 9(2)(a)  
Trans Pacific Partnership Coordinator  
Free Trade Agreement Unit  
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**(b) Accession of New Members to the Trans Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement**

This is a free trade agreement negotiation for the accession of new members - the United States, Australia, Peru and Viet Nam (initially as an observer) to the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore). Accession to the Agreement is "on terms to be agreed", and will include amendments to the text of the Agreement.

It is anticipated that the expanded Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement will cover trade in goods, services and investment as well as rules supporting that trade (e.g. rules of origin, customs procedures, trade remedies), in addition to addressing non-tariff measures (such as intellectual property, government procurement, sanitary and phytosanitary issues and technical barriers to trade).

Lead agency: Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Status:** **Plurilateral. The first round of negotiations has not yet taken place.**

**Particular interest to Māori and other parties:** **As with other New Zealand Free Trade Agreements, New Zealand will seek specific provision whereby New Zealand maintains its rights to take measures including in fulfilment of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi. Regular consultations have been held with business and**

Legislation  
required:  
Contact:

other stakeholders through outreach visits. Negotiators continue to welcome input from interested groups. Further details are provided on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.  
Yes.

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# INTERNATIONAL TREATIES LIST

JANUARY 2010

A LIST OF TREATIES NEW ZEALAND IS CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN  
NEGOTIATING, CONCLUDING, RATIFYING OR AMENDING

1.

**Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement**  
*Common name: Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP, previously P4)*

**Accession of New Members to the Trans Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement**

This is a free trade agreement negotiation for the accession of new members - the United States, Australia, Peru and Viet Nam (initially as an observer) to the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore). Accession to the Agreement is "on terms to be agreed", and will include amendments to the text of the Agreement.

It is anticipated that the expanded Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement will cover trade in goods, services and investment as well as rules supporting that trade (e.g. rules of origin, customs procedures, trade remedies), in addition to addressing non-tariff measures (such as intellectual property, government procurement, sanitary and phytosanitary issues and technical barriers to trade).

**Lead agencies:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Status:** Plurilateral. The first round of negotiations has not yet taken place.

**Particular interest to Māori and other parties:** As with other New Zealand Free Trade Agreements, New Zealand will seek specific provision whereby New Zealand maintains its rights to take measures including in fulfilment of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.

Regular consultations have been held with business and other stakeholders through outreach visits. Negotiators continue to welcome input from interested groups. Further details are provided on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

**Legislation required:** Yes.

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# **INTERNATIONAL TREATIES LIST**

**JULY 2010**

A LIST OF TREATIES NEW ZEALAND IS CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN  
NEGOTIATING, CONCLUDING, RATIFYING OR AMENDING

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## 2. Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement

*Common name: Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP, previously P4)*

### Accession of New Members to the Trans Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement

This is a free trade agreement negotiation for the accession of new members - the United States, Australia, Peru and Viet Nam (initially as an associate member) to the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore). Accession to the Agreement is "on terms to be agreed", and will include amendments to the text of the Agreement.

It is anticipated that the expanded Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement will cover trade in goods, services and investment as well as rules supporting that trade (e.g. rules of origin, customs procedures, trade remedies), in addition to addressing non-tariff measures (such as intellectual property, government procurement, sanitary and phytosanitary issues and technical barriers to trade).

<b>Lead agencies:</b>	<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</b>
Status:	Plurilateral. The first round of negotiations took place in March 2010 in Melbourne, and three further rounds are planned for 2010.
Particular interest to Māori and other parties:	As with other New Zealand Free Trade Agreements, New Zealand will seek specific provision whereby New Zealand maintains its rights to take measures including in fulfilment of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.  Regular consultations have been held with business and other stakeholders through outreach visits. Negotiators continue to welcome input from interested groups. Further details are provided on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
Legislation required:	Yes.
Contact:	<b>s 9(2)(a)</b> Trans Pacific Partnership Coordinator Free Trade Agreement Unit Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade <a href="mailto:mfat.govt.nz">@mfat.govt.nz</a> <b>s 9(2)(a)</b> Ph Fax <b>s 9(2)(a)</b>
	<b>s 9(2)(a)</b> Trans Pacific Partnership Implementation Officer Americas Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade <a href="mailto:mfat.govt.nz">@mfat.govt.nz</a> <b>s 9(2)(a)</b> Ph Fax <b>s 9(2)(a)</b>

