

## Submission of the New Zealand Government to the European Union on the proposed EU-NZ FTA

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The Government of New Zealand welcomes the opportunity to present its views on the value of a comprehensive, high quality Free Trade Agreement (FTA) to the future of trade and economic relations between the European Union (EU) and New Zealand. This submission draws on a range of different sources, including independent reports<sup>12</sup> and stakeholder submissions received during New Zealand's own initial public consultation phase.

New Zealand strongly believes that a comprehensive, high-quality FTA will be of mutual benefit to both the EU and New Zealand and welcomes the decision by EU Presidents Juncker and Tusk and Prime Minister Key last October to start the process of moving swiftly to achieve this objective. This decision recognised the mutual advantages of a comprehensive, forward-looking, and commercially-meaningful platform for the further growth and development of our existing bilateral trade and investment relationship.

### **The existing relationship**

Both sides have recognised that New Zealand and Europe share many core values and common interests, and enjoy a growing and mutually beneficial trade and economic relationship. Despite this fact, the EU is now the only one of New Zealand's top ten trade partners with which we have no FTA, and New Zealand is one of only six WTO members without any preferential market access arrangement with the EU either in force or under negotiation. Indeed, the framework on which our current bilateral trade arrangements is based dates from nearly 30 years ago, during the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. An FTA is the next logical step in our relationship and one that is long overdue.

As noted above, the two-way trade and economic relationship is an important one. Even in the face of these outdated trade arrangements, the EU is New Zealand's **third largest** export destination and second largest source of imports<sup>3</sup>. It is also New Zealand's **second largest** source and destination of overseas investment<sup>4</sup>. **The EU is New Zealand's most** important science and innovation partner, accounting for nearly 40% of all our international research collaboration.

For the EU, New Zealand is an innovative, flexible, and growing economy that offers substantial opportunities for European businesses. New Zealand's economy is larger than **those of several of the EU's existing FTA partners, such as Viet Nam** and, in consumption

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<sup>1</sup> ECIPE Policy Brief 7/2015, *New Zealand: The EU's Asia-Pacific Partnership and the Case for a Next Generation FTA*.

<sup>2</sup> IBF Discussion Paper, July 2015, *Towards a New Zealand-European Union FTA: A Business Perspective*.

<sup>3</sup> With combined goods and services exports of NZ\$8.6 billion and imports of NZ\$12.1 billion in 2015.

<sup>4</sup> With around NZ\$10.7 billion in inward FDI and NZ\$1.9 billion outward FDI.

terms, Singapore, Peru, and Malaysia. New Zealanders are sophisticated consumers with a growing appetite for European products and services. New Zealand is a services-driven economy with a fast-growing, diverse and highly educated population, which makes it an ideal partner for European businesses looking to the Asia-Pacific.

These facts serve to emphasise that an EU – New Zealand FTA provides the potential for both parties to significantly benefit from expanding our existing relationship and to develop new opportunities for collaboration.

There are a number of positive features of the existing relationship that suggest a high-quality agreement ought to be able to be negotiated efficiently. These include the fact that - **unlike some of the EU's other trading and negotiating partners** - there is already substantial bilateral cooperation in place with New Zealand covering important trade related issues. For example:

- The recently completed EU-New Zealand Partnership Agreement on Relations and Cooperation (PARC);
- the recently updated bilateral Veterinary Agreement governing animal health aspects of our trade;
- the European Commission assessment of adequacy with respect to New **Zealand's** regime for personal data privacy;
- the Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA) in place between New Zealand and the EU covering seven product areas;
- the agreement on cooperation and mutual administrative assistance in customs matters;
- the EU-New Zealand Science and Technology Cooperation Agreement (STCA) governing our overall science and innovation relationship and providing a formal platform for our research and innovation partnerships.

These examples of existing cooperation are complemented by long-standing and regular engagements at official level. This has ensured a level of familiarity and understanding of **each other's systems and processes helpful to our future FTA negotiations**. The established frameworks and engagement support a unique opportunity for both sides to efficiently conclude a modern, innovative, and forward-looking bilateral FTA.

### **The opportunities in an FTA**

As with all new trade agreements, a high quality FTA between New Zealand and the EU could be expected to generate dynamic gains for both negotiating partners in the form of enhanced competitiveness, new jobs, productivity, and innovation. In particular, a modern FTA that provided enhanced market access would reduce costs and make it easier for businesses on both sides to do business. It would allow New Zealand and the EU to exchange the high quality products and services, for which we are both known, on an equal footing with other competing trade partners. An FTA would also provide greater and more cost effective choice to consumers in both countries.

Importantly, an FTA would create an environment conducive to greater industry cooperation. It would enable European business to integrate New Zealand goods and services more effectively into intra-EU, regional, and global value chains. Similarly, it would facilitate New Zealand companies doing likewise with EU goods and services. We envisage greater opportunities for New Zealand to contribute to European value chains in a variety of value-added, innovative intermediate goods from both the agriculture and manufacturing sectors, and from services including business services, transport, logistics and ICT, building on the economic partnerships and other forms of cooperation in which European and New Zealand firms have already begun to engage.

An EU – New Zealand FTA could also have a useful demonstration effect, given the potential for an innovative approach. For example, a high quality and comprehensive FTA with New Zealand, has the potential to provide a benchmark for future EU trade initiatives, especially in the Asia-Pacific and could lend impetus to the WTO through WTO-compatible “building blocks” for next generation issues such as sustainable development, regulatory cooperation and the digital economy.

In addition to these general benefits, there are several specific areas in which there is significant potential for an EU-New Zealand FTA to break new ground:

#### ***Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)***

SMEs are of substantial importance to both New Zealand and the EU. Approximately 98% of New Zealand businesses are **SMEs, as are over 80% of the EU’s goods exporting firms.** For this reason, an EU-NZ FTA should have SME interests at its heart. In addition to a dedicated SME chapter, we envisage an overall approach to the agreement that will consider the small business perspective in each of its chapters and thereby support the engagement of small and medium sized enterprises in international trade. Moreover, we are keen to develop mechanisms to make sure any FTA is utilised and understood by SMEs, so that these businesses can stand to benefit fully from relevant provisions.

#### ***Food and beverage cooperation***

Over the last five years there has been a substantial increase in EU food and beverage exports to New Zealand, and an FTA presents an excellent opportunity to deepen our strong existing cooperation in food and beverage trade. In particular global demand for food is forecast to surge in the coming years. Ernst and Young<sup>5</sup> estimate that the global middle class will expand by another three billion people by 2030. Overall the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO)<sup>6</sup> **projects that the world’s population will increase to 9 billion by 2050 and that global food production will need to increase by around 60% to meet that demand.** As sophisticated agricultural producers, New Zealand and the EU can work together to meet these global food security needs for our mutual benefit. An FTA will provide the framework for the types of global value chain-driven trade that is already

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<sup>5</sup> Ernst and Young (2013), *Hitting the sweet spot: The growth of the middle class in emerging markets.*

<sup>6</sup> FAO (2009), *How to feed the world in 2050.*

occurring between the EU and New Zealand and that will only increase to meet this demand.

### ***Regulatory cooperation***

New Zealand and the EU are working from a strong base in the field of regulatory cooperation. The EU-NZ Sanitary Agreement is acknowledged as being is the most advanced international bilateral agreement in this area <sup>7</sup>and we have a bilateral MRA with sectoral annexes on telecommunications equipment, medical devices, machinery, and pharmaceuticals, among others.

### ***Social and environmental issues***

New Zealand has been a pioneer in the Asia/Pacific region on trade and environment and trade and labour provisions in its FTAs with partners in the region. We see potential for an FTA between the EU and NZ to continue this strong tradition on both sides in addressing issues arising in the area of trade and sustainable development.

### ***Digital economy***

There is also potential to break new ground in the area of digital economy by exploring opportunities for practical cooperation and dialogue that would support the growth and **development of each side's engagement in the** international digital economy.

This is not an exhaustive list. New Zealand would be ready to explore a range of new issues with the EU, including the potential for ambitious services provisions, simple and effective rules of origin, and enhanced trade facilitation provisions. We acknowledge that there is a limited range of sensitive areas for both sides in this negotiation. However, New Zealand has long maintained a very strong and open dialogue with the EU on trade issues such that our respective aspirations, concerns and needs are well understood. We are therefore confident that we have a good basis for working through these and finding mutually acceptable solutions.

### **Conclusion**

As recognised by our leaders in their October 2015 Joint Statement, the value proposition for both sides of a comprehensive, high-quality and modern FTA, both short-term and from a longer-term strategic viewpoint, is clear. New Zealand stands ready to begin these negotiations promptly and to work efficiently with EU counterparts to swiftly realise this important objective.

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<sup>7</sup> See [http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health\\_consumer/dyna/enews/enews.cfm?al\\_id=1641](http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/health_consumer/dyna/enews/enews.cfm?al_id=1641)

# Questionnaire for the public consultation on the future of EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and economic relations

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

This public consultation aims to gather detailed views relating to the future trade and economic relationship between the European Union (EU) and Australia and New Zealand, respectively. The results of the consultation will feed into the Impact Assessment which Commission services are currently preparing with regards to potential Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between the European Union and Australia and New Zealand, respectively.

## Context of the consultation

The EU has mature trade and investment relations with Australia and New Zealand, sharing many views on trade policy and the functioning of the multilateral trade system. Both Australia and New Zealand have concluded a number of free trade agreements with other important trading partners such as ASEAN (jointly), China, Korea, Japan (only Australia), the US (only Australia), the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and are engaged in the Regional Closer Economic Partnership (RCEP) and other bilateral negotiations such as with India.

### *EU-Australia bilateral trade and investment relations[1]*

The EU is Australia's third largest trading partner in goods after China and Japan. For the EU, Australia is ranked as the 21st largest partner in trade in goods in 2014. The two-way merchandise trade in 2014 was 38.7 Bn EUR. There is a substantial surplus of around 20 Bn EUR in trade in goods in favour of the EU. Australia's principal merchandise imports from the EU were machinery (5.8 Bn EUR), motor vehicles (5.2 Bn EUR), and medicaments (3.3 Bn EUR). Australia's exports to the EU were 9.1 Bn EUR in 2014 and its principal export items to the EU were coal, gold, rapeseed, wine, lead, zinc and ores.

The EU is Australia's largest services trade partner, accounting for close to 20% of Australia's two-way trade in services in 2014. Viewed from an EU perspective, Australia was the EU's 8th largest trading partner in services in 2013 with 27 Bn EUR. EU services exports amounted to 18.8 Bn EUR and imports to 8.2 Bn EUR. The EU is the largest direct investor in Australia with FDI stock of 115.3 Bn EUR in 2014 followed by the United States and Japan; the EU is the second-largest destination of Australian foreign direct investment with 26.4 Bn EUR, after the United States.

The EU and Australia have bilateral agreements on mutual recognition in relation to conformity assessment, certificates and markings as well as on trade in wine[2].

The Joint Statement[3] of April 2015 by HRVP Mogherini and Australian Foreign Minister Bishop highlighted the strengthening of the bilateral trade and investment relationship. This was followed by a Joint Statement[4] of 15 November 2015 by the leaders of the EU and Australia agreeing to commence work toward the launch of negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement.

*EU-New Zealand bilateral trade and investment relations[5]*

The EU is New Zealand's third largest trading partner after Australia and China. For the EU, New Zealand ranked as the 51st largest partner in traded goods in 2014. Bilateral trade in goods was 7.9 Bn EUR in 2014. EU exports of 4.5 Bn EUR cover a broad range of goods and services (motor vehicles, medicaments, tractors, telephone equipment), while the bulk, almost ¾, of New Zealand's exports of 3.4 Bn EUR are agricultural products (sheep meat, dairy, beef, fruits and vegetables etc.).

Services trade amounted to 3.6 Bn EUR in 2013, with EU exports of 2.2 Bn EUR and imports of 1.4 Bn EUR. The foreign direct investment stock from the EU in New Zealand in 2014 was 7.2 Bn EUR, while New Zealand FDI in the EU amounted to 3.3 Bn EUR.

The EU and New Zealand have bilateral agreements on mutual recognition in relation to conformity assessment as well as on sanitary measures applicable to trade in live animals and animal products[6].

The leaders of the EU and New Zealand - in a Joint Statement[7] of 25 March 2014 - set out a reflection process on enhancing trade and investment relations. This was followed up by another Joint Statement of 29 October 2015[8] whereby the leaders of the EU and New Zealand committed to start the process for negotiating a Free Trade Agreement.

**For more information or additional questions please contact:**

<mailto:TRADE-CONSULTATION-AUSTRALIA-NEW-ZEALAND@ec.europa.eu>

Please submit your replies **by 3 June 2016**.

Relevant documents:

[EU-Australia political relations](#)

[EU-Australia trade relations](#)

[EU-New Zealand political relations](#)

[EU-New Zealand trade relations](#)

[Inception Impact Assessment EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand free trade agreements](#)

[Consultation strategy](#)

[Specific privacy statement](#)

[The consultation webpage](#)

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[1] For some of the market access barriers see [MADB](#)

[2] See the [EU Treaty Database](#) for the texts of the agreement and amendments

[3] [Joint declaration - Towards a closer EU-Australia Partnership: Joint Declaration of the EU's High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy/Vice President of the Commission and the Australian Foreign Minister](#)

[4] [Statement of the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker, the President of the European Council Donald Tusk and the Prime Minister of Australia Malcolm Turnbull, 15 November 2015](#)

[5] For some of the market access barriers see [MADB](#)

[6] See the [EU Treaty Database](#) for the texts of the agreement and amendments

[7] [Joint declaration by President Van Rompuy, President Barroso and Prime Minister Key on deepening the partnership between New Zealand and the European Union](#)

[8] [Statement of the Presidents of the European Council and the European Commission and the New Zealand Prime Minister Brussels, 29 October 2015](#)

## TRANSPARENCY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

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To ensure that this public consultation is open and transparent, the report of the consultation will be published on the European Commission's website.

In addition, the contributions and the identification data (name or organisation, but not the contact e-mail address) of the contributors will also be published, unless a contributor has specifically requested not to have their identification data (name and organisation) published by clicking the appropriate box below. Regardless of the option chosen, the contribution may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation 1049/2001.

\* Please, indicate your preference:

- My contribution can be published, including my name or the name of my organisation
- My contribution can be published, but in an anonymous way
- My contribution cannot be published

## ABOUT YOU

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\* What is the name of your organisation or your name if you are expressing your personal view?

\* What is the name of your organisation? (not for publication)

\* What is your e-mail address? (not for publication)

\* Are you registered in the EU's transparency register?

- Yes  
 No

\* Are you registered in the EU's transparency register? Your register ID will not be published

- Yes  
 No

\* What is your registration number:

\* What is your registration number (not for publication):

\* Are you replying to this questionnaire to express your personal views as a citizen or private individual of the European Union or of another country?

- Yes**, I'm replying to express my personal views as a citizen or private individual of the EU or of another country  
 **No**, I'm replying on behalf of a body, organization or association for which I work, or whose views I represent

\* If "no", what type of organisation or body is it?

- Enterprise  
 Business association  
 Public Administration (Government institution, regulatory authority)  
 Consumer organisation / association[10]  
 Trade union  
 NGOs[11]  
 Consultancy / professional services[12]  
 Academic/research institution  
 Other

[10] "Consumer organisation / association" includes both governmental and non-governmental organisations set up to campaign on behalf of consumers, and/or to protect consumers' interests and safety, and/or to strengthen and enforce consumer rights.

[11] Excluding consumer NGOs, which should be categorised under "consumer organisation / association".

[12] "Consultancy / professional services" includes suppliers of legal, accounting, audit, taxation, management or other types of professional consultancy / advice / support / other services.

\* What type of enterprise?

- Micro enterprise (less than 10 employees)
- Small enterprise (between 10 and 49 employees)
- Medium-sized enterprise (between 50 and 249 employees)
- Large enterprise (250 or more employees)

\* What type of business association?

