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**Subject:** FORMAL MESSAGE: AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND LEADERS MEETING 2023  
**Date:** Friday, 11 August 2023 7:07:57 pm  
**Attachments:** [File Note - ANZLM 26 July 2023.docx](#)  
[Joint Statement - ANZLM 2023.pdf](#)  
[Trans-Tasman Roadmap to 2035.pdf](#)

[RESTRICTED]

*Not for cable exchange*

### ĀPITIHANGA – ATTACHMENTS

- ANZLM file note
- Joint Statement
- Trans-Tasman Roadmap to 2035

### RĀPOPOTO – SUMMARY

Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese made his first official visit to New Zealand on 26-27 July for the annual Australia New Zealand Leaders Meeting (ANZLM), the cornerstone piece of architecture in the bilateral relationship. The visit was the fifth meeting between the two Prime Ministers this year. The ANZLM occurred during an intensive period of high-level engagement in the relationship, taking place one week after the Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum (ANZLF) and two weeks before the Closer Economic Relations (CER) Ministerial.

In the context of a broad agenda, the Prime Ministers focused particularly<sup>s6(a)</sup>

In addition to the ANZLM, the two Prime Ministers attended a number of public facing engagements to celebrate the year of milestone anniversaries and the bilateral relationship, including a visit to the FIFA fan festival to mark joint hosting of the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup and a 100 person state dinner at Government House.

The visit was successful<sup>s6(a)</sup>

Key policy outcomes of the visit included: a commitment to focus on driving towards seamless travel across the Tasman; the launch of a comprehensive Roadmap which defines priority areas of effort in the relationship for the next decade; and a commitment to achieve an increased focus on sustainable and inclusive trade within the CER relationship.

The outcomes of the visit set a busy agenda for the relationship in the year ahead.

s6(a)

s6(a)

We have been left

with a lot to take forward following the meeting, <sup>s6(a)</sup>

## HOHENGA – ACTION

Hei titiro māu - for information.

## PŪRONGO – REPORT

Australian Prime Minister Anthony Albanese made his first official visit to New Zealand on 26-27 July. The Australia New Zealand Leaders Meeting (ANZLM) was the centrepiece of PM Albanese's visit. The visit was also an opportunity to celebrate and further profile three milestone anniversaries in the bilateral relationship: the 40th anniversary of Closer Economic Relations (CER), 50th anniversary of the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement, and the 80th anniversary of diplomatic representation in each other's countries.

2 Additional programme elements included a formal welcome to Parliament, a visit to the FIFA fan festival to celebrate New Zealand and Australia's co-hosting of the FIFA Women's World Cup, a 100 person state dinner at Government House, a wreath laying, breakfast plus a tour of the Leeds St precinct to profile local artisanal product makers in Wellington, and a meeting with the Leader of the Opposition.

3 This message summarises the key themes of discussion at the ANZLM, joint press conference and a facilitated discussion between the Prime Ministers at the state dinner. A full file note of the ANZLM is linked [here](#) and attached, and the Joint Statement is linked [here](#) and attached.

*The bilateral relationship: "Neighbours, friends and family"*

4 Throughout the visit, both Prime Ministers emphasised how fundamental people are to our bilateral relationship. It was clear throughout the two Prime Ministers' engagements that Prime Minister Albanese was pleased with the changes implemented to the **pathway to Australian citizenship**, <sup>s6(a)</sup>

Prime Minister Albanese used the joint press conference to underline this progress, noting over 10,000 people had already applied. He was sure that this would increase significantly in the months ahead. Albanese said there were only upsides with no downsides to the pathway to citizenship, especially given some New Zealanders had been living and working in Australia for decades.

5 During the ANZLM Prime Minister Hipkins highlighted the need to progress work on **seamless borders**, to which PM Albanese agreed <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

s6(a)

Leaders agreed that this work needed to be "reinvigorated" and pulled forward the

s6(a)

end of June 2024. Albanese then reiterated this publicly at the Joint Press Conference later in the day. Work has commenced across relevant agencies to stand up the Working Group process called for by the Prime Ministers.