# INTERNATIONAL TREATIES LIST

JANUARY 2011

A LIST OF TREATIES NEW ZEALAND IS CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN  
NEGOTIATING, CONCLUDING, RATIFYING OR AMENDING

3.



## Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement

Common name: *Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP, previously P4)*

### Accession of New Members to the Trans Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement

This is a free trade agreement negotiation for the accession of new members – the United States, Australia, Peru, Viet Nam, and Malaysia – to the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore). Accession to the Agreement is “on terms to be agreed”, and will include amendments to the text of the Agreement.

It is anticipated that the expanded Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement will cover trade in goods, services and investment as well as rules supporting that trade (e.g. rules of origin, customs procedures, trade remedies), in addition to addressing non-tariff measures (such as intellectual property, government procurement, sanitary and phytosanitary issues and technical barriers to trade).

**Lead agencies:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Status:** Plurilateral. Four rounds were held in 2010 (in Melbourne, San Francisco, Brunei and Auckland) and five further rounds are scheduled for 2011.

**Particular interest to Māori and other parties:** As with other New Zealand Free Trade Agreements, New Zealand will seek specific provision whereby New Zealand maintains its rights to take measures including in fulfilment of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.

Regular consultations have been held with business and other stakeholders through outreach visits. Negotiators continue to welcome input from interested groups. Further details are provided on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

**Legislation required:** Yes.

**Contact:**

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# INTERNATIONAL TREATIES LIST

JULY 2011

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NEGOTIATING, CONCLUDING, RATIFYING OR AMENDING

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#### 4. Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement

*Common name: Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP, previously P4)*

##### **Expansion of the Trans Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement**

This is a Free Trade Agreement negotiation for the accession of new members – the United States, Australia, Peru, Viet Nam, and Malaysia – to the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore). Accession to the agreement is “on terms to be agreed”, and will include amendments to the text of the agreement.

It is anticipated that the expanded Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement will cover trade in goods, services and investment as well as rules supporting that trade (e.g. rules of origin, customs procedures, trade remedies), in addition to addressing non-tariff measures (such as intellectual property, government procurement, sanitary and phytosanitary issues and technical barriers to trade).

<b>Lead agencies:</b>	<b>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade</b>
Status:	Plurilateral. Negotiations commenced in March 2010. Two rounds have been held in 2011 (in Santiago and Singapore) and three further rounds are scheduled for 2011.
Particular interest to Māori and other parties:	As with other New Zealand Free Trade Agreements, New Zealand will seek specific provision whereby New Zealand maintains its rights to take measures including in fulfilment of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.  Public submissions were sought in late 2008. Regular consultations have been held with business and other stakeholders through outreach visits. Negotiators continue to welcome input from interested groups. Further details, including a regular internet column are provided on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.
Legislation required:	Yes.
Contact:	<b>s 9(2)(a)</b> Policy Officer, Trans-Pacific Partnership Trade Negotiations Division Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade <a href="mailto:mfat.govt.nz">@mfat.govt.nz</a> <b>s 9(2)(a)</b> Ph Fax <b>s 9(2)(a)</b>

# **INTERNATIONAL TREATIES LIST**

## **JANUARY 2012**

A LIST OF TREATIES NEW ZEALAND IS CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN NEGOTIATING,  
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## Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement

*Common name: Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP, previously P4)*

### Expansion of the Trans Pacific Economic Partnership Agreement

This is a Free Trade Agreement negotiation for the accession of new members – the United States, Australia, Peru, Viet Nam, and Malaysia – to the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore). Accession to the agreement is “on terms to be agreed”, and will include amendments to the text of the agreement.