- Single sector business association[9]
- Chamber of commerce, or other cross-sectoral business association

[9] "Single sector business association" includes industry trade groups; trade and business associations; associations of farmers, agricultural producers, fishermen or foresters; and any other organization or association representing the interests of, or campaigning on behalf of, businesses or employers in a particular economic sector.

\* What type of consumer organisation / association?

- Single industry / economic sector
- Cross-sectoral

If "other", please specify activity

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

\* For business associations:

What are the main areas/sectors of activity/interests of the members which you represent?  
(More than one area/sector can be chosen.)

- Farming (crop and animal production), hunting and related service activities
- Forestry and logging
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Mining of coal and lignite
- Extraction of petroleum and gas
- Mining of metal ores
- Other mining and quarrying
- Mining support service activities
- Production of food products
- Production of beverages
- Production of tobacco products
- Production of textilesProduction of apparel (clothing)
- Production of leather and related products
- Production of wood and products of wood and cork, excluding furniture
- Production of paper and paper productsPrinting and reproduction of recorded media

- Production of coke and refined petroleum products
- Production of chemicals and chemical products
- Production of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
- Production of rubber and plastic products
- Production of other non-metallic mineral products
- Production of basic metalsProduction of metal products (except machinery and equipment)
- Production of computer, electronic, and optical equipment
- Production of electrical equipment
- Production of machinery and equipment not covered by any other category listed here
- Production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- Production of other transport equipmentProduction of furniture
- Other manufacturing
- Repair/installation of machinery and equipment
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water collection, treatment, and supply
- Sewerage; waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- Remediation activities and other waste management services
- Construction of buildings
- Civil engineeringSpecialised construction activities
- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Land transport and transport via pipelines
- Water transport
- Air transportWarehousing and support activities for transportation
- Postal and courier activities
- Accommodation
- Food and beverages service activities
- Publishing activities
- Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
- Programming and broadcasting activities
- Telecommunications
- Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
- Information service activities
- Financial services activities, except insurance and pension funding
- Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Legal and accounting activities
- Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
- Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
- Scientific research and development
- Advertising and market research
- Other professional, scientific and technical activitiesVeterinary activities
- Rental and leasing activities

- Employment activities (incl. recruitment activities)
- Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
- Security and investigation activities
- Services to buildings and landscape activities
- Office administration and other business support activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- EducationHuman health and healthcare activities
- Social work activities (incl. residential care)
- Arts, entertainment and recreation (incl. sport)
- Other service activities (incl. repairs of computers and personal and household goods, and other personal services)
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel; undifferentiated goods and service producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Other\*

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

\* For business associations:

What are the main areas/sectors of activity/interests of the members which you represent?  
(More than one area/sector can be chosen.)

- Farming (crop and animal production), hunting and related service activities
- Forestry and logging
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Mining of coal and lignite
- Extraction of petroleum and gas
- Mining of metal ores
- Other mining and quarrying
- Mining support service activities
- Production of food products
- Production of beverages
- Production of tobacco products
- Production of textiles
- Production of apparel (clothing)
- Production of leather and related products
- Production of wood and products of wood and cork, excluding furniture
- Production of paper and paper products
- Printing and reproduction of recorded media
- Production of coke and refined petroleum products
- Production of chemicals and chemical products
- Production of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
- Production of rubber and plastic products

- Production of other non-metallic mineral products
- Production of basic metals
- Production of metal products (except machinery and equipment)
- Production of computer, electronic, and optical equipment
- Production of electrical equipment
- Production of machinery and equipment not covered by any other category listed here
- Production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- Production of other transport equipment
- Production of furniture
- Other manufacturing
- Repair/installation of machinery and equipment
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water collection, treatment, and supply
- Sewerage; waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- Remediation activities and other waste management services
- Construction of buildings
- Civil engineering
- Specialised construction activities
- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Land transport and transport via pipelines
- Water transport
- Air transport
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation
- Postal and courier activities
- Accommodation
- Food and beverages service activities
- Publishing activities
- Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
- Programming and broadcasting activities
- Telecommunications
- Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
- Information service activities
- Financial services activities, except insurance and pension funding
- Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Legal and accounting activities
- Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
- Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
- Scientific research and development
- Advertising and market research
- Other professional, scientific and technical activities
- Veterinary activities
- Rental and leasing activities
- Employment activities (incl. recruitment activities)
- Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities

- Security and investigation activities
- Services to buildings and landscape activities
- Office administration and other business support activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- Education
- Human health and healthcare activities
- Social work activities (incl. residential care)
- Arts, entertainment and recreation (incl. sport)
- Other service activities (incl. repairs of computers and personal and household goods, and other personal services)
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel; undifferentiated goods and service producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Other\*

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

\* What is your place of residence (individuals), or where are the headquarters of your organisation situated?

- In one of the 28 EU Member States
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Other\*

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

\* Are you involved in trade between the EU and Australia?

- Yes
- No, but my organisation has been involved in the past
- No, but my organisation is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My organisation does not intend to engage in international trade/ Trade between the EU and Australia is not viable for my organisation
- Not relevant

\* Do you have investments in the EU (for Australian respondents) or Australia (for EU respondents)?

- Yes
- No, but my organisation has invested in the past

- No, but my organisation is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My organisation does not intend to invest in third countries/Investment in the EU or Australia is not viable for my organisation
- Not relevant

\* Are you involved in trade between the EU and New Zealand?

- Yes
- No, but my organisation has been involved in the past
- No, but my organisation is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My organisation does not intend to engage in international trade/ Trade between the EU and Australia is not viable for my organisation
- Not relevant

\* Do you have investments in the EU (for New Zealand respondents) or New Zealand (for EU respondents)?

- Yes
- No, but my firm has invested in the past
- No, but my firm is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My firm does not intend to invest in third countries / Investment in the EU or New Zealand is not viable for my firm
- Not relevant

\* Please indicate the top export destinations of your company:  
(Tick more than one, if appropriate.)

- EU
- Australia
- New Zealand
- USA
- China
- Other country in the Asia-Pacific region
- Other\*
- Not relevant

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

## THE EU-AUSTRALIA AND THE EU-NEW ZEALAND TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS, POSSIBLE FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

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Question 1. Do you consider that the current state of bilateral economic relations is satisfactory?

	YES, the current state of relations is satisfactory	NO, the current state of relations is NOT satisfactory. There's a clear need for improvements
EU-Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
EU-New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Question 2. What should be the priorities of the future EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and economic relationship?

Please indicate if your response is applicable to:

- Australia and New Zealand (one response covering both countries)
- Australia only
- New Zealand only

One response covering both countries

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Response covering only Australia

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Australia is a much bigger market for mining equipment and therefore abolishing trade barriers like import duties for European conveyor belts is a priority. (Product Code 4010.0000)

Response covering only New Zealand

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Even New Zealand is a smaller market, also there the 5% import duty for conveyor belts produced in EU, which should be abolished (Product Code 4010.0000)

Question 3. How should the European Union pursue these priorities?

Please indicate if your response is applicable to:

- Australia and New Zealand (one response covering both countries)
- Australia only
- New Zealand only

One response covering both countries

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Response covering only Australia

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Response covering only New Zealand

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Question 4. Are you aware of the existing sectoral agreements between the EU and Australia or New Zealand?

	YES	NO
EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
EU-Australia Wine Agreement	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Question 5. Has the EU-Australia Wine Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 6. If the results of the EU-Australia Wine Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 7. If you think that further improvements to the EU-Australia Wine Agreement could be made, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 8. Has the EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 9. If the results of the EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

Question 10. If you think that further improvements could be made to the EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 11. Has the EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 12. If the results of the EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 13. If you think that further improvements could be made to the EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 14. Has the EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 15. If the results of the EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 16. If you think that further improvements could be made to the EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 17. Can you identify priority sectors in the EU-Australia economic cooperation to focus on?

- yes
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 18. If you can identify priority sectors, please explain, including specific areas or issues to be addressed.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

All sectors using heavy conveyor belts (rubber belts with steel or textile reinforcements) i.e. open pit and underground mining, cement works, steel works, bulk material harbours,  
=> Abolish the 5% import duty (Japanese or Thai competitors have no import duty to pay)

Question 19. Can you identify priority sectors in the EU-New Zealand economic cooperation to focus on?

- yes
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 20. If you can identify priority sectors, please explain, including specific areas or issues to be addressed.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

All sectors using heavy conveyor belts (rubber belts with steel or textile reinforcements) i.e. open pit and underground mining, cement works, steel works, bulk material harbours etc. => Abolish the 5% import duty.

## TRADE IN GOODS

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## TARIFFS

Question 21. Do you consider that import tariffs (or similar measures) hinder trade between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
Imports into Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Imports into New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Imports into the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Question 22. If your answer is "yes", in which sectors/goods do you experience problems?

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Heavy conveyor belts for mining etc. - see answer for question 18.

Question 23. If your answer is "no", is that because

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
The applied import duties are 0 or very low;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The import duty is not relevant as goods traded are specialised/no competition from other trading partners;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

## CUSTOMS PROCEDURES, BORDER ENFORCEMENT AND TRADE FACILITATION

Question 24. Do you consider that there are problems with current practices in customs procedures and border enforcement in the context of the existing legislation and practices?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If your answer is "yes", in which areas do you experience problems?

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In EU
Transparency/publication of, and access to, trade regulations;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Documentary requirements / disproportionate administrative burden	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Data requirements;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Fees and charges imposed in connection with import or export;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pre-shipment inspections;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other inspections and controls during clearance;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Obligation to go through a customs broker;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other customs procedures;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Mutual recognition of authorised economic operators;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Discriminatory treatment;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of uniformity in application of procedures;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Customs valuation;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Co-ordination between the different border agencies;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Use or non-use of information technology;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Use or non-use of information technology;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Procedures for legal recourse/appeal.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

Question 25. If you are concerned by customs procedures and border enforcement, what are the estimated additional costs for your business (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports) resulting from customs procedures and border enforcement? Please indicate where the problem arises.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

**NON-TARIFF MEASURES**

"Technical barriers to trade" (TBT) and "sanitary and phytosanitary" (SPS) are non-tariff barriers in the form of technical regulations and product standards (including testing requirements) that vary from country to country. Having many different regulations and standards makes life difficult for producers and exporters. If regulations are set arbitrarily, they may be used as an excuse for protectionism. However, some measures are put in place to achieve legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of human health and safety, or of the environment.

Question 26. Do differences between EU and Australian/New Zealand regulations or standards hinder trade activities?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Question 27. If your answer is 'yes', please specify whether the hindrance arises from:

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Divergent standards	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Technical regulations			

	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Conformity assessment procedures (including technical specifications, testing and certifications)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sanitary or Phytosanitary (SPS) related barriers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 28a. What non-tariff measures issues should be addressed in order to facilitate trade?

Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
No opinion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Increase transparency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promote good regulatory practice	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Seek compatibility and convergence of technical regulations through the application of international standards	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Streamline testing and certification requirements through the adoption of risk based conformity assessment procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of self-certification where possible and appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acceptance of test results	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promote the use of accreditation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improve the dissemination of information between exporters and importers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other TBT*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 28b. What non-tariff measures issues should be addressed in order to facilitate trade?

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
No opinion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Increase transparency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ensure that SPS measures applicable to trade are based on the WTO SPS Agreement, such as risk analysis, equivalence, regionalisation, control, inspection, and approval procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ensure that SPS measures applicable to trade are based on international standards, i.e. harmonized with those of the international standard setting bodies – OIE[13], IPPC and Codex Alimentarius	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
[13] <b>OIE</b> – World Organization for Animal Health; <b>IPPC</b> – International Plant Protection Convention (plant health); <b>Codex Alimentarius</b> (food safety))			
Establish appropriate mechanisms to facilitate trade, such as: audits of the certification and inspection systems of competent authorities (including allocation of costs); import checks (including inspection fees); alternative and/or emergency measures;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recognition of the EU as a single entity; the possibility for approval of establishments without prior audit or inspection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Incorporate animal welfare aspects	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other SPS*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 28c. What non-tariff measures issues should be addressed in order to facilitate trade?

Other barriers to trade

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
No opinion	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Address measures designed to protect, favour or stimulate domestic operators at the expense of imported goods, services, or foreign-owned or foreign-developed intellectual property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 29. Indicate how and how much these regulations impact your business/activity. If possible, estimate, or quantify, the costs of barriers (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports). (Please indicate in which partner country these problems arise.)

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

## TRADE IN SERVICES

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Question 30. Do you consider that there are barriers to trade in services between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Question 31. If there are barriers to trade in services, what are their effects/impacts?

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
They discriminate in favour of domestic service providers;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
They discriminate against cross-border service provision;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
They affect your ability to establish physical outlets and to supply services through these outlets;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
They affect the price of the services you provide;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

Question 32. If you are affected by barriers to trade in services in Australia, what is your estimate of the additional costs which they impose (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports)?

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Question 33. If you are affected by barriers to trade in services in New Zealand, what is your estimate of the additional costs which they impose, (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports)?

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

## INVESTMENT

Question 34. Do you consider that there are barriers to direct investment flows between the EU and Australia/New Zealand? Please specify the location of these barriers (if any):

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If you are affected by barriers to investment, such as equity caps, screening, licensing procedures, etc., please indicate where the barrier occurs, and describe the barrier, its impact and, if relevant, your estimate of the additional costs it imposes.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Question 35. Do you consider that there are problems as regards investment protection and/or discriminatory treatment of investors/investment in the EU or Australia/New Zealand, or that investors from other jurisdictions receive preferential treatment? Please specify the location where these problems arise (if any):

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If your answer is 'yes', have you been able to successfully deal with these problems following contact with the authorities (for example, through legal/administrative proceedings presented to the competent legal jurisdiction)?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (including geographical indications)

Question 36. Do you consider that there are problems of protection and enforcement of IPR in either the EU or Australia or New Zealand? Please specify where these problems arise (if any):

	Yes	No	No opinion
In Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If your answer is 'yes', which specific areas or issues should be addressed in an agreement?

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Copyright and related rights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Trademarks	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Geographical indications	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Designs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Patents	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Digital environment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Regulatory data protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Plant variety	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Border measures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enforcement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If you are affected by IPR barriers please indicate where these barriers occur, and describe the barriers, their impact and if available, your estimate of the additional costs they impose.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

## PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Question 37. Do you consider that there are difficulties for EU companies to access public procurement in Australia/New Zealand, or for companies from Australia /New Zealand to access public procurement in the EU? Please specify the location where these barriers occur (if any):

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Please specify the types of difficulties encountered:

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Lack of transparency on procurement opportunities (for example, information on public procurement contracts is not easily accessible)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of clarity of the applicable rules, and/or of the applicable procedures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of clarity of the technical specifications (technical specification overly vague)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Discrimination in technical specifications	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Local content requirements (requirement to include local goods/services or to subcontract locally)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Preferential regime for domestic/local suppliers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Sub-central (state/territory/local) level access to public procurement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Lack of access to state owned enterprises/public undertakings	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other discriminatory practices*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If other, please specify:

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If you are affected by public procurement barriers please indicate where these barriers occur, and describe the barriers, their impact and your estimate of the additional costs they impose.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

## COMPETITION POLICY

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Question 38. Do you consider that the regulatory framework ensures fair competition in the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In the EU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If your answer is "no", please indicate which of the following situations you have encountered:

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Cartels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Abuse of a dominant position	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vertical or horizontal restrictions of competition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
State aid	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
State-owned enterprises	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enterprises granted special or exclusive rights or privileges	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If you are affected by barriers relating to competition policy, please indicate where these barriers occur and describe the barriers, their impact and your estimate of the additional costs they impose.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

## SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTREPRISES (SMEs)

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Question 39. Please identify which sectors, if any, poses particular challenges to SMEs

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
None	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tariff barriers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rules of origin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Customs procedures	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Technical barriers to trade	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Investment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Intellectual property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Government procurement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Dispute settlement	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Competition policy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

Question 40. What benefits should potential EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and investment agreements bring to SMEs?