6 s6(b)(i)

7 On **Indigenous matters**, Leaders announced a refresh of our Indigenous Collaboration Arrangement to take into account the growth in focus of these issues in Australia. s6(b)(i)

Both leaders picked up that Indigenous business leaders had met the previous week at the ANZLF and noted the importance of ongoing engagement to support Indigenous and wider economic growth.

*Global issues:* s6(a), s6(b)(i)

8 s6(a), s6(b)(i)

9 s6(a)

s6(a) *the Pacific family*

10 s6(a)

11 s6(a)

*Defence cooperation*

12 s6(a)

13 s6(a)

During the Joint Press Conference, PM Hipkins stated “in terms of Pillar Two, we are open to conversations with the AUKUS partners around what New Zealand’s involvement in some of those things might look like. It’s early days yet, so there’s no formal proposals on the table. But of course, we ultimately are open to continuing that conversation.”

14 Both Prime Ministers also used public engagements to highlight **defence cooperation in emergency situations**, including with natural disasters. Prime Minister Hipkins noted at both the press conference and state dinner that in the first few weeks after Cyclone Gabrielle, one of his first few visits was on an Australian plane.

*Sustainable economies*

15 The key outcomes from the ANZLM were the commitment to advance work toward a seamless border (see above); and also confirming the Australian Prime Minister’s support for a bilateral focus on sustainable and inclusive trade. s6(a)

The ANZLM achieved a clear Australian commitment, with Albanese noting publicly that it was important the Australia-New Zealand trade relationship was “fit for modern times”, and the two Prime Ministers agreed that Ministers would conclude a Sustainable and Inclusive Trade Declaration.

16 The Declaration is intended to bring renewed focus to our economic partnership with Australia, ensuring it aligns with our climate ambitions, commitment to gender equality and labour standards, and support for sustainable economies. [Note: see forthcoming Formal

Message on the 2023 CER Ministerial held today for further update.] The Declaration complements outcomes announced from the inaugural Climate/Finance 2+2 Ministerial meeting in June (FM of 16/06/2023 refers) and the Trans-Tasman Relationship Roadmap (see below). Together, these create a significant new platform to evolve trans-Tasman economic linkages.

17 In addition, the ANZLM Joint Statement noted a number of specific deliverables under the Single Economic Market (SEM) umbrella, including the first phase of SouthPAN early Open Services (which will greatly enhance GPS accuracy across Australasia), and commitments to update our Double Taxation Agreement, and modernise the Joint Food Regulation System including Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ). Prime Ministers also committed to a review of the SEM Agenda, to ensure it remains fit-for-purpose and responsive to the needs of trans-Tasman businesses.

#### *Trans-Tasman Relationship Roadmap*

18 As a key deliverable for the ANZLM, the two Prime Ministers announced the release of [the Trans-Tasman Relationship Roadmap to 2035](#). This Roadmap sets out our joint ambition and priority areas of focus for the bilateral relationship for the coming decade, together with key high level outcomes we wish to achieve in each area. The Roadmap is structured around the five key priority “pillars” where we want to work together with Australia: sustainable inclusive and prosperous economies, security and resilience, partnership in the Pacific, upholding shared principles and values, and our peoples. The Roadmap is intended to serve as a tool to prioritise bilateral effort across both governments.<sup>s6(a)</sup>

19 While all pillars of the Roadmap reflect New Zealand priorities in the relationship, of particular note for us are that the Roadmap contains a strong focus on sustainable and resilient economies, including advancing work on sustainable and inclusive trade and also deepening economic integration under the Single Economic Market agenda; continued focus on people issues, including ensuring fair treatment for citizens and deepening links across indigenous issues and interests; and a reiteration of our commitment to work closely in the Pacific based on the existing 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent.

20 Prime Minister Albanese highlighted the Roadmap during the joint press conference and state dinner facilitated discussion,<sup>s6(a)</sup>

The state dinner at Government House also reflected the five priority themes set out in the roadmap, with the guest list designed around these themes to represent the spectrum of trans-Tasman links.