It is anticipated that the expanded Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement will cover trade in goods, services and investment as well as rules supporting that trade (e.g. rules of origin, customs procedures, trade remedies), in addition to addressing non-tariff measures (such as intellectual property, government procurement, sanitary and phytosanitary issues and technical barriers to trade).

**Lead agencies:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Status:** Plurilateral. Negotiations commenced in March 2010. Several rounds have been held in 2011, most recently in Lima in October. Leaders of TPP negotiating countries reviewed progress at the APEC Leader’s Meeting in Honolulu in November.

**Particular interest to Māori and other parties:** As with other New Zealand Free Trade Agreements, New Zealand will seek specific provision whereby New Zealand maintains its rights to take measures including in fulfilment of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.

Public submissions were sought in late 2008. Regular consultations have been held with business and other stakeholders through outreach visits. Negotiators continue to welcome input from interested groups. Further details, including a regular internet column are provided on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade.

**Legislation required:** Yes.

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**INTERNATIONAL TREATIES LIST**  
**JULY 2012**

A LIST OF TREATIES NEW ZEALAND IS CURRENTLY INVOLVED IN NEGOTIATING,  
CONCLUDING, RATIFYING OR AMENDING

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OFFICIAL INFORMATION ACT

## Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement

*Common name: TPP*

This is a Free Trade Agreement negotiation for the accession of new members – the United States, Australia, Peru, Viet Nam, and Malaysia – to the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand and Singapore). Accession to the agreement is “on terms to be agreed”, and will include amendments to the text of the agreement.

It is anticipated that TPP will cover trade in goods, services and investment as well as rules supporting that trade (e.g. rules of origin, customs procedures, trade remedies), in addition to addressing non-tariff measures (such as intellectual property, government procurement, sanitary and phytosanitary issues and technical barriers to trade).

**Lead agencies:** Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Status:** Plurilateral. Negotiations commenced in March 2010. Leaders of TPP negotiating countries reviewed progress at the APEC Leader’s Meeting in Honolulu in November 2011 and released the broad outlines of the agreement.

**Particular interest to Māori and other parties:** As with other New Zealand Free Trade Agreements, New Zealand will seek specific provision whereby New Zealand maintains its rights to take measures including in fulfilment of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.

Public submissions were sought in late 2008. Regular consultations have been held with business and other stakeholders through outreach visits. Negotiators continue to welcome input from interested groups. Further details, including a regular internet column are provided on Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade website [www.mfat.govt.nz/tpptalk](http://www.mfat.govt.nz/tpptalk).

**Legislation required:** Yes.

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14 August 2014

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Tēnā koe,

**NEW ZEALAND TREATIES ONLINE: SUCCESSOR TO NEW ZEALAND  
INTERNATIONAL TREATIES LIST**

I am pleased to announce that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has recently launched a new website, New Zealand Treaties Online ([treaties.mfat.govt.nz](http://treaties.mfat.govt.nz)). This is a new, comprehensive, and publicly accessible website with information on, and links to, treaties that New Zealand is party to. Of particular interest to Māori, the website also contains up-to-date information about treaties that are under negotiation or that New Zealand is in the process of becoming party to.

The website is an exciting new development which provides an up-to-date and public record of New Zealand's binding legal obligations in international law. The site is user-friendly and has the functionality to perform tailored searches to locate all the information required in an efficient manner. It also has a convenient range of reporting options.

In the past, the 'International Treaties List' was issued on a six-monthly basis to Iwi and other interested parties. The List detailed treaties under negotiation or under consideration by the New Zealand Government. This can be accessed from the front page of the website by searching 'In Progress' under the 'NZ Adherence Status' field. The new system enables this information to be kept up to date more readily and will be more useful than the International Treaties List. For this reason the Ministry has now ceased publishing the International Treaties List.

