**BOGOR GOALS PROGRESS REPORT GUIDELINES**

1. **PURPOSE**

The *Bogor Goals Progress Report Guidelines* will be implemented for reviewing 21 economies’ progress towards achieving free and open trade and investment by 2020.

1. **RATIONALE FOR A REVISED MECHANISM**

In Montana, in May 2011, Senior Officials (SOM) endorsed recommendations prepared by the Committee of Trade and Investment (CTI) for a more robust mechanism to track progress towards the Bogor Goals. Background information can be found at: 2011/SOM2/021anx2.

1. **BOGOR GOALS PROGRESS REPORT GUIDELINES**
2. **Format of the Individual Action Plan (IAP)**

* Economies will report on the *IAP Template* (annex 1) *new* trade and investment policies and procedures and the improvements planned for the remaining areas to fill the gap in moving closer to achieving the Bogor Goals. If policy settings remain the same from one reporting period to the next, then there is no need to collect and repeat the same information. 2010 economies[[1]](#footnote-1) might give emphasis to those areas where shortcomings were highlighted in the *Leaders' Statement on 2010 Bogor Goals Assessment.*

* The areas to be reported will be based on the *Osaka Action Agenda* plus those added afterwards:
* Tariffs
* Non-tariff measures
* Services
* Investment
* Standards and conformance
* Customs procedures
* Intellectual property
* Competition policy
* Government procurement
* Deregulation/regulatory review
* World Trade Organization (WTO) obligations including rules of origin
* Dispute mediation
* Mobility of business people
* Official websites that gather economies´ information
* Transparency
* Regional Trade Agreements / Free Trade Agreements (RTAs/FTAs)
* Other voluntary reporting areas
* Economies will describe, in brief points only, significant new developments under each chapter heading. The information provided should be succinct but sufficient for the reader to understand the outline of the measure being described. Refer to the IAP reporting templates revised in 2004 together with *2000 APEC IAP Format Guidelines* as guidance for reporting on each issue area*.*
* Wherever possible entries should include a reference point (website, document, contact address, etc.) where further information can be obtained.

1. **Reporting from the Policy Support Unit**

* The Policy Support Unit (PSU) will prepare a short one- to two-page report with key highlights on members’ main achievements and remaining areas for improvement in the year of review. This would include information setting out the prevailing situation of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation of the economies, and use, where possible, indicators to facilitate the assessment. Economies would have the opportunity to examine the PSU’s report ahead of the SOM discussion, preferably with a few months’ leeway to ensure that each economy has sufficient time to review the report, make comments and highlight any factual errors, if any. Senior Officials will also have an opportunity to respond to the PSU’s report at their meeting, and also pose questions to each other, before it is finalized and made public as an independent report by PSU.
* In response to ABAC’s recommendation, the PSU will also prepare a “Dashboard” to complement the brief report abovementioned.

1. **IAP Peer Review Process**

Regular Senior Officials’ review

* Economieswill be reviewed by Senior Officials in: 2012, 2014, and 2018. In each previous year, the CTI will table for SOM’s endorsement the schedule to prepare the IAP submission and PSU report, taking into account the calendar for that APEC’s year.
* For 2012, economies will submit their templates by SOM1, February 2012. Senior Officials will discuss the brief reports prepared by the PSU by SOM2, June/July 2012.

Second-term review

* Economies will be assessed in 2016, as a second term review.
* 2010 economies might give emphasis to those areas where shortcomings were highlighted in the Leaders' Statement on 2010 Bogor Goals Assessment.
* The host economy in 2016 supported by the APEC Secretariat and the PSU will lead the assessment based on the information provided in the *IAP Template*, and also information setting out the prevailing situation of trade and investment liberalization and facilitation of the economies, and use, where possible, indicators to facilitate the assessment.
* The APEC Secretariat and the PSU could complement this assessment by using, where appropriate, data from the World Trade Organization, International Monetary Fund and other respectable sources, considering that data could be available for tariffs, but similar information for non-tariff measures, services and investment might be less visible.