	For EU SMEs	For Australian SMEs	For New Zealand SMEs
None	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
More output/employment due to higher exports;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Cheaper production costs through cheaper imports;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Converging of standards will facilitate trade with other countries;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Technology transfer;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Possibility to move from lower to higher value added products/services;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Lower costs for import requirements (eg, formalities, tests, inspections)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increased business cooperation between SMEs	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other benefits *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other benefits", please specify what they are:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

## CONSUMERS

Question 41. In your opinion, could there be an impact on consumers from the reduction of barriers to trade and investment between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
In Australia	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Question 42. What would be the impacts for consumers – positive or negative – of liberalisation of EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and investment? Please specify this for the EU and for Australia/New Zealand separately:

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Prices of goods or services for end-users	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Choice of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Quality of goods or services available to consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Safety of goods or services available to consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Information available to consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Protection and enforcement of consumer rights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

If "other" please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

For Australia

Consumer impacts

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Prices of goods or services for end-users	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Choice of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Quality of goods or services available to consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Safety of goods or services available to consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Information available to consumers	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Protection and enforcement of consumer rights	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

For New Zealand

Consumer impacts

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Prices of goods or services for end-users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Choice of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Quality of goods or services available to consumers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Safety of goods or services available to consumers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Information available to consumers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Protection and enforcement of consumer rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

## TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

All countries, in an increasingly globalised economy, have a shared responsibility to achieve social cohesion and promote full and productive employment and decent work for all. Fostering human rights in our partner countries is an integral part of the EU's common commercial policy.

Environmental concerns – whether of a purely domestic or trans-boundary/global nature (eg, the fight against climate change and adaptation to its consequences, biodiversity loss and natural resource depletion) – pose a threat to the prosperity and well-being of people in rich and poor countries alike.

Trade policy can support green and inclusive growth around the globe.

Question 43. In your opinion, could there be a social impact from the reduction of barriers to trade and investment between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In the EU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Question 44a. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For the EU: social issues and labour rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employment (quality of jobs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wages	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household income	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Core labour standards:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The effective abolition of child labour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social dialogue	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty reduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender-related issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44b. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For the EU: human rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Employment (quality of jobs)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Wages	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Household income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Core labour standards:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
- The effective abolition of child labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Social dialogue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Poverty reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Gender-related issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44c. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For Australia: social issues and labour rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Employment (quality of jobs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Wages	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Household income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Transition from informal to formal employment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Core labour standards:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
- The effective abolition of child labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Social protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Social dialogue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Poverty reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Gender-related issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

\*If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44d. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For Australia: human rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Right to social security, including social insurance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Right to an adequate standard of living	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Availability of essential goods or services[15]				
[15] "Essential goods or services" includes as a minimum: water; essential foodstuffs; clothing; essential primary healthcare; basic shelter and housing; and the most basic forms of education.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Affordability of essential goods or services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Rights of indigenous peoples	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

\*If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44e. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For New Zealand: social issues and labour rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Employment (quality of jobs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
Wages	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
Household income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
Transition from informal to formal employment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
Core labour standards:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
- The effective abolition of child labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
Social protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
Social dialogue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
Poverty reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
Gender-related issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X
Other *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	X

\*If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44f. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For New Zealand: human rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Right to social security, including social insurance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Right to an adequate standard of living	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Availability of essential goods or services[16]	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
[16] "Essential goods or services" includes as a minimum: water; essential foodstuffs; clothing; essential primary healthcare; basic shelter and housing; and the most basic forms of education.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Affordability of essential goods or services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Rights of indigenous peoples	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Please add further comments, if any, on overall social impacts:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Please add further comments, if any, on the overall impact on human rights:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 45. In your opinion could there be an environmental impact from the reduction of barriers to EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
In Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Question 46a. Do you think that the following areas related to the environment (in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand) could be affected – positively or negatively – by further liberalisation of EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?

For the EU: environmental issues

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Environmental quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Natural resources (including biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and fisheries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Climate change including greenhouse gas emissions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Pollutants (air, water, waste management, chemicals etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Greening of the economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 46b. Do you think that the following areas related to the environment (in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand) could be affected – positively or negatively – by further liberalisation of EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?

For Australia: environmental issues

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Environmental quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Natural resources (including biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and fisheries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Climate change including greenhouse gas emissions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Pollutants (air, water, waste management, chemicals etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Greening of the economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 46c. Do you think that the following areas related to the environment (in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand) could be affected – positively or negatively – by further liberalisation of EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?

For New Zealand: environmental issues

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Environmental quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Natural resources (including biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and fisheries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Climate change including greenhouse gas emissions	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Pollutants (air, water, waste management, chemicals etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Greening of the economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Please add further comments, if any, on overall environmental impacts:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 47. Do you consider that the EU and Australia/New Zealand should co-operate further in order to promote adherence to internationally agreed principles, rights, and agreements on labour, and the environment *(including sustainable fisheries)?*

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
The EU and Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
The EU and New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Question 48. If your answer is "yes", please explain how this could be achieved? Please indicate if your response covers

- Australia and New Zealand (one response covering both countries)
- Australia only
- New Zealand only

One response covering both countries

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Response covering only Australia

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Response covering only New Zealand

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*



Cecilia Malmström  
Trade Commissioner  
European Commission  
Rue de la Loi 200  
1049 Brussels  
Belgium

3<sup>rd</sup> June 2016

*Dear Commissioner,*

### **Prospective EU Free Trade Agreements with Australia and New Zealand**

I hope this finds you well, through your busy travels due to prospective and ongoing trade negotiations. The Institute of Directors was pleased to see the conclusions of talks on CETA and the intensification of TTIP negotiations, as well as the launch of discussions with the Philippines on an FTA and intention to upgrade the EU's existing agreement with Mexico.

Our members had a very productive meeting with your Head of Cabinet Maria Asenius discussing the state of play on TTIP and their priorities for it on a delegation visit to Brussels last year; the IoD has been strongly supportive of the US-EU trade negotiations and played an active role in publicly advocating the benefits it expects to see from reductions in tariff and non-tariff barriers to both businesses and consumers.

I am writing in accompaniment to a Commission consultation on the prospect of launching negotiations for trade agreements with both New Zealand and Australia, which our Head of Europe and Trade Policy Allie Renison has completed on behalf of the IoD. As a New Zealand dual national this is something I have taken a keen interest in.

The Institute of Directors sees the Australasia region as an important market for our 35,000 members – nearly 60% of whom export or trade internationally. 27% of those exporting members either sell to or operate in Australia and 18% trade with New Zealand. They are drawn from a diverse array of sectors, ranging from electronics, machinery and medical devices to fintech services, e-commerce and energy.

**Simon Walker**

Director General

While Australia and New Zealand are generally open and liberal economies instinctively oriented to inbound and outbound trade, there is always room for improving the ease and cost of market access. Given the physical distance between Australasia and the EU, cutting trade costs becomes essential to offset issues around differences in time zones and lack of geographical proximity.

For some of our members, full elimination of import tariffs on both sides is an important way of reducing the in-country cost of their products, which are ultimately passed on to the end user. For machinery and electronic products that they do not manufacture but purchase from third parties in Australia and New Zealand to sell as an adjunct to their products and solutions, tariffs in these sectors are a particular issue since these products are commoditised and their businesses do not have much margin in them in the first place, so tariffs have a disproportionately higher impact.

For others, customs duties are an issue when products need to be returned to these markets for repair; this adds to the costs for their distributors. Streamlining customs procedures –especially for larger freight shipments- would be a very welcome component to these prospective agreements. I cannot emphasise enough how important trade facilitation measures are for small and medium sized businesses.

Additional manufacturing and approval costs –whether for electronics, machinery or medical devices- mean the market has to be large enough in New Zealand and Australia to offset these, so [further] mutual recognition of approvals processes and licensing requirements in these areas would be a great benefit to companies looking to expand in[to] these markets.

E-commerce chapters should be an important component of any prospective agreements given the number of IoD members trading in this space. In consulting with those currently active in New Zealand and Australia, they stressed that consistency in data security standards and hosting requirements is vital to facilitating online trade with these countries. Provisions similar to those in the Trans Pacific Partnership agreement limiting the capacity for data localisation requirements would provide added security for firms whose business relies on cross-border data flows.

The forthcoming Medical Devices Directive will help bring the EU into line with New Zealand, Australia and other countries that already have forms of Unique Device Identification, but further cooperation in this area around development of future standards for licensing and approvals is a key priority of businesses in the medical technology sector.

Simon Walker  
Director General

It would also be worth exploring possibilities for further correlation between machinery safety requirements in Australia/New Zealand and CE marking, particularly as some of Australia's standards are based on European Standards (EN), which are increasing based on ISO standards. Work towards global convergence and/or consistency in machinery design

and safety should be the EU's overarching goal; trade agreements provide a foundation for consolidating that cooperation.

Given the familiarity and proximity of Australia and New Zealand to the UK in terms of language, openness, business culture and needs-must approach to regulation, there is a strong possibility for British firms increasingly using these countries as base points for developing East Asian markets for their products and services. Free trade agreements would play an important role in cutting down on trade costs to make that a more realistic prospect for a greater number of companies.

I wish you and the European Commission every success in its current and future trade endeavours, which the IoD fully supports in terms of ambition levels and geographical market reach, and look forward seeing the launch of EU negotiations with New Zealand and Australia to deepen further the close cooperation that already exists between these countries and the UK.

If we can be of any further assistance in providing information and feedback to help guide and inform the Commission's negotiating priorities, please do not hesitate to get in contact with myself or our Head of Europe and Trade Policy, Allie Renison.



Simon Walker  
Director General

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3 June 2016

European Commission  
via email TRADE-CONSULTATION-AUSTRALIA-NEW-ZEALAND@ec.europa.eu

Re: Public consultation on the future of EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and economic relations

To whom it may concern

Thank you for inviting interested individuals and groups to submit considerations and comments on the future of EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and economic relations.

This consultation submission is provided on behalf of the Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (Deutscher Industrie- und Handelskammertag, DIHK e.V.), the German-Australian Chamber of Industry and Commerce and the New Zealand German Business Association.

The DIHK is the central organisation for 79 Chambers of Commerce and Industry in Germany, speaking for more than three million entrepreneurs. They include not only big companies but also retailers and innkeepers. The German-Australian Chamber of Industry and Commerce (AHK Australia) is the official representation of German business in all of Australia and represents over 400 company members active in the bilateral business relationship, as well as various industries and company sizes, particularly SMEs and German medium-sized companies ("Mittelstand"). With a similar structure and mission, the New Zealand German Business Association (AHK New Zealand) is the official representation of German business in New Zealand and represents over 230 company members.

We are supportive of initiatives that are intended to remove barriers to trade and investment between the European Union, Australia and New Zealand. Most of our Chamber and representative members have multinational operations and are affected by a number of tariff and non-tariff barriers, which currently preclude the development of the full potential of the trade and investment relationship. This also

means that the potential for creating additional jobs in both the European Union and Australia/New Zealand is currently not fully realised.

We support the negotiations on similarly comprehensive agreements with Australia and New Zealand that addresses all relevant barriers to trade, investment and for service industries. Therefore, there are areas that should be included in the negotiations, such as goods market access (tariffs and quotas), movement of labour including visa regulations and skills recognition, biosecurity and food safety issues, other regulatory issues such as standards, customs procedures, investment barriers, intellectual property, government procurement and of course also cross-border service trade.

### Specific comments

Our organisations are in constant dialogue with its members and the wider international business community with regard to barriers to trade, services and investment. For GACIC and NZGBA, a formal member survey with regard to tariff and non-tariff trade barriers was conducted and received a strong response rate. The far-reaching survey and further discussions showed areas of particular concern and the effect that those barriers have. We want to provide comments in regards to areas of particular concern:

Areas of particular concern are:

- Customs: Import duties and similar trade barriers significantly affect companies exporting products and services from Germany to Australia and New Zealand. Those duties and similar trade barriers such as the Luxury Car Tax in Australia, make it harder to offer the latest innovations, safety systems and low-emission products and to compete with competitors who benefit from existing free trade agreements; this can be a major trade barriers especially for SMEs.
- Product standards and specifications: Often international standards used in the EU such as the CE marking, some ISO International Standards, IEC standards and EU vehicle standards are not fully adopted and accepted in Australia and New Zealand. Other specification requirements include bureaucratic country-of-origin rules that make it hard for SME-sized companies to fully benefit from an FTA. In some industry sectors, such as medical devices, and building materials, companies have to gain approval through the relevant Australian/New Zealand standards authorities which is costly and time consuming – in some cases these standards are set lower than those in the EU but an approval is nevertheless required.

- Visa regulations for overseas workers: Many businesses active in the EU-Australia/New Zealand business communities, face challenges finding employees with the right specialist skills, particularly in engineering and technology. This is of greatest concern for companies that require the transfer of highly specialised technical experts from the EU to Australia or New Zealand for the installation or maintenance of advanced manufacturing machinery or to train local staff to use the machinery. As the highly specialised installation or maintenance tasks often do not provide sufficient workload for a permanent local position, it is essential that visa rules with appropriate work rights in Australia and New Zealand are relaxed. As this often affects mid-sized German companies that are world-leaders in their particular product niche (“Mittelstand”), a reliable, less bureaucratic administration process for the relevant work visas is very important and directly affects investment decisions.
- Recognition of overseas qualifications and skills: Advanced Manufacturing and sophisticated services often require highly qualified staff. Complications with regard to mutual recognition of qualifications and relevant industry experience can be a significant barrier to trade and investment. This can generally affect qualifications gained from any provider, but there seems to be particular problems with getting qualifications from specialist in-house training institutions recognised in Australia. Another important area of skills recognition is the legal sector. We encourage the European Commission to include comprehensive agreements about mutual skills recognition in the EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand Free Trade Agreements.
- Foreign investment rules: Another important area for the Free Trade Agreement is the area of foreign direct investment (FDI). We support FDI rules that enable investments because jobs are being created or secured due to those investments. In the case of both countries, foreign investment rules for investments in Australian and/or New Zealand businesses, commercial and residential property as well as urban land prove in some cases to be very difficult and should be less bureaucratic and easier to apply. In New Zealand a specific request with regards renewal of leases by an overseas entity under OIO obligation have proven to be anti-competitive.
- Quarantine rules: German and other European businesses operating in Australia and New Zealand have to comply with stringent quarantine rules. Companies particularly affected by this are food, agriculture and drink manufacturers. Quarantine rules are often labour-intensive, bureaucratic and can cause delays. We propose to agree on quarantine rules based on a risk-based approach on country-of-origin principles.

The Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry , the German-Australian Chamber of Industry and Commerce and the New Zealand German Business Association are encouraging the negotiating parties to remove such barriers affecting trade, services and investment between the European Union and Australia / New Zealand to the greatest extent possible. Wherever possible, less bureaucratic solutions should be agreed upon in order to ensure that SMEs like typical German “Mittelstand” companies can fully utilise the agreements.

The Association of German Chambers of Commerce and Industry (DIHK) Brussels office, the German-Australian Chamber of Industry and Commerce and the New Zealand German Business Association are looking forward to working with the European Commission and the other stakeholders involved in this process in order to achieve agreements that advances the trade and investment relationship between the European Union and Australia / New Zealand in significant and comprehensive ways.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if we can be of further assistance in this matter.



## **PUBLIC CONSULTATION ON THE FUTURE OF EU-NEW ZEALAND TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS**

### **SUBMISSION BY NEW ZEALAND WINEGROWERS, 3 JUNE 2016**

#### **Introduction**

New Zealand Winegrowers (NZW) provides strategic leadership for New Zealand's wine industry and is the peak body that represents the interests of all of New Zealand's grape growers and wine makers. Established in 2002 as a joint venture between the New Zealand Grape Growers Council and the Wine Institute of New Zealand, NZW has approximately 700 winery and 800 grape grower members. Around 90% of our members are small, family owned businesses.