#### **TĀKUPU – COMMENT**

21 This was Prime Minister Albanese’s first visit to New Zealand as Prime Minister, but the fifth time the two Prime Ministers have met within the last seven months.<sup>s6(a)</sup>

22 Media coverage of the visit was very positive, and largely focused on the seamless travel announcement. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

23 The trans-Tasman relationship is leader-led. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

This year's meeting has set an ambitious agenda, with a clear focus on each of the five 'pillar' issues in the Roadmap: advancing seamless travel across the Tasman; modernising the trade relationship to focus on build sustainable, green and inclusive economies within the wider economic integration agenda; and continuing to prioritise collaboration on work in the Pacific and evolving our defence and security links to meet the changing geostrategic situation in the region.

24 <sup>s6(a)</sup>

MUTU – ENDS

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**File Note: Australia-New Zealand Leaders Meeting (ANZLM)**

Wellington, Wednesday 26 July 2023

**Attendees:**

Hon Anthony Albanese – Prime Minister  
Kathy Klugman – Foreign Policy Adviser, PM&C  
HE Harinder Sidhu – High Commissioner

s6(a)

Rt Hon Chris Hipkins – Prime Minister  
Dame Annette King – High Commissioner  
Andrew Kirton – Chief of Staff, PMO  
Chris Seed – Chief Executive, MFAT  
Rebecca Kitteridge – Chief Executive, DPMC  
Guergana Guermanoff – Foreign Policy Adviser, DPMC  
Nicole Robertson – Australia Divisional Manager, MFAT  
Richard Trow – Deputy Chief Press Secretary – PMO  
Caroline Eszes – Senior Policy Office, MFAT (note taker)

***Opening remarks in front of media***

1. Opening remarks were delivered in front of media with Prime Minister (PM) Hipkins welcoming PM Albanese to Wellington for his first official visit. Hipkins noted that he had met with Albanese at least five times already since taking office and that the bilateral relationship was close, like family. He noted that the relationship needed to be future looking, mentioning the need to identify opportunities to cooperate even more closely, particularly on combatting climate change, working together in the Pacific, and building bilateral trade and the economic relationship.

2. PM Albanese thanked Hipkins for welcoming him to Wellington and noted that no two countries are closer. Albanese noted that this was exemplified by the fact that PM Ardern was the first foreign leader Albanese met when he came into office and that Hipkins' first trip after taking office was to Australia. Like Hipkins, Albanese highlighted that there are areas where we can work even more closely such as on combatting climate change and in the Pacific, including in support of the Pacific Islands Forum (PIF). Albanese noted that we could do more to streamline our economic relationship, cooperate more deeply on defence issues, and noted that on people-to-people issues there had been many positive changes this year, not least the changes to the pathway to citizenship for New Zealanders living in Australia.

***Bilateral Relationship and the Trans-Tasman Relationship Roadmap to 2035***

3. Once media were out of the room the conversation then turned to the bilateral relationship writ large. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

4. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

5. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

6. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

7. <sup>s6(a), s6(b)(i)</sup>

8. Hipkins highlighted that Sustainable Economies was another of the Roadmap's themes and he welcomed the agreement to negotiate a **Sustainable and Inclusive Trade Declaration**, noting that from a New Zealand perspective we saw this as a first step <sup>s6(a)</sup>

Hipkins noted his recent attendance at the Australia-New Zealand Leadership Forum (ANZLF) last week and the sense he had got that businesses are really keen to "do more" to strengthen trans-Tasman business and trade links. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

Hipkins ran through how the New Zealand Trade for All Agenda has been developed to ensure that the benefits of trade were highlighted across the population which meant talking about the positive connection between trade and areas such as human rights, climate change, indigenous trade, and inclusivity.