The Ministry will continue to circulate a six-monthly report to interested Iwi which will be derived from the 'In Progress' section of the website, as explained above. It is intended that this report will be distributed by e-mail unless a paper copy of the report is specifically requested. We therefore ask you to check and confirm that the e-mail address on our records for you is current and correct.

s 9(2)(a)

Please contact the Treaty Officer, s 9(2)(a), via the contact section on the website, or alternatively e-mail her team at [TreatyOfficer@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:TreatyOfficer@mfat.govt.nz), if the contact e-mail address is incorrect; you would prefer to receive a paper report of 'treaties in progress'; if you have any questions about the new website or its functionality; or you would like to provide us with feedback.

Nga Mihi,



s 9(2)(a)  
International Legal Adviser

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Treaty Title  
Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement

Treaty Type  
Bilateral/Plurilateral

Responsible Department  
Foreign Affairs and Trade

Subject and Purpose  
The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) is a Free Trade Agreement negotiation involving New Zealand, Singapore, Chile, Brunei Darussalam, the United States, Australia, Peru, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Mexico, Canada, and Japan. The negotiations had their genesis in the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement (between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand, and Singapore).

TPP is a 21st century agreement covering trade in goods, services, and investment, as well as, rules supporting that trade (e.g. rules of origin, customs procedures, trade remedies), in addition to addressing non-tariff measures (such as intellectual property, government procurement, sanitary and phytosanitary issues, and technical barriers to trade).

Negotiation Status  
Negotiations commenced in March 2010

Significant progress towards concluding the negotiation was made at the four-day Ministerial meeting in Singapore (22-25 February 2014). Ministers reached agreement on a majority of landing zones for outstanding text identified at the December Ministerial meeting. Further work is still required on the most complex text, as well as resolution of a set of market access packages (goods, services, financial services, temporary entry, investment and government procurement) that collectively deliver a comprehensive and balanced agreement which aligns with the goals established in Honolulu in 2011, as instructed by TPP leaders in Bali last October 2013.

Signed  
No

Legislation Required  
Yes

Ratification Required  
No

Report run: 14/07/2015 13:53:27 Page: 89-92 of 99

**Treaty Title**

Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement

**Treaty Type**

Bilateral/Plurilateral

**Responsible Department**

Foreign Affairs and Trade

**Subject and Purpose**

The Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPP) is a Free Trade Agreement negotiation involving New Zealand, Singapore, Chile, Brunei Darussalam, the United States, Australia, Peru, Viet Nam, Malaysia, Mexico, Canada, and Japan.

The Asia-Pacific region is a key driver of global economic growth. Roughly half of international trade flows through the region. Five of New Zealand's top 10 trading partners (Australia, the US, Japan, Singapore, and Malaysia) are participating in the TPP negotiations. New Zealand's future depends on its economic relationships with Asia Pacific countries, and the 12 economies negotiating TPP are all doing so because they see benefits in a regional free trade agreement.

TPP leaders announced in Honolulu in 2011 the broad outline of TPP – an ambitious, 21st-century agreement that will enhance trade and investment among the TPP partner countries, promote innovation, economic growth and development, and support the creation and retention of jobs. TPP's defining features were described as including comprehensive market access to eliminate tariffs and other barriers to goods and services trade and investment, so as to create new opportunities for workers and businesses and immediate benefits for consumers; and its regional nature to facilitate the development of production and supply chains among TPP members. Issues under negotiation were identified as Competition; Cooperation and Capacity Building; Cross-Border Services; Customs; E-commerce; Environment; Financial Services; Government Procurement; Intellectual Property; Investment; Labour; Legal Issues; Market Access for Goods; Rules of Origin; Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS); Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT); Telecommunications; Temporary Entry; Textiles and Apparel; and Trade Remedies. There are a number of challenging and complex areas that form part of the negotiation. This includes intellectual property, health, environment, labour, and the Investor State Dispute Mechanism. In these areas the New Zealand Government will not accept an outcome that prevents it from regulating in the public interest or for public purposes.