NZW welcomes the opportunity to provide comments to the European Commission as part of the public consultation on the future of European Union (EU) and New Zealand trade and economic relations.

#### **Summary**

NZW welcomes and supports the proposed free trade agreement (FTA) negotiations between the European Union and New Zealand (EU NZ FTA).

The global success of the New Zealand wine industry has been facilitated by successive trade-liberalising international agreements. We have long held ambitions to have a wine agreement with the EU and believe that an EU NZ FTA will be beneficial to both parties.

The wine sector relationship between the EU and New Zealand spans wine trade, historical and cultural links, personnel exchange and investment. The particular benefits of an FTA to the wine industries of the EU and New Zealand would be in the reduction of tariffs and the opportunity to explore simplification of regulatory hurdles to trade and competitiveness, which are further explored below.

#### **New Zealand's wine industry – key facts**

Wine is a flagship export for New Zealand and an important contributor to the New Zealand economy, both domestically and in exports. Key facts include:

- It is New Zealand's 6<sup>th</sup> largest goods export with a global export value of NZ\$1.54 billion in the year to December 2015
- Wine is New Zealand's third largest export good to the EU
- The wine industry generates significant regional employment, with an estimated 7,600 full time employees
- Wine tourism spend is on the increase, contributing nearly NZ\$3 billion to New Zealand's economy in 2015

## **EU is New Zealand's biggest market**

New Zealand has been exporting wine to the EU since 1981. The EU is the single biggest market for New Zealand wine, with annual exports valued at around NZ \$465 million (approximately 283 million Euro).

The United Kingdom has consistently been the strongest EU market for New Zealand wine, being the second largest importer of New Zealand wine in the world. Netherlands, Ireland and Germany import the greatest volume behind the UK.

New Zealand imports EU wine valued at around \$70 million annually, with the majority of wine originating in France, Spain and Italy.

## **Key benefits arising from an EU NZ FTA**

New Zealand is the only major wine producing state that does not have a trade or wine-specific agreement with the EU. Our ambition is to level the playing field for winemakers through a comprehensive outcome that addresses areas of mutual interest in wine, including:

### *Growth in two-way investment*

European investment in New Zealand's wine industry is of significant economic and social benefit and has potential to grow further.

Pernod-Ricard and LVMH are two of the larger European investors who contribute capital to support growth as well as technology, people and skills, and distribution networks which benefit our industry, the investors and our economy.

Existing close links between wine businesses in New Zealand and the EU states indicate strong potential for closer business links, and which is an outcome we would support through the FTA process.

### *Growth in equipment and services trade*

Specialised European machinery and equipment plays an important role in New Zealand's grape growing and wine production and is not one we are likely to replace in the near future.

Many of our producers use harvesters and tractors from France and Italy; oak barrels from France; valves, pumps, air compressors, heat exchangers, boilers and wine making technology from European companies. An EU NZ FTA that facilitated trade in such equipment and related services would help facilitate increased trade in these goods and services.

### *Removal of tariffs*

While the overall level of tariffs is relatively low (year to June 2015 tariffs estimated at NZ\$15 million, Euro 1.8 million), their removal would provide a level playing field with other markets, free up customs and border facilitation resources, remove compliance costs and supply chain pressures, and would be beneficial to the wine industries and consumers of both parties.

### *Future regulatory coherence through mutual recognition*

New Zealand's wine regulation adopts a 'New World' approach, focusing primarily on:

- The food safety of the finished product

- Measures to ensure the integrity of the finished product as wine, that the finished product is truthfully and accurately labelled so that consumers can buy the wine based on its label
- Winemakers have flexibility to innovate, within the limits of food safety and integrity, and to respond rapidly to changing conditions and consumer preferences.

The EU's regulatory approach to winemaking tends to be more prescriptive and focuses on defining wine types, the oenological practices and processes that are permitted for each wine type, to ensure wine identify and 'guarantee' the consumer that their expectations for that type are met.

These different philosophical approaches to the regulation of winemaking both have the safety and interests of the consumer at its centre. However the differences result, in our view, in practical obstacles to free trade such as different wine making practices for each market, bottling under different labels and requiring batch production of identical wine for different markets.

We believe that there is a way to reconcile these differences in regulatory approach through the mutual recognition in wine regulatory matters. This approach has been effective in opening trade between World Wine Trade Group Members (WWTG), particularly in the area of wine labelling and providing for mutual recognition in wine regulatory matters. We commend the WWTG approach for consideration in the EU NZ FTA process.

#### *Building on earlier Wine Agreement negotiations*

The New Zealand industry believes that these trade talks provide the opportunity to further earlier negotiations that occurred in the context of negotiations for a possible Wine Agreement between the EU and New Zealand. These include:

- Resolving differences of approach on specific oenological practices
- Harmonising labelling and certification requirements on an EU-wide basis
- Gaining permanent EU recognition on NZ organic certification for wine
- Gaining permanent EU recognition for our world-leading Sustainable Winegrowing New Zealand programme
- Removal of analytical tests for VI-1 certifications.

#### *Geographical Indications*

Based on existing EU FTAs and wine agreements we expect geographical indications to be a topic of interest in the EU NZ FTA negotiations.

New Zealand's Geographical Indications (Wine and Spirits) Registration Act is expected to be in force within the next year and is fully supported by the New Zealand wine industry.

#### *Traditional Terms*

The recognition, restricted use and protection by the EU of the use of wine descriptors known as 'traditional terms' will be an important subject of discussions in the EU NZ FTA negotiations and one where there is an existing difference of view.

New Zealand's wine industry was built on European winemaking practices, traditions and terminology. There is a broad, legitimate and longstanding wine usage of many of these traditional terms by New Zealand winemakers.

**Conclusion**

We look forward to further, comprehensive engagement in the process towards consideration of an EU NZ FTA negotiation.

Yours faithfully



**GENERAL COUNSEL  
NEW ZEALAND WINEGROWERS**



Madrid, 02 th June 2016

Dear Mr. Demarty DG Trade Director General,

Our company is a major player in the Spanish fruit import and distribution, as well as grower of many different agricultural products.

As such we are very interested in the FTA negotiation between New Zealand and the EU.

As the major distributor of Zespri kiwifruit in Spain we recognize the quality of the fruit they bring to the market and the impact of that on the growth of the category that we have been able to generate together. Their focus on quality of product and the marketing of a healthy fruit is an example for all fruit producers.

We are also kiwifruit growers and the collaboration we have in this with Zespri will help us to improve our knowledge and standards as growers.

We believe that the establishment of a Free Trade Agreement with New Zealand will enhance the collaboration and enhance the knowledge of growing and marketing fruit for the whole sector. Therefor we absolutely would endorse the realization of a Free Trade Agreement with New Zealand.

Yours Sincerely



FINAL

## **Questionnaire for the Public consultation on the future of EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and economic relations**

This public consultation aims to gather detailed views relating to the future trade and economic relationship between the European Union (EU) and Australia and New Zealand, respectively. The results of the consultation will feed into the Impact Assessment which Commission services are currently preparing with regards to potential Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between the European Union and Australia and New Zealand, respectively.

### **Context of the consultation**

The EU has mature trade and investment relations with Australia and New Zealand, sharing many views on trade policy and the functioning of the multilateral trade system. Both Australia and New Zealand have concluded a number of free trade agreements with other important trading partners such as ASEAN (jointly), China, Korea, Japan (only Australia), the US (only Australia), the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and are engaged in the Regional Closer Economic Partnership (RCEP) and other bilateral negotiations such as with India.

#### *EU-Australia bilateral trade and investment relations<sup>1</sup>*

The EU is Australia's third largest trading partner in goods after China and Japan. For the EU, Australia is ranked as the 21st largest partner in trade in goods in 2014. The two-way merchandise trade in 2014 was 38.7 Bn EUR. There is a substantial surplus of around 20 Bn EUR in trade in goods in favour of the EU. Australia's principal merchandise imports from the EU were machinery (5.8 Bn EUR), motor vehicles (5.2 Bn EUR), and medicaments (3.3 Bn EUR). Australia's exports to the EU were 9.1 Bn EUR in 2014 and its principal export items to the EU were coal, gold, rapeseed, wine, lead, zinc and ores.

The EU is Australia's largest services trade partner, accounting for close to 20% of Australia's two-way trade in services in 2014. Viewed from an EU perspective, Australia was the EU's 8th largest trading partner in services in 2013 with 27 Bn EUR. EU services exports amounted to 18.8 Bn EUR and imports to 8.2 Bn EUR. The EU is the largest direct investor in Australia with FDI stock of 115.3 Bn EUR in 2014 followed by the United States and Japan; the EU is the second-largest destination of Australian foreign direct investment with 26.4 Bn EUR, after the United States.

The EU and Australia have bilateral agreements on mutual recognition in relation to conformity assessment, certificates and markings as well as on trade in wine<sup>2</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup> For some of the market access barriers see MADB <http://madb.europa.eu/madb/indexPubli.htm>

<sup>2</sup> See the EU Treaty Database for the texts of the agreement and amendments <http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/default.home.do>

The Joint Statement<sup>3</sup> of April 2015 by HRVP Mogherini and Australian Foreign Minister Bishop highlighted the strengthening of the bilateral trade and investment relationship. This was followed by a Joint Statement<sup>4</sup> of 15 November 2015 by the leaders of the EU and Australia agreeing to commence work toward the launch of negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement.

#### *EU-New Zealand bilateral trade and investment relations<sup>5</sup>*

The EU is New Zealand's third largest trading partner after Australia and China. For the EU, New Zealand ranked as the 51st largest partner in traded goods in 2014. Bilateral trade in goods was 7.9 Bn EUR in 2014. EU exports of 4.5 Bn EUR cover a broad range of goods and services (motor vehicles, medicaments, tractors, telephone equipment), while the bulk, almost ¾, of New Zealand's exports of 3.4 Bn EUR are agricultural products (sheep meat, dairy, beef, fruits and vegetables etc.).

Services trade amounted to 3.6 Bn EUR in 2013, with EU exports of 2.2 Bn EUR and imports of 1.4 Bn EUR. The foreign direct investment stock from the EU in New Zealand in 2014 was 7.2 Bn EUR, while New Zealand FDI in the EU amounted to 3.3 Bn EUR.

The EU and New Zealand have bilateral agreements on mutual recognition in relation to conformity assessment as well as on sanitary measures applicable to trade in live animals and animal products<sup>6</sup>.

The leaders of the EU and New Zealand - in a Joint Statement<sup>7</sup> of 25 March 2014 - set out a reflection process on enhancing trade and investment relations. This was followed up by another Joint Statement of 29 October 2015<sup>8</sup> whereby the leaders of the EU and New Zealand committed to start the process for negotiating a Free Trade Agreement.

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<sup>3</sup> Joint declaration - Towards a closer EU-Australia Partnership: Joint Declaration of the EU's High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy/Vice President of the Commission and the Australian Foreign Minister [http://www.eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2015/150422\\_04\\_en.htm](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/statements-eeas/2015/150422_04_en.htm)

<sup>4</sup> Statement of the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker, the President of the European Council Donald Tusk and the Prime Minister of Australia Malcolm Turnbull, 15 November 2015 [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_STATEMENT-15-6088\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-15-6088_en.htm)

<sup>5</sup> For some of the market access barriers see MADB <http://madb.europa.eu/madb/indexPubli.htm>

<sup>6</sup> See the EU Treaty Database for the texts of the agreement and amendments <http://ec.europa.eu/world/agreements/default.home.do>

<sup>7</sup> Joint declaration by President Van Rompuy, President Barroso and Prime Minister Key on deepening the partnership between New Zealand and the European Union [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_STATEMENT-14-83\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-14-83_en.htm)

<sup>8</sup> Statement of the Presidents of the European Council and the European Commission and the New Zealand Prime Minister Brussels, 29 October 2015 [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_STATEMENT-15-5947\\_en.htm?locale=en](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_STATEMENT-15-5947_en.htm?locale=en)

**For more information or additional questions please contact:**

[TRADE-CONSULTATION-AUSTRALIA-NEW\\_ZEALAND@ec.europa.eu](mailto:TRADE-CONSULTATION-AUSTRALIA-NEW_ZEALAND@ec.europa.eu)

**Please submit your replies by 1 June 2016. [12 weeks from the date of launch]**

**Relevant documents:**

EU-Australia political relations [link [http://eeas.europa.eu/australia/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/australia/index_en.htm)]

EU-Australia trade relations link: <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/australia/>

EU-New Zealand political relations [link [http://eeas.europa.eu/new\\_zealand/index\\_en.htm](http://eeas.europa.eu/new_zealand/index_en.htm)]

EU-New Zealand trade relations link <http://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/countries-and-regions/countries/new-zealand/>

Inception Impact Assessment EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand free trade agreements link [http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/roadmaps/docs/2015\\_trade\\_040\\_australia\\_nz\\_trade\\_agreement\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/roadmaps/docs/2015_trade_040_australia_nz_trade_agreement_en.pdf)

Consultation strategy link: [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/february/tradoc\\_154245.pdf](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/doclib/docs/2016/february/tradoc_154245.pdf)

Specific privacy statement [\[link\]](#)

The consultation webpage : [http://trade.ec.europa.eu/consultations/index.cfm?consul\\_id=195](http://trade.ec.europa.eu/consultations/index.cfm?consul_id=195)

## TRANSPARENCY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

To ensure that this public consultation is open and transparent, the report of the consultation will be published on the European Commission's website.

In addition, the contributions and the identification data (name or organisation, but not the contact e-mail address) of the contributors will also be published, unless a contributor has specifically requested not to have their identification data (name and organisation) published by clicking the appropriate box below.

\*Please, indicate your preference:

- My contribution can be published, including my name or the name of my organisation
- My contribution can be published, but in an anonymous way

## ABOUT YOU

\*What is the name of your organisation or your name if you are expressing your personal view?

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

FoodDrinkEurope

\*What is the name of your organisation? (not for publication)

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

\*What is your e-mail address?

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

\*What is your e-mail address? (not for publication)

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

l.hinzen@fooddrinkeurope.eu

If your organisation is registered in the transparency register, please provide the registration number:

75818824519-45

If your organisation is registered in the transparency register, please provide the registration number (not for publication):

\*Are you replying to this questionnaire to express your personal views as a citizen or private individual of the European Union or of another country?

- Yes**, I'm replying to express my personal views as a citizen or private individual of the EU or of another country
- No**, I'm replying on behalf of a body, organization or association for which I work, or whose views I represent

If "no", what type of organization or body is it?

- Enterprise**
  - Micro enterprise (less than 10 employees)
  - Small enterprise (between 10 and 49 employees)
  - Medium-sized enterprise (between 50 and 249 employees)
  - Large enterprise (250 or more employees)
- Business association**
  - Single sector business association<sup>9</sup>
  - Chamber of commerce, or other cross-sectoral business association
- Public Administration** (Government institution, regulatory authority)

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<sup>9</sup> "Single sector business association" includes industry trade groups; trade and business associations; associations of farmers, agricultural producers, fishermen or foresters; and any other organization or association representing the interests of, or campaigning on behalf of, businesses or employers in a particular economic sector.

- Consumer organization / association**<sup>10</sup>
  - Single industry / economic sector
  - Cross-sectoral
- Trade union**
- NGOs**<sup>11</sup>
- Consultancy / professional services**<sup>12</sup>
- Academic/research institution**
- Other**

\*If “other”, please specify activity

[500 characters maximum]

\*for enterprises:

What is your organisation’s main area/sector of activity/interest?