9. **Emerging technology** was an area where Hipkins thought it made sense to explore the regulatory environment together, particularly given there were no agreed international standards in this area, <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>



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s6(a), s6(b)(i)

**Seamless Borders**

18. Hipkins then turned to the idea of a seamless border between Australia and New Zealand and the need to progress this work – work that businesses had raised with leaders at the ANZLF in 2022 but that hadn't been progressed much since then. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

s6(a), s6(b)(i)

. Hipkins noted that it was critical that the existing working group be reinvigorated and expanded to include both businesses and Government. HE Harinder Sidhu noting that there was an existing SEM working group that was meant to be working on some of these issues but it had been somewhat nascent over the covid years. Leaders agreed that this **work on seamless borders needed to be "reinvigorated" and changed the pre-agreed Joint Statement language to pull forward the deadline for officials to report back to Leaders on seamless border options from December 2024 to end of June 2024** (with Albanese then reiterating this publicly at the Joint Press Conference later in the day).

s6(a), s6(b)(i) - 1 pages redacted

24. s6(a), s6(b)(i)

25. s6(a)

26. s6(a)

Dame Annette noted that there was great potential to increase linkages between Australia and New Zealand in the indigenous business space, mentioning the **ANZLF's Indigenous group** as being made up of some really energised indigenous businesses.

ENDS

**From:** CANBERRA <CBA@mfat.govt.nz>  
**Sent:** Tuesday, 22 August 2023 6:18 pm  
**To:** AUS <DM-AUS@mfat.govt.nz>; CANBERRA <CBA@mfat.govt.nz>; SYDNEY <SYD@mfat.govt.nz>; DS TEG <DM-DSTEG@mfat.govt.nz>; TPEI <DM-TPEI@mfat.govt.nz>; TPND <DM-TPND@mfat.govt.nz>; ECO <DM-ECO@mfat.govt.nz>  
**Cc:** OCE <OCE@mfat.govt.nz>; DCE <DCE@mfat.govt.nz>; ...WLN SLT <WLN-SLT@mfat.net.nz>; ...TRADE POSTS <TRADEPOSTS@mfat.net.nz>; ...WLN TRADE DIVISIONS <TRADEDIVISIONS@mfat.net.nz>; CCD <DM-CCD@mfat.govt.nz>; FM.P/S Trade (Seemail) <PSTrade@mfat.net.nz>; FM.P/S MFA (Seemail) <PS.MFA@mfat.net.nz>; FM.P/S Deputy PM (Seemail) <PSDeputyPM@mfat.net.nz>; FM.P/S Economic Development (Seemail) <PS.EconomicDevelopment@mfat.net.nz>; FM.P/S Climate Change (Seemail) <P/SClimateChange@mfat.net.nz>; FM.MPI (Seemail) <mfat.messages@mpi.govt.nz>; FM.Treasury (Seemail) <merlin@treasury.govt.nz>; FM.MBIE Formal Messages (Seemail) <cables@mbie.govt.nz>; FM.Environment Ministry (Seemail) <mfat.cables@mfe.govt.nz>; FM.Maori Dev TPK (Seemail) <cables@tpk.govt.nz>  
**Subject:** FORMAL MESSAGE: AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND CER MINISTERIAL 2023

**[RESTRICTED]**

*Not for cable exchange*

#### **ĀPITI HANGA – ATTACHMENTS**

- CER Ministerial file note
- Joint Statement
- Sustainable and Inclusive Trade Declaration

#### **RĀPOPO TO – SUMMARY**

Australia's Minister for Trade and Tourism Senator the Hon Don Farrell invited Minister Damien O'Connor <sup>s6(a)</sup> South Australia for the annual Closer Economic Relations Ministerial (CER Ministerial) on 11 August. The meeting was an opportunity to mark the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement and energise trans-Tasman trade and economic collaboration.

The CER Ministerial came hot on the heels of the Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum (ANZLF) and the annual Australia New Zealand Leaders Meeting (ANZLM), <sup>s6(a)</sup> the high ambition set <sup>s6(a)</sup> at the ANZLM for a modernised trade and

economic agenda usefully focused the agenda for trade ministers. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

O'Connor's headline message that the trans-Tasman economic and trade relationship, likened to a 40 year marriage, that should not be taken for granted.