Final Assessment

* In 2020, economies will undertake a final assessment toward the achievement of the Bogor Goals.
* The template prepared by Japan in 2010 could be used as the basis for the evaluation, to be consistent as much as possible with the 2010 assessment.
* The host economy in 2020 supported by the APEC Secretariat, the PSU will lead the assessment based on the individual IAP reports and information provided in the abovementioned templates.
* The APEC Secretariat and the PSU could complement this assessment by using, where appropriate, data from the World Trade Organization or other international organizations.

1. **Public Access to the IAP Information**

* The APEC Secretariat and the PSU would make the APEC-IAP website more user-friendly as well as improve its functionality, among other measures: i) the *IAP Template* might be divided by chapters, so users can download only the section of their interest; and ii) to include a point of contact in the APEC Secretariat to attend requests for further information. Additionally, visits to the website could be tracked.
* The IAP Template submitted by economies and the report prepared by the PSU will be made publicly available on the internet.

| **Individual Action Plan Update for New Zealand for 2018** |
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| ***Highlights of recent policy developments which indicate how New Zealand is progressing towards the Bogor Goals and key challenges it faces in its efforts to meet the Goals.*** |

| IAP Chapter (and Sub-Chapter and Section Heading, if any) | **Improvements made since 2016 IAP** | **Further Improvements Planned** |
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| Tariffs | **No changes.** | **Review of Tariff Levels**  The next government review of tariff levels will take place in 2019 to consider whether there is any need to vary overall tariff levels. |
| Website for further information: | *http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/business/trade-tariffs/* |  |
| ***Non-Tariff Measures***  Non-tariff measures include but are not restricted to quantitative import/export restrictions/prohibitions, import/export levies, minimum import prices, discretionary import/export licensing, voluntary export restraints and export subsidies | The Reserve Bank of New Zealand has made two updates since 2016, as follows:  **Outsourcing Policy**  In October 2017, the Reserve Bank updated and clarified its [policy](https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/regulation-and-supervision/banks/prudential-requirements/outsourcing-policy) for outsourcing by banks. The policy continues to allow banks to outsource services and it does not distinguish between outsourcing arrangements with domestic providers and offshoring of functions as long as the requirements of the policy are met. The policy applies to New Zealand incorporated banks with liabilities of $10 billion or more, net of amounts owed to related parties. A bank caught by the policy is required to have in place arrangements in order that it can continue to provide basic banking services in the event that an arrangement with or through a related party is no longer available. A bank is also required to ensure that third party providers, including offshore providers, have adequate back-up capabilities for the functions they provide. The policy will help  ensure that the impact of the failure of a large bank, or a service provider to a large bank, on the wider New Zealand economy is minimised, and to preserve options for the resolution of large bank failures.  **Dual Registration Policy**  In December 2016, the Reserve Bank published a [policy](https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/regulation-and-supervision/banks/consultations-and-policy-initiatives/completed-policy-development/dual-registration-policy-for-small-foreign-banks) and standardised assessment framework for the dual registration of small non-systemic foreign banks in New Zealand (i.e. the parallel operation of a local branch and subsidiary bank). By opening up branching opportunities where local incorporation was previously strictly required, the policy supports increased foreign participation and competition in the New Zealand banking sector. One applicant was recently approved under the new policy to operate a dual registered branch alongside its existing New Zealand subsidiary, expected to open in Q1 2018. |  |
| *Website for further information:* | *https://www.rbnz.govt.nz/monetary-policy/monetary-policy-statement* |  |