*(More than one area/sector can be chosen.)*

- Farming (crop and animal production), hunting and related service activities
- Forestry and logging
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Mining of coal and lignite
- Extraction of petroleum and gas
- Mining of metal ores
- Other mining and quarrying
- Mining support service activities
- Production of food products
- Production of beverages
- Production of tobacco products
- Production of textiles
- Production of apparel (clothing)
- Production of leather and related products
- Production of wood and products of wood and cork, excluding furniture
- Production of paper and paper products
- Printing and reproduction of recorded media
- Production of coke and refined petroleum products
- Production of chemicals and chemical products

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<sup>10</sup> “Consumer organization / association” includes both governmental and non-governmental organizations set up to campaign on behalf of consumers, and/or to protect consumers’ interests and safety, and/or to strengthen and enforce consumer rights.

<sup>11</sup> Excluding consumer NGOs, which should be categorized under “consumer organization / association”.

<sup>12</sup> “Consultancy / professional services” includes suppliers of legal, accounting, audit, taxation, management or other types of professional consultancy / advice / support / other services.

- Production of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
- Production of rubber and plastic products
- Production of other non-metallic mineral products
- Production of basic metals
- Production of metal products (except machinery and equipment)
- Production of computer, electronic, and optical equipment
- Production of electrical equipment
- Production of machinery and equipment not covered by any other category listed here
- Production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- Production of other transport equipment
- Production of furniture
- Other manufacturing
- Repair/installation of machinery and equipment
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water collection, treatment, and supply;
- Sewerage; waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- Remediation activities and other waste management services
- Construction of buildings
- Civil engineering
- Specialised construction activities
- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Wholesale trade except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Land transport and transport via pipelines
- Water transport
- Air transport
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation
- Postal and courier activities
- Accommodation
- Food and beverages service activities
- Publishing activities
- Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
- Programming and broadcasting activities
- Telecommunications
- Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
- Information service activities
- Financial services activities, except insurance and pension funding
- Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Legal and accounting activities

- Activities of head offices; management consultancy activities
- Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
- Scientific research and development
- Advertising and market research
- Other professional, scientific and technical activities
- Veterinary activities
- Rental and leasing activities
- Employment activities (incl. recruitment activities)
- Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
- Security and investigation activities
- Services to buildings and landscape activities
- Office administration and other business support activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- Education
- Human health and healthcare activities
- Social work activities (incl. residential care)
- Arts, entertainment and recreation (incl. sport)
- Other service activities (incl. repairs of computers and personal and household goods, and other personal services)
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Other\*

\*If “other”, please specify

[100 characters maximum]

\* for business associations:

What are the main areas/sectors of activity/interests of the members which you represent?

(More than one area/sector can be chosen.)

- Farming (crop and animal production), hunting and related service activities
- Forestry and logging
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Mining of coal and lignite
- Extraction of petroleum and gas
- Mining of metal ores
- Other mining and quarrying
- Mining support service activities
- Production of food products
- Production of beverages
- Production of tobacco products
- Production of textiles

- Production of apparel (clothing)
- Production of leather and related products
- Production of wood and products of wood and cork, excluding furniture
- Production of paper and paper products
- Printing and reproduction of recorded media
- Production of coke and refined petroleum products
- Production of chemicals and chemical products
- Production of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
- Production of rubber and plastic products
- Production of other non-metallic mineral products
- Production of basic metals
- Production of metal products (except machinery and equipment)
- Production of computer, electronic, and optical equipment
- Production of electrical equipment
- Production of machinery and equipment not covered by any other category listed here
- Production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- Production of other transport equipment
- Production of furniture
- Other manufacturing
- Repair/installation of machinery and equipment
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water collection, treatment, and supply
- Sewerage; waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- Remediation activities and other waste management services
- Construction of buildings
- Civil engineering
- Specialised construction activities
- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Land transport and transport via pipelines
- Water transport
- Air transport
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation
- Postal and courier activities
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- Food and beverages service activities
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- Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
- Scientific research and development
- Advertising and market research
- Other professional, scientific and technical activities
- Veterinary activities
- Rental and leasing activities
- Employment activities (incl. recruitment activities)
- Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
- Security and investigation activities
- Services to buildings and landscape activities
- Office administration and other business support activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- Education
- Human health and healthcare activities
- Social work activities (incl. residential care)
- Arts, entertainment and recreation (incl. sport)
- Other service activities (incl. repairs of computers and personal and household goods, and other personal services)
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel; undifferentiated goods and service producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Other\*

\*If “other”, please specify

[100 characters maximum]
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\*What is your place of residence (individuals), or where are the headquarters of your organisation situated?

- In one of the 28 EU Member States
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Other\*

\*If “other”, please specify

[100 characters maximum]

\*Are you involved in trade between the EU and Australia?

- Yes
- No, but my organisation has been involved in the past
- No, but my organisation is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My organisation does not intend to engage in international trade/ Trade between the EU and Australia is not viable for my organisation
- Not relevant

\*Do you have investments in the EU (for Australian respondents) or Australia (for EU respondents)?

- Yes
- No, but my organisation has invested in the past
- No, but my organisation is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My organisation does not intend to invest in third countries/Investment in the EU or Australia is not viable for my organisation
- Not relevant

\*Are you involved in trade between the EU and New Zealand?

- Yes
- No, but my firm has been involved in the past
- No, but my firm is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My firm does not intend to engage in international trade / Trade between the EU and New Zealand is not viable for my firm
- Not relevant

\*Do you have investments in the EU (for New Zealand respondents) or New Zealand (for EU respondents)?

- Yes
- No, but my firm has invested in the past
- No, but my firm is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My firm does not intend to invest in third countries / Investment in the EU or New Zealand is not viable for my firm
- Not relevant

\*Please indicate the top export destinations of your company:

(Tick more than one, if appropriate.)

- EU
- Australia
- New Zealand
- USA
- China
- Other country in the Asia-Pacific region

- Other\*
- Not relevant

***\*If “other”, please specify***

[100 characters maximum]

**THE EU-AUSTRALIA AND THE EU-NEW ZEALAND TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS, POSSIBLE FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS**

**Question 1. Do you consider that the current state of bilateral economic relations is satisfactory?**

	YES, the current state of relations is satisfactory	NO, the current state of relations is NOT satisfactory. There's a clear need for improvements
EU-Australia		X
EU-New Zealand	X	

**Question 2. What should be the priorities of the future EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and economic relationship?**

**Please indicate if your response is applicable to**

- Australia and New Zealand (one response covering both countries)
- Australia and New Zealand (two separate/differentiated responses)
- Australia only
- New Zealand only

FoodDrinkEurope is generally supportive of deepening economic and trade relations with third countries as a means to create trade opportunities for EU food and drink manufacturers, while taking into account the sensitivities of sub-sectors.

[1000 characters maximum]

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 3. How should the European Union pursue these priorities?**

**Please indicate if your response is applicable to**

- Australia and New Zealand (one response covering both countries)
- Australia and New Zealand (two separate/differentiated responses)
- Australia only
- New Zealand only

**AUSTRALIA:**  
FoodDrinkEurope is generally supportive of deepening economic and trade relations with third countries as a means to create trade opportunities for EU food and drink manufacturers, while taking into account the sensitivities of sub-sectors.

For food and drink, the EU maintains a trade surplus of approximately €1.5 billion with Australia (in 2014). Australia is the 9<sup>th</sup> largest export destination for EU food and drink products with exports of €2.3 billion, and is considered a growing market for a variety of products (meat products, spirits, chocolate and confectionery, processed fruits and vegetables, bakery and farinaceous products – to name a few). In contrast, EU imports from Australia consist primarily of wine and meat products.

Improving market access conditions for European food and drink products should be achieved through:

1. Lowering import duties on EU products.
2. Solving non-tariff barriers faced by EU exporters.

[1000 characters maximum]

**NEW ZEALAND:**

Despite not being a top priority for our members, FoodDrinkEurope is generally supportive of deepening economic and trade relations with third countries as a means to create trade opportunities for EU food and drink manufacturers, while taking into account the sensitivities of sub-sectors.

For food and drink, the EU has a trade deficit of approximately €1.4 billion with New Zealand (in 2014). New Zealand is the 39<sup>th</sup> largest export destination for EU food and drink products, but despite increased demand for imported products the export growth potential remains constrained by New Zealand's relatively small market size. In contrast, the EU trade deficit with New Zealand is largely due to imports of meat products (mainly sheep and lamb), wine, dairy products etc.

Improving market access conditions for European food and drink products should be achieved through:

1. Lowering import duties on EU products.
2. Solving non-tariff barriers faced by EU exporters.

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 4. Are you aware of the existing sectoral agreements between the EU and Australia or New Zealand?**

	YES	NO	
EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	If yes please go to question 8
EU-Australia Wine Agreement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		If yes please go to question 5

EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement		X	If yes please go to question 14
EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement	X		If yes please go to questions 11

**Question 5. Has the EU-Australia Wine Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?**

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

**Question 6. If the results of the EU-Australia Wine Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 7. If you think that further improvements to the EU-Australia Wine Agreement could be made, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 8. Has the EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?**

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

**Question 9. If the results of the EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 10. If you think that further improvements could be made to the EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 11. Has the EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?**

- yes

- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

**Question 12. If the results of the EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.**

Veterinary certificate is less complicated.

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 13. If you think that further improvements could be made to the EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:**

Difficult to understand why extra veterinary certification on EU regulated issues is needed on exports from the EU to New Zealand for products that are intended for re-exportation from New Zealand.

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 14. Has the EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?**

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

**Question 15. If the results of the EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 16. If you think that further improvements could be made to the EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 17. Can you identify priority sectors in the EU-Australia economic cooperation to focus on?**

- yes
- no
- do not know/not applicable

**Question 18.** If you can identify priority sectors, please explain, including specific areas or issues to be addressed.

Fine Bakery Wares (HS 1905)

Chocolate products (HS 1806)

Sugar confectionery (HS 1705)

→ affected by technical barriers and food labelling

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Eliminate tariffs for dairy products (e.g. Chapter HS 04)

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Sparkling juice (HS 2202 90)

Lemonade (HS 2202 90)

Spirit drinks (HS 2008)

→ eliminate import duties of 5%

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 19.** Can you identify priority sectors in the EU-New Zealand economic cooperation to focus on?

- yes
- no
- do not know/not applicable

**Question 20.** If you can identify priority sectors, please explain, including specific areas or issues to be addressed.

EU processed fruits and vegetables would benefit from tariff elimination of the current import duty of 5%

- Canned peaches, jams and jellies, fruit purees (HS 2007)
- Dried vegetables (HS 0712)

New Zealand also applies import tariff to some spirits categories (HS 2208)

Moreover, New Zealand should lift the long-lasting anti-dumping duty imposed on canned peaches from Greece.

[1000 characters maximum]

**TRADE IN GOODS**

**- TARIFFS**

**Question 21.** Do you consider that import tariffs (or similar measures) hinder trade between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
Imports into Australia	X		
Imports into New Zealand	X		
Imports into the EU			X

**Question 22.** If your answer is “yes”, in which sectors/goods do you experience problems?

While tariffs for most EU food and drink products are relatively low, the remaining tariffs should be removed.  
 [500 characters maximum]

**Question 23.** If your answer is "no", is that because

options	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
The applied import duties are 0 or very low;			
The import duty is not relevant as goods traded are specialised/no competition from other trading partners;			
Other*			

**\*If “other”, please specify**

[1000 characters maximum]

**- CUSTOMS PROCEDURES, BORDER ENFORCEMENT AND TRADE FACILITATION**

**Question 24. Do you consider that there are problems with current practices in customs procedures and border enforcement in the context of the existing legislation and practices?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	X		
In New Zealand	X		
In the EU			X

**If your answer is “yes”, in which areas do you experience problems?**

Issues	In Australia	In New Zealand	In EU
Transparency/publication of, and access to, trade regulations;	X		
Documentary requirements / disproportionate administrative burden	X		
Data requirements;			
Fees and charges imposed in connection with import or export;		X	
Pre-shipment inspections;			
Other inspections and controls during clearance;			
Obligation to go through a customs broker;			
Other customs procedures;			
Mutual recognition of authorised economic operators;			
Discriminatory treatment;			
Lack of uniformity in application of procedures;			
Customs valuation;			
Co-ordination between the different border agencies;			
Use or non-use of information technology;			
Application or non-application of relevant international standards;			
Procedures for legal recourse/appeal.			
Other *	X	X	

**\*If “other”, please specify**

- Australia: There is a lack of transparency as regards import authorisations. Operators are facing difficulties understanding if an import licence is required or not. The information on the ICON database is not sufficient to retrace the decision of the Australian authorities.

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- FTAs should ensure that operators can use regional hubs to export goods while retaining the tariff preferences.

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 25. If you are concerned by customs procedures and border enforcement, what are the estimated additional costs for your business (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports) resulting from customs procedures and border enforcement? Please indicate where the problem arises.**

- New-Zealand: Biosecurity Risk Screening Levy (NZ\$17.37 per transaction) and Import Entry Transaction Fee (NZ\$ 29.26) applicable to imports.

[1000 characters maximum]

**- NON-TARIFF MEASURES**

“Technical barriers to trade” (TBT) and "sanitary and phytosanitary" (SPS) are non-tariff barriers in the form of technical regulations and product standards (including testing requirements) that vary from country to country. Having many different regulations and standards makes life difficult for producers and exporters. If regulations are set arbitrarily, they may be used as an excuse for protectionism. However, some measures are put in place to achieve legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of human health and safety, or of the environment.

**Question 26. Do differences between EU and Australian/New Zealand regulations or standards hinder trade activities?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	X		
In New Zealand			X
In the EU			X

**Question 27. If your answer is ‘yes’, please specify whether the hindrance arises from:**

Issues	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU	
Divergent standards				[If you tick any of these, please go to the TBT section in question 24 ]
Technical regulations	X			
Conformity assessment procedures (including technical specifications, testing and certifications)				
Sanitary or Phytosanitary (SPS) related barriers	X			[If you tick this, please go to the SPS section in Question 24]
Other				[If you tick this, please go to the "other" section in question 24 ]

**Question 28. What non-tariff measures issues should be addressed in order to facilitate trade?**

<u>Technical Barriers to Trade</u> (TBT)	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
No opinion			
Increase transparency	X		
Promote good regulatory practice			

Seek compatibility and convergence of technical regulations through the application of international standards	X		
Streamline testing and certification requirements through the adoption of risk based conformity assessment procedures			
Promotion of self-certification where possible and appropriate			
Acceptance of test results			
Promote the use of accreditation			
Improve the dissemination of information between exporters and importers			
Other TBT*	X		

**\*If “other TBT”, please specify**

European exporters of fine bakery wares, chocolate, and confectionery, report a number of difficulties:

- A fine bakery ware filled with cream that is not baked and made with > 10 % milk products (butter, milk powder etc.) calculated on the total product is defined as a milk product. Thus, EU exporters have to apply for an import permit. Although all milk ingredients are pasteurized and in compliance with the European Food Law.
- A filled chocolate filled with cream that is not cooked and made with > 10 % milk products (butter, milk powder etc.) calculated on the total product is defined as a milk product. Thus, EU exporters have to apply for an import permit. Although all milk ingredients are pasteurized and in compliance with the European Food Law.
- It is necessary to declare the origin of the flavouring (animal, plant, microbial or synthetic origin) in the import permit. Each shipment requires a veterinary certificate issued by our responsible authorities. Although the flavourings are in highly processed raw materials and considered as safe. These flavourings are permitted by Australian Law (FSANZ Food Standards Code, 1.3.1 Food Additives, 11 Permitted flavouring substances)
- There is no option to list ingredients constituting less than 2 % of the finished product randomly after the other ingredients. Unfortunately most changings are in this area of minor components.
- Additives like sulphur dioxide in ginger or added tocopherols in vegetable fat that are considered processing aids in the EU. However, they have to be labelled in Australia when their content in the end product represents more than 5%.

- EURO-Palettes cannot be used in Australia. Therefore the logistic task for EU exporters is higher.
- The system for allergen labelling is different. In Australia all small-sized rapped goods have to bear the allergen labelling, even if they are sold in a bag bearing the allergen information together with all mandatory labelling information including, nutrients, ingredients etc.
- The differences in the nutrition declaration and allergen declarations forces the European food producers to use separate packaging for Australia. This is a huge burden for companies to start business in Australia.