A key outcome of the visit was the welcome signing of the Sustainable and Inclusive Trade Declaration, articulating the priority both governments place on advancing climate, gender, indigenous and trade for all outcomes through our trade and economic relationship. Ministers also had a positive and satisfyingly concrete discussion on the value to both economies of maintaining focus on the Single Economic Market (SEM) agenda, <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

the value add New Zealand could bring to efforts to build a simplified trade system.

<sup>s6(a)</sup>

## HOHENGA – ACTION

Hei titiro māu - for information

## PŪRONGO – REPORT

The 2023 CER Ministerial was held in Australia's Trade and Tourism Minister Don Farrell's home state of South Australia on Friday 11 August. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

The warm rapport between the Ministers was evident throughout and <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

2 The formalities commenced with a Welcome to Country from Elder Mickey of the Kaurna people. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

### *The bilateral relationship*

3 Befittingly in the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary year of the CER, the Ministerial itself had a strong focus on the enduring strength of the bilateral relationship. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

the concerns raised by industry groups at the ANZLF were justified and "like a forty year old marriage" the CER needed work and investment. From this platform, Ministers reiterated Prime Ministerial direction for officials to review and modernise the Single Economic Market in the areas where tangible gains could be made. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

Ministers also agreed work should continue on indigenous collaboration, a seamless border and implementation of the Roadmap – launched at the ANZLM and defines priority areas of effort in the relationship for the next decade.

4 The signing of the Sustainable & Inclusive Trade Declaration was a welcome outcome from the meeting. The Declaration captures key elements of New Zealand's progressive trade policy – with a particular emphasis on climate, indigenous and gender issues – setting a shared level of ambition to ensure these issues are central to our trade and economic relationship across the Tasman and into regional arrangements. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

it updates the Trans-Tasman relationship to reflect contemporary priorities and, critically, also commits to consider further upgrades to CER and deeper cooperation as necessary. <sup>s6(a)</sup> the Declaration, along with the work programme from the inaugural 2+2: climate & finance talks in June and pillar one of the Trans-Tasman Roadmap to 2035, collectively provide a strong foundation for New Zealand and Australia to work together more closely on the net zero transition.

5 <sup>s6(a), s6(b)(i)</sup>

*Trade disputes and great power dynamics*

6 <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

7 <sup>s6(a)</sup>

8 <sup>s6(a), s6(b)(i) - 1 page redacted</sup>

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s6(a)

13 <sup>s6(a)</sup> we were pleased that this was such a warm and substantive meeting, and one which highlighted that the relationship between our respective trade ministers is one of mutual respect. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

14 The discussion enabled ministers to provide officials with direction on targeted issues and a platform to keep working on protecting and advancing our trade and economic integration. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

15 New Zealand will also need to continue to supplement our trade and economic engagement with other Australian interlocutors – including <sup>s6(a)</sup>

**MUTU – ENDS.**

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## Closer Economic Relations Ministerial

Adelaide, Friday 11 August 2023

### Attendees:

- Minister for Trade and Tourism, Don Farrell  
s6(a)
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- Minister for Trade and Export Growth, Damien O'Connor
- Dame Annette King, New Zealand High Commissioner to Australia
- Vangelis Vitalis, Deputy Secretary Trade & Economic Group
- Nicole Robertson, Divisional Manager, Australia Division
- Sophie Chrisp, Second Secretary (Trade & Environment)

### Opening remarks

1. Minister Farrell welcomed O'Connor to South Australia, s6(a) Farrell looked forward to showing O'Connor the special qualities of the State and s6(a) He noted the relationship between the countries was "gold standard, and the meeting was an opportunity to build on them – particularly indigenous connections in the tourism sector and following on from ANZLM to sign the Sustainable & Inclusive Trade Declaration.
2. O'Connor extended his thanks for the s6(a) work by officials on the Sustainable & Inclusive Trade Declaration. s6(a), s6(b)(i) Reflecting on the ANZLF, s6(a) ER is a model that others aspire to and, "like a 40 year old marriage" it needs to be invested in to withstand pressures that may seek to divide.