|  | **Dumping and Countervailing Duties Act**  A three-year suspension of anti-dumping duties on residential building materials took effect from 1 June 2014. This included the suspension of the existing anti-dumping duties on plasterboard, wire nails and reinforcing steel bar (all of which have since either expired or been terminated). It also prevented the imposition of any new anti-dumping duties on residential building materials for the duration of the suspension. In 2017 the suspension was extended until 30 June 2019.  In May 2017 legislation was passed to introduce a bounded public interest test into New Zealand's anti-dumping and countervailing duties regime. The public interest test requires the government to consider whether an anti-dumping duty or countervailing duty is in the wider public interest when deciding whether or not to apply such duties. The legislation took effect on 29 November 2017. |  |
| Website for further information: | http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/business/trade-tariffs/trade-remedies/ |  |
|  | **Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Amendment Bill**  Amendments to the Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act were passed in November 2016. Changes extend the data protection provisions to incentivise registrations of new agricultural chemicals and/or variations to their use, thereby encouraging suppliers to register new products or new uses in the small New Zealand market. | **Food Safety Law Reform Bill**  The Food Safety Law Reform Bill was introduced into Parliament in 2016 and will be passed sometime during 2018. The Bill will amend the Animal Products Act 1999, Food Act 2014, and Wine Act 2003 providing a more consistent approach across the whole food safety system. The Bill includes a range of changes to strengthen responses to food safety incidents, creates a more consistent and fair approach to enforcement for non-compliance, and improves the Government’s accessibility to information from third parties. It harmonises requirements across the system, to streamline business compliance and thereby assist food exporters. These changes demonstrate New Zealand’s commitment to continuous system improvement to maintain and strengthen its reputation as a reliable supplier of safe and suitable food.  **Resource Management (National Environmental Standards for Plantation Forestry) (NES-PF) Regulations 2017**  These Regulations were made into law in August 2017 and will come into effect on 1 May 2018. The NES-PF is a set of regulations made under the Resource Management Act 1991 that will replace the majority of local council plan rules regarding plantation forest establishment, management and harvest. This change centralises rules for plantation forestry, providing greater certainty for investors, both overseas and domestic investors.  **Climate Change Response Act**  Officials are working on changes to the accounting and operational rules for forestry in the Emissions Trading Scheme, to lower complexity and improve the incentive for afforestation. These changes will be made through a Climate Change Response Amendment Bill to the Climate Change Response Act by the end of 2019. This change will improve investment processes. |
| Website for further information: | http://www.mpi.govt.nz/ |  |
| ***Services*** | **Standards and Accreditation Act 2015**  This Act established a new independent statutory board to approve New Zealand Standards and membership of Standards development committees, and an independent Statutory Officer, the New Zealand Standards Executive. From 1 March 2016 it transferred the Standards development function to the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE) ensuring closer alignment with government objectives such as economic growth, international trade, innovation and health and safety. The Act includes a requirement to adopt international standards whenever possible.  **Legal Metrology**  In the area of Legal Metrology, New Zealand continues to actively participate in International Organisation of Legal Metrology (OIML) and Asia-Pacific Legal Metrology Forum (APLMF) activities and technical work.  MBIE Trading Standards chairs the APLMF Working Group on Goods packed by Measure. In October 2015 New Zealand also took over responsibility for the Presidency and Secretariat of APLMF for a period of 4 years. This involves a significant commitment of resources in support of this regional organisation, formed by APEC, aimed at supportingregional development, reduction of technical barriers and harmonisation in the area of legal metrology.  In 2017 under New Zealand’s leadership APLMF agreed a Five Year Strategic plan in support of the organisation’s mission to promote free and open trade through the development and harmonisation of legal metrology across the Asia-Pacific region: <http://www.aplmf.org/strategic-plan.html> Also published APLMF / APMP National Metrological Infrastructure Joint Guide 1: <http://www.aplmf.org/aplmf-guides.html>  **Financial Services**  The major reforms to New Zealand’s securities law introduced in the **Financial Markets Conduct Amendment Act** are now fully in force. The Act has made important changes to the rules for how financial products and services are offered to the public and how they are governed and operated. These changes create greater flexibility and security in the operation of the financial sector. | **Standards and Accreditation Act 2015**  Priorities for future standards work include:   * Identifying and engaging with sectors where standards could play a bigger role * Finding ways to develop standards faster   A conformance policy and infrastructure review will begin in 2018 and will assess the effectiveness and sustainability of the conformance infrastructure, and if necessary, develop proposals for change.  **Legal Metrology**  New Zealand trainers will deliver a regional training course on Pre-packaged Goods inspection in Nanning, China on 10-13 April 2018, as part of the Metrology – Enabling Developing Economies in Asia (MEDEA) project.  **Financial Services**  Following a review of the **Financial Advisers Act** and **Financial Service Providers (Registration and Dispute Resolution) Act**, new legislation has been introduced to Parliament to reform the regulatory regime for financial advice. The **Financial Services Legislation Amendment Bill** will overhaul the current regime for financial advisers by repealing the Financial Advisers Act and incorporating a new regime into the Financial Markets Conduct Act. The reforms are intended to increase access to and quality of financial advice.  The Bill also makes changes to the **Financial Service Providers (Registration and Dispute Resolution) Act** to address misuse of the register by overseas providers. The Bill changes the threshold for registration, requiring providers to actually be providing services to New Zealand customers and places restrictions on their ability to advertise their registered status.  The Bill is expected to be passed by the end of 2018 and come into force by mid-2019. A transitional period will apply for financial advice providers who provide advice to retail clients. These providers will have to have obtained full licences by mid-2021. |
| *Website for further information:* | http://www.standards.govt.nz/  *http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/business/standards-conformance/*  *http://www.mbie.govt.nz/tradingstandards/*  *http://www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/business/business-law/financial-markets-conduct-act/* |  |
|  | **Review of qualifications on the New Zealand Qualifications Framework**  NZQA is continuing to review individual qualifications to ensure that they remain useful, relevant and fit for purpose. Since January 2014, the number of level1-6 qualifications listed on the NZQF has reduced from 3517 to 1570 in November 2017. The Targeted Review aims to ensure that New Zealand qualifications are useful and relevant to current and future, learners, employers and other stakeholders, such as APEC economies.  **The Education (Pastoral Care of International Students) Code of Practice 2016**  The Ministry of Education has developed the Education (Pastoral Care of International Students) Code of Practice 2016, which applies from 1 July 2016.  Under the new Code of Practice, NZQA, as Code Administrator, has strengthened powers to carry out its function, including monitoring the compliance of the Code of Practice, investigating potential breaches and imposing sanctions, thereby ensuring better care of international students. | **New Zealand Qualifications Framework (NZQF) review 2018**  The NZQF review will be an opportunity to make technical improvements to the Framework, and consider how best to address the design of qualifications and the development of new education products. The definitions and features of the NZQF are applied to enable international qualifications to be rigorously validated. |
| *Website for further information:* | *http://www.nzqa.govt.nz/providers-partners/education-code-of-practice/* |  |
| *Contact point for further details:* | *Angela Gordon, Senior Policy Analyst, International Policy and Liaison Unit, New Zealand Qualifications Authority, angela.gordon@nzqa.govt.nz* |  |
| ***Investment*** | **Overseas Investment Amendment Bill**  This bill amends the Overseas Investment Act 2005 (the Act) to ensure that investments made by overseas persons in New Zealand will have genuine benefits for the country. The Bill has a focus on residential land, but also makes more general  changes to the Act, including enhancing the information-gathering and enforcement powers of the Overseas Investment Office. It is expected to come into effect early in 2018. | **Overseas Investment Act**  Further amendments are being considered which will improve the screening process for investors. |
| Website for further information: | http://www.legislation.govt.nz/act/public/2005/0082/27.0/whole.html |  |