[1000 characters maximum]

<u>Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)</u>	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
No opinion			
Increase transparency	X	X	
Ensure that SPS measures applicable to trade are based on the WTO SPS Agreement, such as risk analysis, equivalence, regionalisation, control, inspection, and approval procedures	X	X	
Ensure that SPS measures applicable to trade are based on international standards, i.e. harmonized with those of the international standard setting bodies – OIE <sup>13</sup> , IPPC and Codex Alimentarius	X	X	
Establish appropriate mechanisms to facilitate trade, such as: audits of the certification and inspection systems of competent authorities (including allocation of costs); import checks (including inspection fees); alternative and/or emergency measures; recognition of the EU as a single entity; the possibility for	X	X	

<sup>13</sup> **OIE** – World Organization for Animal Health; **IPPC** – International Plant Protection Convention (plant health); **Codex Alimentarius** (food safety))

approval of establishments without prior audit or inspection			
Incorporate animal welfare aspects			
Other SPS*	X		

**\*If “other SPS”, please specify**

Considering the difficulties faced by European exporters of fine bakery wares, chocolate, and confectionery, it would be helpful if Australia would:

- accept veterinary legal requirements and trust the safety of EU milk products
- tolerate EU labelling requirements. A recognition and alignment would facilitate trade greatly.

[1000 characters maximum]

<u>Other barriers to trade</u>	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
No opinion	X	X	X
Address measures designed to protect, favour or stimulate domestic operators at the expense of imported goods, services, or foreign-owned or foreign-developed intellectual property			
Other*			

**\*If “other”, please specify**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 29. Indicate how and how much these regulations impact your business/activity. If possible, estimate, or quantify, the costs of barriers (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports). (Please indicate in which partner country these problems arise.)**

[1000 characters maximum]

## TRADE IN SERVICES

**Question 30. Do you consider that there are barriers to trade in services between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia			
In New Zealand			
In the EU			

**Question 31. If there are barriers to trade in services, what are their effects/impacts?**

Issues	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
They discriminate in favour of domestic service providers;			
They discriminate against cross-border service provision;			
They affect your ability to establish physical outlets and to supply services through these outlets;			
They affect the price of the services you provide;			
Other*			

***\*If "other", please specify***

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**Question 32. If you are affected by barriers to trade in services in Australia, what is your estimate of the additional costs which they impose (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports?)**

[1000 characters maximum]
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**Question 33. If you are affected by barriers to trade in services in New Zealand, what is your estimate of the additional costs which they impose, (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports?)**

[1000 characters maximum]
---------------------------

**INVESTMENT**

**Question 34. Do you consider that there are barriers to direct investment flows between the EU and Australia/New Zealand? Please specify the location of these barriers (if any):**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia			
In New Zealand			
In the EU			

**If you are affected by barriers to investment, such as equity caps, screening, licensing procedures, etc., please indicate where the barrier occurs, and describe the barrier, its impact and, if relevant, your estimate of the additional costs it imposes.**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 35. Do you consider that there are problems as regards investment protection and/or discriminatory treatment of investors/investment in the EU or Australia/New Zealand, or that investors from other jurisdictions receive preferential treatment? Please specify the location where these problems arise (if any):**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia			
In New Zealand			
In the EU			

**If your answer is 'yes', have you been able to successfully deal with these problems following contact with the authorities (for example, through legal/administrative proceedings presented to the competent legal jurisdiction)?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia			
In New Zealand			
In the EU			

**INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (including geographical indications)**

**Question 36. Do you consider that there are problems of protection and enforcement of IPR in either the EU or Australia or New Zealand? Please specify where these problems arise (if any):**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	X		
In New Zealand	X		
In the EU		X	

**If your answer is ‘yes’, which specific areas or issues should be addressed in an agreement?**

Issues	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Copyright and related rights			
Trademarks			
Geographical indications	X	X	
Designs			
Patents			
Digital environment			
Regulatory data protection			
Plant variety			
Border measures			
Enforcement			
Other *			

**\*If “other”, please specify**

[500 characters maximum]

**If you are affected by IPR barriers please indicate where these barriers occur, and describe the barriers, their impact and if available, your estimate of the additional costs they impose.**

[1000 characters maximum]

## PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

**Question 37.** Do you consider that there are difficulties for EU companies to access public procurement in Australia/New Zealand, or for companies from Australia /New Zealand to access public procurement in the EU? Please specify the location where these barriers occur (if any):

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia			
In New Zealand			
In the EU			

**Please specify the types of difficulties encountered:**

Issues	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Lack of transparency on procurement opportunities (for example, information on public procurement contracts is not easily accessible)			
Lack of clarity of the applicable rules, and/or of the applicable procedures			
Lack of clarity of the technical specifications (technical specification overly vague)			
Discrimination in technical specifications			
Local content requirements (requirement to include local goods/services or to subcontract locally)			
Preferential regime for domestic/local suppliers			
Sub-central (state/territory/local) level access to public procurement			
Lack of access to state owned enterprises/public undertakings			
Other discriminatory practices*			

***\*If other, please specify:***

[Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted]

**If you are affected by public procurement barriers please indicate where these barriers occur, and describe the barriers, their impact and your estimate of the additional costs they impose.**

[1000 characters maximum]

**COMPETITION POLICY**

**Question 38. Do you consider that the regulatory framework ensures fair competition in the EU and Australia/New Zealand?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia			
In New Zealand			
In the EU			

**If your answer is “no”, please indicate which of the following situations you have encountered:**

Issues	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Cartels			
Abuse of a dominant position			
Vertical or horizontal restrictions of competition			
State aid			
State-owned enterprises			
Enterprises granted special or exclusive rights or privileges			
Other *			

***\*If “other”, please specify***

[1000 characters maximum]

**If you are affected by barriers relating to competition policy, please indicate where these barriers occur and describe the barriers, their impact and your estimate of the additional costs they impose.**

[1000 characters maximum]

**SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTREPRISES (SMEs)**

**Question 39. Please identify which sectors, if any, poses particular challenges to SMEs**

Issues	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
None			
Tariff barriers			
Rules of origin			
Customs procedures			
Technical barriers to trade			
Services			
Investment			
Intellectual property			
Government procurement			
Dispute settlement			
Competition policy			
Other *			

*\*If “other”, please specify*

[500 characters maximum]
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**Question 40. What benefits should potential EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and investment agreements bring to SMEs?**

Issues	For EU SMEs	For Australian SMEs	For New Zealand SMEs
None			
More output/employment due to higher exports;			
Cheaper production costs through cheaper imports;			
Converging of standards will facilitate trade with other countries;			
Technology transfer;			
Possibility to move from lower to higher value added products/services;			
Lower costs for import requirements (eg, formalities, tests, inspections)			
Increased business cooperation between SMEs			
Other benefits *			

*\*If “other benefits”, please specify what they are:*

[500 characters maximum]

**CONSUMERS**

**Question 41. In your opinion, could there be an impact on consumers from the reduction of barriers to trade and investment between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In the EU			
In Australia			
In New Zealand			

**Question 42. What would be the impacts for consumers – positive or negative – of liberalisation of EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and investment? Please specify this for the EU and for Australia/New Zealand separately:**

**For the EU**

<b>Consumer impacts</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Prices of goods or services for end-users				
Choice of goods or services available to consumers				
Quality of goods or services available to consumers				
Safety of goods or services available to consumers				
Information available to consumers				
Protection and enforcement of consumer rights				
Other*				

*\*If “other”, please specify*

[500 characters maximum]
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**For Australia**

<b>Consumer impacts</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion

Prices of goods or services for end-users				
Choice of goods or services available to consumers				
Quality of goods or services available to consumers				
Safety of goods or services available to consumers				
Information available to consumers				
Protection and enforcement of consumer rights				
Other*				

***\*If “other”, please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

**For New Zealand**

<b>Consumer impacts</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Prices of goods or services for end-users				
Choice of goods or services available to consumers				
Quality of goods or services available to consumers				
Safety of goods or services available to consumers				
Information available to consumers				
Protection and enforcement of consumer rights				
Other*				

***\*If “other”, please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***Add further comments, if any, on the overall impact on consumers:***

[1000 characters maximum]

## TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

All countries, in an increasingly globalised economy, have a shared responsibility to achieve social cohesion and promote full and productive employment and decent work for all. Fostering human rights in our partner countries is an integral part of the EU's common commercial policy. Environmental concerns – whether of a purely domestic or trans-boundary/global nature (eg, the fight against climate change and adaptation to its consequences, biodiversity loss and natural resource depletion) – pose a threat to the prosperity and well-being of people in rich and poor countries alike. Trade policy can support green and inclusive growth around the globe.

**Question 43. In your opinion, could there be a social impact from the reduction of barriers to trade and investment between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In the EU			
In Australia			
In New Zealand			

**Question 44. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?**

<b>For the EU: social issues and labour rights</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)				
Employment (quality of jobs)				
Wages				
Household income				
Core labour standards:				
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining				
- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour				
- The effective abolition of child labour				

- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation				
Social protection				
Social dialogue				
Poverty reduction				
Gender-related issues				
Other*				

***\*If “other”, please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:***

[1000 characters maximum]

<b>For the EU: human rights</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work				
Right to social security, including social insurance				
Right to an adequate standard of living				
Availability of essential <sup>14</sup> goods or services				
Affordability of essential goods or services				
Right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health				
Rights of indigenous peoples				
Other*				

<sup>14</sup> “Essential goods or services” includes as a minimum: water; essential foodstuffs; clothing; essential primary healthcare; basic shelter and housing; and the most basic forms of education.

***\*If "other", please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:***

[1000 characters maximum]

<b>For Australia: social issues and labour rights</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)				
Employment (quality of jobs)				
Wages				
Household income				
Transition from informal to formal employment				
Core labour standards:				
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining				
- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour				
- The effective abolition of child labour				
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation				
Social protection				
Social dialogue				
Poverty reduction				
Gender-related issues				
Other*				

***\*If "other", please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:***

[1000 characters maximum]

**For Australia: human rights**

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work				
Right to social security, including social insurance				
Right to an adequate standard of living				
Availability of essential goods or services <sup>15</sup>				
Affordability of essential goods or services				
Right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health				
Rights of indigenous peoples				
Other*				

***\*If “other”, please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:***

[1000 characters maximum]

<b>For New Zealand: social issues and labour rights</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)				
Employment (quality of jobs)				
Wages				
Household income				

<sup>15</sup> “Essential goods or services” includes as a minimum: water; essential foodstuffs; clothing; essential primary healthcare; basic shelter and housing; and the most basic forms of education.

Transition from informal to formal employment				
Core labour standards:				
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining				
- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour				
- The effective abolition of child labour				
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation				
Social protection				
Social dialogue				
Poverty reduction				
Gender-related issues				
Other *				

***\*If "other", please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:***

[1000 characters maximum]

<b>For New Zealand: human rights</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work				
Right to social security, including social insurance				
Right to an adequate standard of living				

Availability of essential goods or services <sup>16</sup>				
Affordability of essential goods or services				
Right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health				
Rights of indigenous peoples				
Other*				

***\*If “other”, please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:***

[1000 characters maximum]

***Please add further comments, if any, on overall social impacts:***

[1000 characters maximum]

***Please add further comments, if any, on the overall impact on human rights:***

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 45. In your opinion could there be an environmental impact from the reduction of barriers to EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In the EU			
In Australia			
In New Zealand			

**Question 46. Do you think that the following areas related to the environment (in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand) could be affected – positively or negatively – by further liberalisation of EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?**

<b>For the EU: environmental issues</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion

<sup>16</sup> “Essential goods or services” includes as a minimum: water; essential foodstuffs; clothing; essential primary healthcare; basic shelter and housing; and the most basic forms of education.

Environmental quality				
Natural resources (including biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and fisheries)				
Climate change including greenhouse gas emissions				
Pollutants (air, water, waste management, chemicals etc.)				
Greening of the economy				
Other*				

***\*If “other”, please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:***

[1000 characters maximum]

<b>For Australia: environmental issues</b>				
	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Environmental quality				
Natural resources (including biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and fisheries)				
Climate change including greenhouse gas emissions				
Pollutants (air, water, waste management, chemicals etc.)				
Greening of the economy				
Other *				

***\*If “other”, please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:***

[1000 characters maximum]

**For New Zealand: environmental issues**

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Environmental quality				
Natural resources (including biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and fisheries)				
Climate change including greenhouse gas emissions				
Pollutants (air, water, waste management, chemicals etc.)				
Greening of the economy				
Other *				

***\*If "other", please specify***

[500 characters maximum]

***If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:***

[1000 characters maximum]

***Please add further comments, if any, on overall environmental impacts:***

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 47. Do you consider that the EU and Australia/New Zealand should co-operate further in order to promote adherence to internationally agreed principles, rights, and agreements on labour, and the environment (*including sustainable fisheries*)?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
The EU and Australia			
The EU and New Zealand			

**Question 48. If your answer is "yes", please explain how this could be achieved?**

**Please indicate if your response covers**

- both Australia and New Zealand - identical response
- both Australia and New Zealand - separate/differentiated response

- Australia only
- New Zealand only

[1000 characters maximum]

[1000 characters maximum]

**OTHER ISSUES**

**Question 49. Do you think that issues related to energy and raw materials (for example, measures aimed at increasing transparency, ensuring non-discrimination and limiting anti-competitive practices, addressing renewable energy related issues) should be addressed in the framework of the EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand economic cooperation ?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
The EU and Australia			
The EU and New Zealand			

**If your answer is “yes”, please specify policy areas and types of possible actions:**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 50. Do you think that a trade and investment agreement between the EU and Australia/New Zealand should include specific provisions on improving future regulatory coherence (for example, measures providing for cross-cutting disciplines in order to develop and implement more efficient and more compatible regulations)?**

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
The EU and Australia	X		
The EU and New Zealand	X		

**If your answer is “yes”, please specify policy areas and types of possible actions:**

[1000 characters maximum]

**Question 51. If there are any other issues that you would like to address in the context of trade and investment relations between the EU and Australia/New Zealand, please indicate them below. These can be issues which are not mentioned in the questionnaire; or you can expand on issues included in the questionnaire in more detail.**

[4000 characters maximum]

Can the Commission contact the respondent if further details are needed?

- Yes
- No

**THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO FILL IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE**

# Questionnaire for the public consultation on the future of EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and economic relations

Fields marked with \* are mandatory.

This public consultation aims to gather detailed views relating to the future trade and economic relationship between the European Union (EU) and Australia and New Zealand, respectively. The results of the consultation will feed into the Impact Assessment which Commission services are currently preparing with regards to potential Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) between the European Union and Australia and New Zealand, respectively.

## Context of the consultation

The EU has mature trade and investment relations with Australia and New Zealand, sharing many views on trade policy and the functioning of the multilateral trade system. Both Australia and New Zealand have concluded a number of free trade agreements with other important trading partners such as ASEAN (jointly), China, Korea, Japan (only Australia), the US (only Australia), the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) and are engaged in the Regional Closer Economic Partnership (RCEP) and other bilateral negotiations such as with India.

### *EU-Australia bilateral trade and investment relations[1]*

The EU is Australia's third largest trading partner in goods after China and Japan. For the EU, Australia is ranked as the 21st largest partner in trade in goods in 2014. The two-way merchandise trade in 2014 was 38.7 Bn EUR. There is a substantial surplus of around 20 Bn EUR in trade in goods in favour of the EU. Australia's principal merchandise imports from the EU were machinery (5.8 Bn EUR), motor vehicles (5.2 Bn EUR), and medicaments (3.3 Bn EUR). Australia's exports to the EU were 9.1 Bn EUR in 2014 and its principal export items to the EU were coal, gold, rapeseed, wine, lead, zinc and ores.