New Zealand's goal in TPP is to reduce the barriers our exporters face and improve their competitiveness in the Asia-Pacific region. Such an outcome will contribute to our stronger economic performance so that we can generate more jobs and higher incomes for New Zealanders. New Zealand service suppliers and investors will also benefit from reduced barriers in the region, while outcomes on government procurement will provide access for suppliers to a number of global markets that are currently closed to New Zealand providers.

The potential gains are significant. An independent study, completed by economists connected to the East West Centre and Peterson Institute, estimates a high quality agreement could significantly increase New Zealand's GDP (a US\$2 billion increase in the year 2025) and exports (a US\$4.1 billion increase in 2025) from the lowering of trade barriers and associated regional integration benefits.

TPP's greatest potential, however, is as a pathfinder for wider regional economic integration. A greater degree of coherence in the regulations that govern global supply chains would streamline international trade, with benefits for businesses and consumers. Over time it would remove unnecessary duplication, reduce costs, and unleash greater opportunities for small to medium sized businesses in particular.

For New Zealand, the Treaty of Waitangi exception in our FTAs is an important addition to the exceptions chapter which sets out a number of exceptions that allow the parties to adopt or retain, in certain circumstances, measures that are inconsistent with the obligations under an FTA. As the founding document of New Zealand, the Treaty provides a framework for the on-going relationship between the Government of New Zealand and Maori. Given its importance, the Treaty exception has been included in all of New Zealand's FTAs since 2001, including multi-party processes like the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand FTA and the WTO General Agreement on Trade in Services. The exception is designed to ensure that successive governments retain flexibility to implement domestic policies that favour Maori without being obliged to offer equivalent treatment to overseas entities. New Zealand's TPP trade negotiators are seeking the same outcome in TPP, and will be working hard to ensure that TPP does not impact on our Treaty of Waitangi obligations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has been open about the issues under negotiation and has been active in engaging with a wide spectrum of stakeholders. The consultation processes for TPP have been among the most extensive a New Zealand government has undertaken for any trade negotiation. Public comment on TPP was first sought in 2008, with a second invitation issued in 2011 when Canada, Mexico and Japan all expressed interest in joining the negotiation. Negotiators have also met regularly with business groups, local councils, health sector representatives, unions, other NGOs and individuals to seek input on TPP and to help ensure a high quality outcome to negotiations that advances the national interest. Public and stakeholder interest has also been welcomed via the Ministry's dedicated TPP portals ([tpp@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:tpp@mfat.govt.nz) and [www.mfat.govt.nz/tpptalk](http://www.mfat.govt.nz/tpptalk)).

### **Negotiation Status**

The negotiations had their genesis in the Trans Pacific Strategic Economic Partnership Agreement – P4 – (between Brunei Darussalam, Chile, New Zealand, and Singapore). One of the objectives of the P4 Agreement was to create a model that could potentially attract new Asia Pacific members.

When the P4 negotiations finished in 2005, its parties agreed to begin negotiating on financial services and investment (which were not covered by the original agreement) within two years of its entry into force. When these negotiations began in March 2008 the US joined the group pending a decision on whether to participate in a comprehensive negotiation for an expanded TPP agreement. In September 2008, the US announced it would participate fully in the negotiations, and Australia, Peru, and Viet Nam followed suit. A change of administration in the US delayed the first round of TPP negotiations, but President Obama reaffirmed in November 2009 that the US would engage with TPP countries "with the goal of shaping a regional agreement that will have broad-based membership and the high standards worthy of a 21<sup>st</sup> century trade agreement".