|  | **Australia – New Zealand Infrastructure Pipeline**  The Australia & New Zealand Infrastructure Pipeline (ANZIP) provides a detailed and informed picture of upcoming greenfield and brownfield infrastructure investment or major construction opportunities, across the two countries. ANZIP is a central portal, with links through to government planning documents, budgets and other materials and resources to provide a dynamic, holistic view of the infrastructure pipeline. |  |
| Website for further information: | https://infrastructurepipeline.org/ |  |
| ***Standards and Conformance*** | **Import Health Standards**  New Import Health Standards have been established for the following products:   * Onions (from China) Nov 2016 * Rambutan (from Vietnam) June 2017 * Salacca (from Indonesia) June 2017 |  |
| Website for further information: | https://www.mpi.govt.nz/law-and-policy/requirements/import-health-standards/  http://www.standards.govt.nz/ |  |
| ***Customs Procedures*** | **Trade Single Window (TSW)**  The completed Trade Single Window (TSW) has been successfully deployed and is now available to the import / export industry to use. This provides a single channel for industry to comply with border requirements, simplifying customs and freight transfer proceedures for both importers and exporters. It has adopted the WCO3 data model. Additional benefits are expected from the improved risk and intelligence capability.  **Mutual Recognition Arrangements**  New Zealand Customs has signed Mutual Recognition Arrangements with its counterparts in China and Australia. Practically, this means exports from New Zealand’s Secure Export Scheme partners are seen as low security risk, and they can access fast-tracked customs processing in China and Australia. | **Customs and Excise Bill**  New Zealand Customs has undertaken a major review of the Customs and Excise Act 1996 to create a piece of legislation that can respond efficiently to changes in technology, business practices, and government policy. The Customs and Excise Bill has been introduced and passed its second reading in Parliament.  **Mutual Recognition Arrangements**  New Zealand Customs is negotiating a Mutual Recognition Agreement with Hong Kong Customs. |
| Website for further information: | http://www.customs.govt.nz/ |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Seona Ku, Senior Policy Analyst, Trade, New Zealand Customs Service, seona.ku@customs.govt.nz |  |
|  | **Border Clearance Levy**  The Border Clearance Levy was implemented on 1 January 2016. The Levy recovers the costs incurred by the Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI) and the NZ Customs Service in delivering their respective biosecurity and customs-related functions in relation to people arriving and departing from New Zealand. These changes will support improvements in provision of effective and efficient border processes. | Border Clearance Levy  New rates for the Levy will apply from 1 July 2018. A wider review of policy settings is underway. Public consultation on any proposed changes is currently expected to occur in mid-2018, with any changes coming into effect from 1 July 2019. |
| Website for further information: | http://www.mpi.govt.nz/news-and-resources/consultations/border-clearance-levy/ |  |
| ***Intellectual Property Rights*** | **No change.** |  |
| ***Competition Policy*** | **No change.** |  |
| ***Government Procurement*** | New Zealand has an open, competitive and non-discriminatory procurement framework, where international firms have the same access to procurement opportunities as domestic suppliers. Further improvements in government procurement focus on enhancing governance and developing capability, in order to continue to promote the free flow of goods and services.  **The establishment of the Government Property Group (GPG)**  The GPG’s Property Procurement Team has been appointed as a procurement Centre of Expertise (CoE) in the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE). This enables GPG to establish property-related collaborative contracts that will improve efficiencies, increase consistency and deliver other benefits to government.  **Procurement Capability Index**  The Procurement Capability Index was created to achieve the goal of raising procurement capability across government. Composed of questions that require evidence-based answers that are designed to provide a benchmark for improvement, the index allows agencies to identify their own strengths and weaknesses, and develop and implement a capability strategy that results in measurable improvement.  **Increased engagement on Better Business Cases (BBC)**  The BBC Framework examines the Strategic, Economic, Commercial, Financial, and Management cases of a proposed investment. New Zealand Government Procurement continues to increase its early engagement with agencies by providing commercial and procurement advice on BBC’s  **Guide to Buying and Managing Social Services**  The Guide to Buying and Managing Social Services was published with the aim of improving procurement capability in the social sector, one of the largest areas of expenditure by government.  **Contract for Passenger Vehicles**  The contract for passenger vehicles has placed an increased focus on encouraging the uptake of electric vehicles to support the government’s goal of a low emission future. | **Refresh of the Government Rules of Sourcing**  Launch a new web presence for government procurement to increase transparency and accessibility to information relating to government procurement. |