The EU is Australia's largest services trade partner, accounting for close to 20% of Australia's two-way trade in services in 2014. Viewed from an EU perspective, Australia was the EU's 8th largest trading partner in services in 2013 with 27 Bn EUR. EU services exports amounted to 18.8 Bn EUR and imports to 8.2 Bn EUR. The EU is the largest direct investor in Australia with FDI stock of 115.3 Bn EUR in 2014 followed by the United States and Japan; the EU is the second-largest destination of Australian foreign direct investment with 26.4 Bn EUR, after the United States.

The EU and Australia have bilateral agreements on mutual recognition in relation to conformity assessment, certificates and markings as well as on trade in wine[2].

The Joint Statement[3] of April 2015 by HRVP Mogherini and Australian Foreign Minister Bishop highlighted the strengthening of the bilateral trade and investment relationship. This was followed by a Joint Statement[4] of 15 November 2015 by the leaders of the EU and Australia agreeing to commence work toward the launch of negotiations for a Free Trade Agreement.

*EU-New Zealand bilateral trade and investment relations[5]*

The EU is New Zealand's third largest trading partner after Australia and China. For the EU, New Zealand ranked as the 51st largest partner in traded goods in 2014. Bilateral trade in goods was 7.9 Bn EUR in 2014. EU exports of 4.5 Bn EUR cover a broad range of goods and services (motor vehicles, medicaments, tractors, telephone equipment), while the bulk, almost ¾, of New Zealand's exports of 3.4 Bn EUR are agricultural products (sheep meat, dairy, beef, fruits and vegetables etc.).

Services trade amounted to 3.6 Bn EUR in 2013, with EU exports of 2.2 Bn EUR and imports of 1.4 Bn EUR. The foreign direct investment stock from the EU in New Zealand in 2014 was 7.2 Bn EUR, while New Zealand FDI in the EU amounted to 3.3 Bn EUR.

The EU and New Zealand have bilateral agreements on mutual recognition in relation to conformity assessment as well as on sanitary measures applicable to trade in live animals and animal products[6].

The leaders of the EU and New Zealand - in a Joint Statement[7] of 25 March 2014 - set out a reflection process on enhancing trade and investment relations. This was followed up by another Joint Statement of 29 October 2015[8] whereby the leaders of the EU and New Zealand committed to start the process for negotiating a Free Trade Agreement.

**For more information or additional questions please contact:**

mailto:TRADE-CONSULTATION-AUSTRALIA-NEW-ZEALAND@ec.europa.eu

Please submit your replies **by 3 June 2016**.

Relevant documents:

EU-Australia political relations

EU-Australia trade relations

EU-New Zealand political relations

EU-New Zealand trade relations

Inception Impact Assessment EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand free trade agreements

Consultation strategy

Specific privacy statement

The consultation webpage

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[1] For some of the market access barriers see MADB

[2] See the EU Treaty Database for the texts of the agreement and amendments

[3] Joint declaration - Towards a closer EU-Australia Partnership: Joint Declaration of the EU's High Representative for Foreign and Security Policy/Vice President of the Commission and the Australian Foreign Minister

[4] Statement of the President of the European Commission Jean-Claude Juncker, the President of the European Council Donald Tusk and the Prime Minister of Australia Malcolm Turnbull, 15 November 2015

[5] For some of the market access barriers see MADB

[6] See the EU Treaty Database for the texts of the agreement and amendments

[7] Joint declaration by President Van Rompuy, President Barroso and Prime Minister Key on deepening the partnership between New Zealand and the European Union

[8] Statement of the Presidents of the European Council and the European Commission and the New Zealand Prime Minister Brussels, 29 October 2015

## TRANSPARENCY AND CONFIDENTIALITY

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To ensure that this public consultation is open and transparent, the report of the consultation will be published on the European Commission's website.

In addition, the contributions and the identification data (name or organisation, but not the contact e-mail address) of the contributors will also be published, unless a contributor has specifically requested not to have their identification data (name and organisation) published by clicking the appropriate box below. Regardless of the option chosen, the contribution may be subject to a request for public access to documents under Regulation 1049/2001.

★ Please, indicate your preference:

- My contribution can be published, including my name or the name of my organisation
- My contribution can be published, but in an anonymous way
- My contribution cannot be published

## ABOUT YOU

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★ What is the name of your organisation or your name if you are expressing your personal view?

Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic

★ What is the name of your organisation? (not for publication)

Ministry of Industry and Trade of the Czech Republic

★ What is your e-mail address? (not for publication)

pigova@mpo.cz

★ Are you registered in the EU's transparency register?

- Yes  
 No

\* Are you registered in the EU's transparency register? Your register ID will not be published

- Yes  
 No

\* What is your registration number:

N/A

\* What is your registration number (not for publication):

N/A

\* Are you replying to this questionnaire to express your personal views as a citizen or private individual of the European Union or of another country?

- Yes**, I'm replying to express my personal views as a citizen or private individual of the EU or of another country  
 **No**, I'm replying on behalf of a body, organization or association for which I work, or whose views I represent

\* If "no", what type of organisation or body is it?

- Enterprise  
 Business association  
 Public Administration (Government institution, regulatory authority)  
 Consumer organisation / association[10]  
 Trade union  
 NGOs[11]  
 Consultancy / professional services[12]  
 Academic/research institution  
 Other

[10] "Consumer organisation / association" includes both governmental and non-governmental organisations set up to campaign on behalf of consumers, and/or to protect consumers' interests and safety, and/or to strengthen and enforce consumer rights.

[11] Excluding consumer NGOs, which should be categorised under "consumer organisation / association".

[12] "Consultancy / professional services" includes suppliers of legal, accounting, audit, taxation, management or other types of professional consultancy / advice / support / other services.

★ What type of enterprise?

- Micro enterprise (less than 10 employees)
- Small enterprise (between 10 and 49 employees)
- Medium-sized enterprise (between 50 and 249 employees)
- Large enterprise (250 or more employees)

★ What type of business association?

- Single sector business association[9]
- Chamber of commerce, or other cross-sectoral business association

[9] "Single sector business association" includes industry trade groups; trade and business associations; associations of farmers, agricultural producers, fishermen or foresters; and any other organization or association representing the interests of, or campaigning on behalf of, businesses or employers in a particular economic sector.

★ What type of consumer organisation / association?

- Single industry / economic sector
- Cross-sectoral

If "other", please specify activity

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

★ For business associations:

What are the main areas/sectors of activity/interests of the members which you represent?  
(More than one area/sector can be chosen.)

- Farming (crop and animal production), hunting and related service activities
- Forestry and logging
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Mining of coal and lignite
- Extraction of petroleum and gas
- Mining of metal ores
- Other mining and quarrying
- Mining support service activities
- Production of food products
- Production of beverages
- Production of tobacco products
- Production of textilesProduction of apparel (clothing)
- Production of leather and related products
- Production of wood and products of wood and cork, excluding furniture
- Production of paper and paper productsPrinting and reproduction of recorded media

- Production of coke and refined petroleum products
- Production of chemicals and chemical products
- Production of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
- Production of rubber and plastic products
- Production of other non-metallic mineral products
- Production of basic metalsProduction of metal products (except machinery and equipment)
- Production of computer, electronic, and optical equipment
- Production of electrical equipment
- Production of machinery and equipment not covered by any other category listed here
- Production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- Production of other transport equipmentProduction of furniture
- Other manufacturing
- Repair/installation of machinery and equipment
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water collection, treatment, and supply
- Sewerage; waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- Remediation activities and other waste management services
- Construction of buildings
- Civil engineeringSpecialised construction activities
- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Land transport and transport via pipelines
- Water transport
- Air transportWarehousing and support activities for transportation
- Postal and courier activities
- Accommodation
- Food and beverages service activities
- Publishing activities
- Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
- Programming and broadcasting activities
- Telecommunications
- Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
- Information service activities
- Financial services activities, except insurance and pension funding
- Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Legal and accounting activities
- Activities of head offices: management consultancy activities
- Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
- Scientific research and development
- Advertising and market research
- Other professional, scientific and technical activitiesVeterinary activities
- Rental and leasing activities

- Employment activities (incl. recruitment activities)
- Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities
- Security and investigation activities
- Services to buildings and landscape activities
- Office administration and other business support activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- EducationHuman health and healthcare activities
- Social work activities (incl. residential care)
- Arts, entertainment and recreation (incl. sport)
- Other service activities (incl. repairs of computers and personal and household goods, and other personal services)
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel; undifferentiated goods and service producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Other\*

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

\* For business associations:

What are the main areas/sectors of activity/interests of the members which you represent?  
(More than one area/sector can be chosen.)

- Farming (crop and animal production), hunting and related service activities
- Forestry and logging
- Fishing and aquaculture
- Mining of coal and lignite
- Extraction of petroleum and gas
- Mining of metal ores
- Other mining and quarrying
- Mining support service activities
- Production of food products
- Production of beverages
- Production of tobacco products
- Production of textiles
- Production of apparel (clothing)
- Production of leather and related products
- Production of wood and products of wood and cork, excluding furniture
- Production of paper and paper products
- Printing and reproduction of recorded media
- Production of coke and refined petroleum products
- Production of chemicals and chemical products
- Production of basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations
- Production of rubber and plastic products

- Production of other non-metallic mineral products
- Production of basic metals
- Production of metal products (except machinery and equipment)
- Production of computer, electronic, and optical equipment
- Production of electrical equipment
- Production of machinery and equipment not covered by any other category listed here
- Production of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
- Production of other transport equipment
- Production of furniture
- Other manufacturing
- Repair/installation of machinery and equipment
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
- Water collection, treatment, and supply
- Sewerage; waste collection, treatment and disposal activities; materials recovery
- Remediation activities and other waste management services
- Construction of buildings
- Civil engineering
- Specialised construction activities
- Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Wholesale trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Retail trade, except of motor vehicles and motorcycles
- Land transport and transport via pipelines
- Water transport
- Air transport
- Warehousing and support activities for transportation
- Postal and courier activities
- Accommodation
- Food and beverages service activities
- Publishing activities
- Motion picture, video and television programme production, sound recording and music publishing activities
- Programming and broadcasting activities
- Telecommunications
- Computer programming, consultancy and related activities
- Information service activities
- Financial services activities, except insurance and pension funding
- Insurance, reinsurance and pension funding, except compulsory social security
- Activities auxiliary to financial service and insurance activities
- Real estate activities
- Legal and accounting activities
- Activities of head offices: management consultancy activities
- Architectural and engineering activities; technical testing and analysis
- Scientific research and development
- Advertising and market research
- Other professional, scientific and technical activities
- Veterinary activities
- Rental and leasing activities
- Employment activities (incl. recruitment activities)
- Travel agency, tour operator, reservation service and related activities

- Security and investigation activities
- Services to buildings and landscape activities
- Office administration and other business support activities
- Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
- Education
- Human health and healthcare activities
- Social work activities (incl. residential care)
- Arts, entertainment and recreation (incl. sport)
- Other service activities (incl. repairs of computers and personal and household goods, and other personal services)
- Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel; undifferentiated goods and service producing activities of households for own use
- Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies
- Other\*

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

\* What is your place of residence (individuals), or where are the headquarters of your organisation situated?

- In one of the 28 EU Member States
- Australia
- New Zealand
- Other\*

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

\* Are you involved in trade between the EU and Australia?

- Yes
- No, but my organisation has been involved in the past
- No, but my organisation is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My organisation does not intend to engage in international trade/ Trade between the EU and Australia is not viable for my organisation
- Not relevant

\* Do you have investments in the EU (for Australian respondents) or Australia (for EU respondents)?

- Yes
- No, but my organisation has invested in the past

- No, but my organisation is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My organisation does not intend to invest in third countries/Investment in the EU or Australia is not viable for my organisation
- Not relevant

\* Are you involved in trade between the EU and New Zealand?

- Yes
- No, but my organisation has been involved in the past
- No, but my organisation is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My organisation does not intend to engage in international trade/ Trade between the EU and Australia is not viable for my organisation
- Not relevant

\* Do you have investments in the EU (for New Zealand respondents) or New Zealand (for EU respondents)?

- Yes
- No, but my firm has invested in the past
- No, but my firm is planning/exploring the possibilities
- No. My firm does not intend to invest in third countries / Investment in the EU or New Zealand is not viable for my firm
- Not relevant

\* Please indicate the top export destinations of your company:  
(Tick more than one, if appropriate.)

- EU
- Australia
- New Zealand
- USA
- China
- Other country in the Asia-Pacific region
- Other\*
- Not relevant

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

## THE EU-AUSTRALIA AND THE EU-NEW ZEALAND TRADE AND ECONOMIC RELATIONS, POSSIBLE FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS

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Question 1. Do you consider that the current state of bilateral economic relations is satisfactory?

	YES, the current state of relations is satisfactory	NO, the current state of relations is NOT satisfactory. There's a clear need for improvements
EU-Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
EU-New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Question 2. What should be the priorities of the future EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and economic relationship?

Please indicate if your response is applicable to:

- Australia and New Zealand (one response covering both countries)
- Australia only
- New Zealand only

One response covering both countries

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

The interest of the Czech Republic is to strengthen our presence in AUS and NZL markets in order to diversify the Czech foreign trade and to further enhance investment opportunities as well as in manufacturing and R&D cooperation. Moreover, the Czech Republic also see bio- and nanotechnology and information technology as potential and promising areas of trade and economic cooperation.

Response covering only Australia

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Response covering only New Zealand

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Question 3. How should the European Union pursue these priorities?

Please indicate if your response is applicable to:

- Australia and New Zealand (one response covering both countries)
- Australia only
- New Zealand only

One response covering both countries

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Reaching for an ambitious and balanced agreements bearing in mind the interests of the EU countries.

Response covering only Australia

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Response covering only New Zealand

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Question 4. Are you aware of the existing sectoral agreements between the EU and Australia or New Zealand?

	YES	NO
EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EU-Australia Wine Agreement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 5. Has the EU-Australia Wine Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 6. If the results of the EU-Australia Wine Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Wines from AU and NZ began to be imported in larger volumes around 2000. The imports from AU contain both red and white wines, whereas the imports from NZ are largely white wines. Czech wines are not exported to AU/NZ.

Wine imports from NZ and AU (hl)

State/Year	1989	1999	2009*	2013	2014	2015
Australia	0	16 635	10 196	13 921	14 794	
New Zealand	0	0	292	1 271	1 018	1 355

Note : Year\*of the Agreement.

Question 7. If you think that further improvements to the EU-Australia Wine Agreement could be made, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

do not know/not applicable

Question 8. Has the EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 9. If the results of the EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.

*Text of 1 to 100 characters will be accepted*

Question 10. If you think that further improvements could be made to the EU-Australia Mutual Recognition Agreement, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 11. Has the EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 12. If the results of the EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 13. If you think that further improvements could be made to the EU-New Zealand Veterinary Agreement, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 14. Has the EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement brought satisfying results for you or your business in the past?

- yes
- partly, but further improvements could be made
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 15. If the results of the EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement for you or your business have been positive in the past, please explain why.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 16. If you think that further improvements could be made to the EU-New Zealand Mutual Recognition Agreement, please explain what sort of improvements should be considered:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 17. Can you identify priority sectors in the EU-Australia economic cooperation to focus on?

- yes
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 18. If you can identify priority sectors, please explain, including specific areas or issues to be addressed.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

priority sectors: agriculture and food products, bio-security area, public procurement incl. subcentral level and also in infrastructure, railways, healthcare, water management and aviation; ICT, construction, engineering and architectural services  
issues to be addressed: removal of local content requirements

Question 19. Can you identify priority sectors in the EU-New Zealand economic cooperation to focus on?

- yes
- no
- do not know/not applicable

Question 20. If you can identify priority sectors, please explain, including specific areas or issues to be addressed.

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

priority sectors: Agriculture and Food products, Bio-security area, public procurement, Healthcare, Infrastructure, ICT, Engineering Services etc.