Negotiations for an expanded agreement began in March 2010. During the third round in Brunei in October 2010, Malaysia joined the negotiations. New Zealand hosted the fourth round of negotiations in Auckland in December 2010. At the APEC Leaders' Meeting in Honolulu, November 2011, the Leaders of the nine TPP countries – Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Chile, Malaysia, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Vietnam, and the

US – announced the broad outlines of an ambitious, TPP agreement to establish a comprehensive, next generation regional agreement that liberalises trade and investment and addresses new and traditional trade issues and 21st-century challenges. Canada and Mexico joined the negotiations in Auckland in December 2012. Japan joined during Round 18 in Brunei in July 2013, bringing the membership to 12. In August 2013, Round 19 took place, following which numerous official-level and Ministerial meetings have taken place.

Significant progress was made at Ministerial meetings held in February and November 2014. Following this, negotiators have been meeting intensively, reflecting the priority all 12 countries are placing on bringing the negotiations to a successful conclusion. Chief Negotiators have met in Washington DC (early December 2014), New York City (January 26-February 1), Hawaii (March 9-15), Maryland (April 23-26) and Guam (May 15-27). These meetings saw further progress made in the negotiation, including in the areas of market access, intellectual property, rules of origin, textiles, state-owned enterprises, investment, financial services, environment and institutional legal text issues.

Following passage of Trade Promotion Authority in the United States in June 2015, the TPP negotiations are entering their closing phase. A further meeting of Chief Negotiators and TPP Ministers has been scheduled to take place in Maui, Hawaii for 24 to 31 July 2015. While New Zealand is committed to reaching agreement as soon as possible, key issues in the negotiation still need to be resolved. This includes comprehensive, high quality agricultural market access outcomes that reflect the objectives Leaders have agreed for TPP.

#### **Information about required legislation**

Once the negotiation phase is complete, the Executive has approved the text of the agreement, and signature has taken place, TPP like any free trade agreement will need to go through the Parliamentary treaty examination process. As part of this process the final text of an agreement will be presented to Parliament and referred to a Select Committee (likely the Foreign Affairs, Defence and Trade Select Committee) for examination. During this time, the public will almost certainly be invited to make submissions as part of the consultation process. Following consideration of the information provided both by submitters and officials, including that contained in the national interest to New Zealand of New Zealand entering into TPP, the Select Committee will then table a report in Parliament. The Select Committee may at this time make recommendations regarding ratification of the agreement as presented. Following completion of the Parliamentary treaty examination process, the legislative changes required in order to implement TPP will go through normal Parliamentary procedures which include select committee scrutiny and a series of votes in Parliament. Once these processes are completed, TPP may be ratified and enter into force.

#### **Impacts on Māori**

As with other New Zealand Free Trade Agreements, New Zealand will seek a specific provision whereby New Zealand maintains its rights to take measures including in fulfilment of its obligations under the Treaty of Waitangi.

#### **Impacts to stakeholders**

As mentioned above, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade has been open about the issues under negotiation and has been active in engaging with a wide spectrum of stakeholders. The consultation processes for TPP have been among the most extensive a New Zealand government has undertaken for any trade negotiation. Public comment on TPP was first sought in 2008, with a second invitation issued in 2011 when Canada, Mexico and Japan all expressed interest in joining the negotiation. Negotiators have also met regularly with business groups, local councils, health sector representatives, unions, other NGOs and individuals to seek input on TPP and to help ensure a high quality outcome to negotiations

that advances the national interest. Public and stakeholder interest has also been welcomed via the Ministry's dedicated TPP portals ([tpp@mfat.govt.nz](mailto:tpp@mfat.govt.nz) and [www.mfat.govt.nz/tpptalk](http://www.mfat.govt.nz/tpptalk)). In the last few months we have continued to engage stakeholders on the negotiating process. In sessions open to the public in May in Auckland and Wellington, MFAT Deputy Secretary and New Zealand's TPP Chief Negotiator, Dr David Walker, briefed stakeholders on progress in the negotiation. Other meetings have been held in Christchurch and Wellington, including a briefing for Members of Parliament in June and a meeting between officials from the Ministry, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment and clinician and health groups in April.

**Signed**  
No

**Legislation Required**  
Yes

**Ratification Required**  
Unknown

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