| Website for further information: | http://www.procurement.govt.nz  http://www.gpg.govt.nz/ |  |
| ***Deregulation/Regulatory Review*** | **Reviews of existing regulation**  A statutory obligation to exercise regulatory stewardship was placed on Government agencies by the State Sector Act 2013. This was strengthened through the publication of the Government’s Regulatory Management Strategy, including a revision of the Government’s Expectations for Good Regulatory Practice, in April 2017. | **Reviews of existing regulation**  Building on the experience of the first two years of stewardship strategies, we are developing options to further integrate stewardship practice into agency management, and to expand the practice to a greater range of government agencies. A particular priority is fostering the level of proactive collaboration between agencies that is envisaged for the stewardship of regulatory systems. |
| Website for further information: | *http://www.treasury.govt.nz/regulation/system/strategy* | *http://www.treasury.govt.nz/regulation/stewardship* |
|  | Most of the major regulatory agencies published regulatory stewardship strategies in 2016. These were built on in 2017, although not all have yet been published. The 2017 versions demonstrate considerable progress over the 2016 strategies, particularly with respect to assessments of the fitness‑for‑purpose of the regulatory systems in which the agencies have major responsibilities. |  |
| Website for further information: | http://www.treasury.govt.nz/regulation/fitforpurpose/stewardship-strategies |  |
|  | **Reviews of new or proposed regulation**  A revised set of Impact Analysis Requirements was introduced in mid-2017 to more effectively support regulatory decision-making. These include   * a new requirement to encourage early consideration of the elements of impact analysis during the policy development process * clearer criteria for exemptions from the requirement to provide a formal Regulatory Impact Assessment and for determining responsibility for quality assurance, and * the introduction of tailored RIA templates to encourage proportionate effort and resource in regulatory policy development. | **Reviews of new or proposed regulation**  We are working on an automated system which should enable administrative decisions to be taken more quickly, objectively and transparently, releasing capacity for more substantive engagement on analytical issues.  The Legislation Bill has been introduced. This will make a previous administrative requirement for the publication of a disclosure statement for most government Bills and substantive Supplementary Order Papers, into a statutory obligation. Disclosure statements provide factual information about the policy background, development and content of the proposed legislation |
| Website for further information: | https://dpmc.govt.nz/publications/co-17-3-impact-analysis-requirements  *http://www.treasury.govt.nz/economy/regulation* | http://www.treasury.govt.nz/regulation/policyintolegislation/disclosurestatements/ |
| Contact point for further details: | *Helen McDonald*  *Team Leader, Regulatory Quality*  *The Treasury*  [helen.mcdonald@treasury.govt.nz](mailto:helen.mcdonald@treasury.govt.nz) |  |
| ***Implementation of WTO Obligations/ROOs*** | **HS2017 Transposition Updates**  New Zealand Customs has completed HS2017 transposition updates to the product specific rules schedules for all New Zealand’s existing FTAs. |  |
| Website for further information: | http://www.customs.govt.nz/ |  |
| Contact point for further details: | Seona Ku, Senior Policy Analyst, Trade, New Zealand Customs Service, seona.ku@customs.govt.nz |  |
| ***Dispute Resolution*** | **Complaints with New Zealand as a Principal Complainant**  A WTO dispute between New Zealand and Indonesia, regarding agricultural trade restrictions, was concluded in 2017.  **Complaints with New Zealand as a Third Party**  New Zealand is a third party in five other outstanding disputes. |  |
| Website for further information: | https://www.mfat.govt.nz/en/trade/trade-law-and-dispute-settlement/current-disputes/ |  |
| *Mobility of Business People* | **No change.** |  |
| *Official websites that gather economies’ information* | **http://www.mbie.govt.nz/publications-research**  **https://www.stats.govt.nz/**  **http://www.treasury.govt.nz/** |  |
| ***Transparency*** | **No change.** |  |