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## TRADE IN GOODS

## TARIFFS

Question 21. Do you consider that import tariffs (or similar measures) hinder trade between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
Imports into Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Imports into New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Imports into the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Question 22. If your answer is "yes", in which sectors/goods do you experience problems?

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Almost in every sector EU importers experience some problems. USA, China etc. have already concluded agreements with Australia which ensure no tariffs. This situation makes it even more difficult for EU goods to compete with much cheaper products from other countries.

Moreover, we would welcome lower AU + NZ tariffs of confectionery (1704,1806), bread, pastry, cakes, biscuits and other baker's wares (1905), beer (2203), wine (2204) and spirits and liqueurs (2208) and in case of AU also of cheese (0406).

Question 23. If your answer is "no", is that because

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
The applied import duties are 0 or very low;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The import duty is not relevant as goods traded are specialised/no competition from other trading partners;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

## CUSTOMS PROCEDURES, BORDER ENFORCEMENT AND TRADE FACILITATION

Question 24. Do you consider that there are problems with current practices in customs procedures and border enforcement in the context of the existing legislation and practices?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
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In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If your answer is "yes", in which areas do you experience problems?

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In EU
Transparency/publication of, and access to, trade regulations;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Documentary requirements / disproportionate administrative burden	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Data requirements;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fees and charges imposed in connection with import or export;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pre-shipment inspections;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other inspections and controls during clearance;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Obligation to go through a customs broker;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other customs procedures;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mutual recognition of authorised economic operators;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discriminatory treatment;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of uniformity in application of procedures;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Customs valuation;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Co-ordination between the different border agencies;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use or non-use of information technology;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Use or non-use of information technology;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Procedures for legal recourse/appeal.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other *	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

Question 25. If you are concerned by customs procedures and border enforcement, what are the estimated additional costs for your business (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports) resulting from customs procedures and border enforcement? Please indicate where the problem arises.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

### **NON-TARIFF MEASURES**

"Technical barriers to trade" (TBT) and "sanitary and phytosanitary" (SPS) are non-tariff barriers in the form of technical regulations and product standards (including testing requirements) that vary from country to country. Having many different regulations and standards makes life difficult for producers and exporters. If regulations are set arbitrarily, they may be used as an excuse for protectionism. However, some measures are put in place to achieve legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of human health and safety, or of the environment.

Question 26. Do differences between EU and Australian/New Zealand regulations or standards hinder trade activities?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the EU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 27. If your answer is 'yes', please specify whether the hindrance arises from:

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Divergent standards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Technical regulations			

	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Conformity assessment procedures (including technical specifications, testing and certifications)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sanitary or Phytosanitary (SPS) related barriers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 28a. What non-tariff measures issues should be addressed in order to facilitate trade?

Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
No opinion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increase transparency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Promote good regulatory practice	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Seek compatibility and convergence of technical regulations through the application of international standards	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Streamline testing and certification requirements through the adoption of risk based conformity assessment procedures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Promotion of self-certification where possible and appropriate	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Acceptance of test results	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Promote the use of accreditation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Improve the dissemination of information between exporters and importers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other TBT*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 28b. What non-tariff measures issues should be addressed in order to facilitate trade?

Sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS)

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
No opinion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Increase transparency	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Ensure that SPS measures applicable to trade are based on the WTO SPS Agreement, such as risk analysis, equivalence, regionalisation, control, inspection, and approval procedures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ensure that SPS measures applicable to trade are based on international standards, i.e. harmonized with those of the international standard setting bodies – OIE[13], IPPC and Codex Alimentarius	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[13] OIE – World Organization for Animal Health; IPPC – International Plant Protection Convention (plant health); Codex Alimentarius (food safety))			
Establish appropriate mechanisms to facilitate trade, such as: audits of the certification and inspection systems of competent authorities (including allocation of costs); import checks (including inspection fees); alternative and/or emergency measures;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Recognition of the EU as a single entity; the possibility for approval of establishments without prior audit or inspection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Incorporate animal welfare aspects	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other SPS*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

We currently do not deal with any import regulation issues within phytosanitary and veterinary domain.

Question 28c. What non-tariff measures issues should be addressed in order to facilitate trade?

Other barriers to trade:

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
No opinion	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Address measures designed to protect, favour or stimulate domestic operators at the expense of imported goods, services, or foreign-owned or foreign-developed intellectual property	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 29. Indicate how and how much these regulations impact your business/activity. If possible, estimate, or quantify, the costs of barriers (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports). (Please indicate in which partner country these problems arise.)

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

## TRADE IN SERVICES

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Question 30. Do you consider that there are barriers to trade in services between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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Question 31. If there are barriers to trade in services, what are their effects/impacts?

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
They discriminate in favour of domestic service providers;	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
They discriminate against cross-border service provision;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
They affect your ability to establish physical outlets and to supply services through these outlets;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
They affect the price of the services you provide;	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

Question 32. If you are affected by barriers to trade in services in Australia, what is your estimate of the additional costs which they impose (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports)?

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Question 33. If you are affected by barriers to trade in services in New Zealand, what is your estimate of the additional costs which they impose, (e.g. as a percentage of the value of exports/imports)?

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Question 34. Do you consider that there are barriers to direct investment flows between the EU and Australia/New Zealand? Please specify the location of these barriers (if any):

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If you are affected by barriers to investment, such as equity caps, screening, licensing procedures, etc., please indicate where the barrier occurs, and describe the barrier, its impact and, if relevant, your estimate of the additional costs it imposes.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

Australia still maintains some barriers to investment. The main problem which occurs for the Czech investors is related to visas. Moreover, most of the Czech companies which are interested in investing to Australia have to hold a permanent residence or Australian citizenship. In Australia and New Zealand, foreign equity restrictions apply regarding the international air services.

Question 35. Do you consider that there are problems as regards investment protection and/or discriminatory treatment of investors/investment in the EU or Australia/New Zealand, or that investors from other jurisdictions receive preferential treatment? Please specify the location where these problems arise (if any):

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If your answer is 'yes', have you been able to successfully deal with these problems following contact with the authorities (for example, through legal/administrative proceedings presented to the competent legal jurisdiction)?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

In the EU	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (including geographical indications)

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Question 36. Do you consider that there are problems of protection and enforcement of IPR in either the EU or Australia or New Zealand? Please specify where these problems arise (if any):

	Yes	No	No opinion
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If your answer is 'yes', which specific areas or issues should be addressed in an agreement?

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Copyright and related rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trademarks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geographical indications	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Designs	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Patents	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Digital environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Regulatory data protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plant variety	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Border measures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other *	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

\*If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If you are affected by IPR barriers please indicate where these barriers occur, and describe the barriers, their impact and if available, your estimate of the additional costs they impose.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

## PUBLIC PROCUREMENT

Question 37. Do you consider that there are difficulties for EU companies to access public procurement in Australia/New Zealand, or for companies from Australia /New Zealand to access public procurement in the EU? Please specify the location where these barriers occur (if any):

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please specify the types of difficulties encountered:

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Lack of transparency on procurement opportunities (for example, information on public procurement contracts is not easily accessible)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of clarity of the applicable rules, and/or of the applicable procedures	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of clarity of the technical specifications (technical specification overly vague)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Discrimination in technical specifications	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Local content requirements (requirement to include local goods/services or to subcontract locally)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Preferential regime for domestic/local suppliers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sub-central (state/territory/local) level access to public procurement	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Lack of access to state owned enterprises/public undertakings	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other discriminatory practices*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If other, please specify:

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If you are affected by public procurement barriers please indicate where these barriers occur, and describe the barriers, their impact and your estimate of the additional costs they impose.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

In order to effectively participate on public procurement it is necessary to establish local representation. Local content requirements. Access to procurement in defence and security sector.

## COMPETITION POLICY

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Question 38. Do you consider that the regulatory framework ensures fair competition in the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If your answer is "no", please indicate which of the following situations you have encountered:

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
Cartels	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Abuse of a dominant position	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Vertical or horizontal restrictions of competition	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
State aid	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
State-owned enterprises	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Enterprises granted special or exclusive rights or privileges	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If you are affected by barriers relating to competition policy, please indicate where these barriers occur and describe the barriers, their impact and your estimate of the additional costs they impose.

*Text of 1 to 1000 characters will be accepted*

## SMALL AND MEDIUM SIZE ENTREPRISES (SMEs)

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Question 39. Please identify which sectors, if any, poses particular challenges to SMEs

	In Australia	In New Zealand	In the EU
None	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Tariff barriers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Rules of origin	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Customs procedures	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technical barriers to trade	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Services	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Investment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Intellectual property	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Government procurement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dispute settlement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Competition policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other *	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

Question 40. What benefits should potential EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and investment agreements bring to SMEs?

	For EU SMEs	For Australian SMEs	For New Zealand SMEs
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
More output/employment due to higher exports;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cheaper production costs through cheaper imports;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Converging of standards will facilitate trade with other countries;	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Technology transfer;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Possibility to move from lower to higher value added products/services;	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Lower costs for import requirements (eg, formalities, tests, inspections)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Increased business cooperation between SMEs	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other benefits *	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other benefits", please specify what they are:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

## CONSUMERS

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Question 41. In your opinion, could there be an impact on consumers from the reduction of barriers to trade and investment between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In the EU	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 42. What would be the impacts for consumers – positive or negative – of liberalisation of EU-Australia and EU-New Zealand trade and investment? Please specify this for the EU and for Australia/New Zealand separately:

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Prices of goods or services for end-users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Choice of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Safety of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protection and enforcement of consumer rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other" please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

For Australia

Consumer impacts

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Prices of goods or services for end-users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Choice of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protection and enforcement of consumer rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

For New Zealand

Consumer impacts

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Prices of goods or services for end-users	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Choice of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Safety of goods or services available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Information available to consumers	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Protection and enforcement of consumer rights	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

## TRADE AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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All countries, in an increasingly globalised economy, have a shared responsibility to achieve social cohesion and promote full and productive employment and decent work for all. Fostering human rights in our partner countries is an integral part of the EU's common commercial policy.

Environmental concerns – whether of a purely domestic or trans-boundary/global nature (eg, the fight against climate change and adaptation to its consequences, biodiversity loss and natural resource depletion) – pose a threat to the prosperity and well-being of people in rich and poor countries alike.

Trade policy can support green and inclusive growth around the globe.

Question 43. In your opinion, could there be a social impact from the reduction of barriers to trade and investment between the EU and Australia/New Zealand?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In the EU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 44a. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For the EU: social issues and labour rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Employment (quality of jobs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wages	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Household income	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Core labour standards:	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The effective abolition of child labour	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social dialogue	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Poverty reduction	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gender-related issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44b. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For the EU: human rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Employment (quality of jobs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Wages	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Household income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Core labour standards:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
- The effective abolition of child labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Social protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Social dialogue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>

Poverty reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender-related issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44c. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For Australia: social issues and labour rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Employment (quality of jobs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wages	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Household income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Transition from informal to formal employment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Core labour standards:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
- The effective abolition of child labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Social protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Social dialogue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Poverty reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Gender-related issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

\*If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44d. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For Australia: human rights

	Yes. positive impact	Yes. negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Right to social security, including social insurance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Right to an adequate standard of living	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Availability of essential goods or services[15]				
[15] "Essential goods or services" includes as a minimum: water; essential foodstuffs; clothing; essential primary healthcare; basic shelter and housing; and the most basic forms of education.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Affordability of essential goods or services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rights of indigenous peoples	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44e. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For New Zealand: social issues and labour rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Employment (number of jobs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Employment (quality of jobs)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
Wages	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
Household income	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
Transition from informal to formal employment	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
Core labour standards:	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
- Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
- The elimination of all forms of forced and compulsory labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
- The effective abolition of child labour	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
- The elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
Social protection	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
Social dialogue	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
Poverty reduction	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
Gender-related issues	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	✓
Other *	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

\*If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 44f. Do you think that the following areas related to social issues (including human rights and gender effects) in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand could be affected – positively or negatively – by further EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade liberalisation?

For New Zealand: human rights

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Right to enjoyment of just and favourable conditions of work	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Right to social security, including social insurance	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Right to an adequate standard of living	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Availability of essential goods or services[16]				
[16] "Essential goods or services" includes as a minimum: water; essential foodstuffs; clothing; essential primary healthcare; basic shelter and housing; and the most basic forms of education.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Affordability of essential goods or services	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Right to enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Rights of indigenous peoples	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Please add further comments, if any, on overall social impacts:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Please add further comments, if any, on the overall impact on human rights:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 45. In your opinion could there be an environmental impact from the reduction of barriers to EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
In the EU	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 46a. Do you think that the following areas related to the environment (in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand) could be affected – positively or negatively – by further liberalisation of EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?

For the EU: environmental issues

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Environmental quality	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Natural resources (including biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and fisheries)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Climate change including greenhouse gas emissions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Pollutants (air, water, waste management, chemicals etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Greening of the economy	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Other*	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

science and development

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 46b. Do you think that the following areas related to the environment (in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand) could be affected – positively or negatively – by further liberalisation of EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?

For Australia: environmental issues

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Environmental quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Natural resources (including biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and fisheries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Climate change including greenhouse gas emissions	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pollutants (air, water, waste management, chemicals etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Greening of the economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other*	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

science and development

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 46c. Do you think that the following areas related to the environment (in the EU and/or in Australia/New Zealand) could be affected – positively or negatively – by further liberalisation of EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand trade and investment?

For New Zealand: environmental issues

	Yes, positive impact	Yes, negative impact	No impact	No opinion
Environmental quality	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Natural resources (including biodiversity, wildlife, forestry and fisheries)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Climate change including greenhouse gas emissions	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Pollutants (air, water, waste management, chemicals etc.)	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Greening of the economy	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>
Other *	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

If "other", please specify

*Text of 1 to 200 characters will be accepted*

science and development

If negatively impacted, how could these impacts be mitigated:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Please add further comments, if any, on overall environmental impacts:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 47. Do you consider that the EU and Australia/New Zealand should co-operate further in order to promote adherence to internationally agreed principles, rights, and agreements on labour, and the environment *(including sustainable fisheries)?*

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
The EU and Australia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
The EU and New Zealand	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Question 48. If your answer is "yes", please explain how this could be achieved? Please indicate if your response covers

- Australia and New Zealand (one response covering both countries)
- Australia only
- New Zealand only

One response covering both countries

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

AU / NZ / EU cooperate within Regional Fisheries Management Organisation namely with Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources, South Pacific Regional Fisheries Management Organisation and Western and Central Pacific Fisheries Commission. Cooperation in the respective organizations and foras.

Response covering only Australia

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Response covering only New Zealand

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

## OTHER ISSUES

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Question 49. Do you think that issues related to energy and raw materials (for example, measures aimed at increasing transparency, ensuring non-discrimination and limiting anti-competitive practices, addressing renewable energy related issues) should be addressed in the framework of the EU-Australia/EU-New Zealand economic cooperation ?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
The EU and Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The EU and New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If your answer is "yes", please specify policy areas and types of possible actions:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 50. Do you think that a trade and investment agreement between the EU and Australia/New Zealand should include specific provisions on improving future regulatory coherence (for example, measures providing for cross-cutting disciplines in order to develop and implement more efficient and more compatible regulations)?

	YES	NO	NO OPINION
The EU and Australia	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
The EU and New Zealand	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If your answer is "yes", please specify policy areas and types of possible actions:

*Text of 1 to 500 characters will be accepted*

Question 51. If there are any other issues that you would like to address in the context of trade and investment relations between the EU and Australia/New Zealand, please indicate them below. These

can be issues which are not mentioned in the questionnaire; or you can expand on issues included in the questionnaire in more detail.

*Text of 1 to 4000 characters will be accepted*

Can the Commission contact the respondent if further details are needed?

- Yes
- No

THANK YOU FOR TAKING THE TIME TO FILL IN THIS QUESTIONNAIRE