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| **RTAs/FTAs** | | | |
| ***-*** ***Description of current agreements*** | | *Please use Part 1 of the RTA/FTA reporting template to provide a short description or hyperlinks to any new agreements and to report improvements to existing agreements.* |
| ***- Agreements under negotiation*** | | *Please provide information on agreements that are currently under negotiation eg issues being covered in the negotiation and the status of the negotiation.* |
|  | ***Agreement #1*** | **PACER Plus**  The Pacific Agreement on Closer Economic Relation Plus (PACER Plus) trade and development agreement was signed by ten Pacific Islands Forum countries (Australia, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu) on 14 June 2017. Vanuatu subsequently signed on 7 September 2017. Palau, Republic of Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia must complete their domestic processes before they can sign.  PACER Plus provides a framework for the future development of trade cooperation. PACER Plus builds on the original Pacific Agreement on Economic and Trade Relations (PACER) established in 2001 andthe South Pacific Regional Trade Agreement (SPARTECA)1980. The Agreement will enter into force 60 days after eight negotiating parties have notified the Depositary of the completion of their internal requirements. |
| ***Agreement #2*** | **Thailand–New Zealand Closer Economic Partnership (CEP)**  In July 2017, New Zealand and Thailand Trade Ministers signed a protocol to amend the Thailand – New Zealand Closer Economic Partnership (CEP), improving market access for New Zealand dairy exporters. The amendment increases the volume of specified New Zealand dairy products that can enter Thailand under the Special Agricultural Safeguards. All Special Agricultural Safeguards are due to expire in 2020, eliminating agricultural tariffs. New Zealand has no agricultural tariffs. |
| ***Agreement #3*** | **Singapore – New Zealand Closer Economic Partnership Upgrade**  In April 2017, Foreign Ministers announced the negotiation of an upgrade the Singapore – New Zealand Closer Economic Partnership. Negotiations have entered the final phase, with conclusion anticipated for early 2018. |
| ***Agreement #4*** | **New Zealand – Pacific Alliance Free Trade Agreement**  In June 2017, the Pacific Alliance (Chile, Colombia, Mexico, and Peru) and New Zealand launched FTA negotiations. New Zealand is seeking an ambitious, comprehensive, high quality agreement.  One round has been held to date (23-27 October in Cali, Colombia), with the second round scheduled for early 2018. A number of Pacific Alliance countries have expressed the hope that negotiations could be concluded in mid-2018. |
| ***Agreement #5*** | **New Zealand – China Free Trade Agreement Upgrade**  Negotiations to upgrade the New Zealand-China FTA were launched in November 2016. The Joint Statement released at the time outlines the parameters of the process. New Zealand is seeking an ambitious upgrade that modernises the FTA, addresses barriers to trade, and deepens regulator-to-regulator cooperation.  Three rounds of upgrade negotiations have been held in 2017. The latest was hosted in Queenstown over 27-30 November 2017.  The fourth round is likely to take place in early 2018. |
| ***Agreement #6*** | **Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP)**  Following the withdrawal of the United States from the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the remaining 11 parties have agreed on the core elements of a revised agreement called the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for the Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP). This new agreement incorporates most of the provisions of the original TPP, except for 20 items that all parties have agreed to suspend. It is anticipated that the CPTPP will be ready for signature in the first half of 2018. |
| ***Agreement #7*** | **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)**  The Joint Leaders’ Statement on RCEP issued on 14 November 2017 in Manila, Philippines instructed Ministers and negotiators to intensify efforts in 2018 to bring the RCEP negotiations to conclusion. RCEP Participating Countries (RPCs) are also committed to deliver on an agreement that meets the quality objectives of a modern, comprehensive, high-quality and mutually beneficial agreement as envisioned in the Guiding Principles and Objectives for the RCEP Negotiations (‘Guiding Principles’). The 21st round of negotiations will be held in February 2018. |
| ***Agreement #8*** | **New Zealand – India Free Trade Agreement**  During former Prime Minister John Key’s visit to India in October 2016, he and Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi issued a Joint Statement. This included a commitment to continue to work towards a high-quality, comprehensive and balanced bilateral Free Trade Agreement, which would deliver meaningful commercial outcomes to both sides. |
| ***Agreement #9*** | **New Zealand – European Union Free Trade Agreement**  New Zealand and the EU recently agreed the broad scope of negotiations. The process is in its early stages, but the European Union and New Zealand have other free trade agreements that provide useful background on the kinds of issues likely to be discussed. |
| ***-*** ***Future plans*** | | Please see http://www.mfat.govt.nz. |

1. Economies assessed in 2010, on the achievement of the Bogor Goals: APEC industrialized economies: Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, and the United States, and volunteer developing economies: Chile; Hong Kong, China; Korea; Malaysia; Mexico; Peru; Singapore and Chinese Taipei. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)