### Bilateral cooperation

3. Turning to the Roadmap, Farrell focussed attention on the **first pillar: sustainable, inclusive and prosperous economies**, s6(b)(i)

4. s6(a)

Dame Annette also



highlighted the opportunity to pursue work through the climate & finance 2+2 and work programmes of the Roadmap and Sustainable & Inclusive Trade Declaration.

5. O'Connor commended Farrell's efforts to establish a **Simplified Trade System** and endorsed <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup> - as a means to shift global trade systems forward, currently 85 percent of global trade is paper based. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

6. After registering New Zealand's interest in continuing to work with Australia on indigenous collaboration, green shipping and aviation and <sup>s6(a)</sup> double taxation, O'Connor returned to the **central messages delivered by the ANZLF. Nominally, that the CER "needs work."** <sup>s6(a)</sup>

<sup>s6(b)(i)</sup> O'Connor acknowledged the ongoing work on Seamless Border <sup>s6(a)</sup> progress can be made to simplify movement across borders. Farrell and O'Connor both acknowledged <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup> which had led to the Sustainable & Inclusive Trade Declaration

7. <sup>s6(a), s6(b)(i)</sup>

8. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

On the **phase out of live animal export**, O'Connor welcomed the government's decision and shared insights into both the drivers behind New Zealand's decision to end the trade and process, including the two independent reports and two-year phase out period. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

### ***Thematic issues***

9. <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>

s6(a), s6(b)(i)

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12.

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14.

15.

16.

17. The Ukraine-Russia conflict has increased global prices – s6(b)(i)

***Regional / global trade issues***

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18. O'Connor thanked Australia for its on-going leadership of the **Cairns Group**.<sup>s6(a)</sup>

s6(b)(i)

<sup>s6(b)(i)</sup>  
19

20

21

22

23

**Conclusion.**

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# Sustainable and Inclusive Trade Declaration

Marking 40 Years of Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations



## Introduction

1. The 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Australia-New Zealand Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement (CER) in 2023 underscores the ongoing vitality and prominence of our bilateral partnership. Central to this partnership is our close cooperation on sustainable and inclusive trade, which supports and drives our respective transitions to net zero emissions and pathways to achieving sustainable development and prosperity for all our people.
2. This Declaration amplifies existing commitments across our extensive areas of bilateral, regional and global economic collaboration. It recognises the importance we place on aligning our trade goals with efforts to urgently respond to the climate crisis. Equally, the Declaration underlines the comprehensive nature of our agreements and arrangements under CER, which is an instrumental and enduring framework that enables and deepens trade, business and investment ties as well as people to people links between our two countries.
3. The collaboration we continue to take forward to secure our sustainable and inclusive trade future is founded upon a set of common objectives and shared principles.

## Common Objectives

4. Our common objectives under this Declaration are to:
  - a. emphasise our shared commitment to fostering open, rules-based international trade and economic cooperation among countries, and the importance of this effort in confronting global challenges such as climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution, and in delivering on the promise of sustainable development for all our people, including by embracing Indigenous values and knowledge;
  - b. guide our collaborative work in areas of mutual interest, including existing activities to advance economic prosperity through sustainable and inclusive trade, and to support our respective transitions to net zero emissions;
  - c. support innovative approaches to effectively address the challenges of transitioning to net-zero emissions, including by embracing and facilitating access to new and low carbon technologies, renewable energy and decarbonisation solutions;
  - d. work closely with the business community in both countries to further sustainable and inclusive trade, including by promoting private sector investment and finance; and
  - e. foster sustainable and inclusive trade cooperation more broadly, including by promoting innovative and best practice policies, standards, regulations, measures and methodologies, and through the Single Economic Market (SEM) agenda, as well as cooperating to promote those approaches in our region and globally.

## Shared Principles

5. Based on our comprehensive bilateral free trade agreement and the strength of our very close economic relationship, and in addition to our existing CER commitments, we emphasise the following shared principles to advance sustainable and inclusive trade:
- a. accelerating action on climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution and other environmental and economic challenges in a responsible and effective manner that promotes and does not arbitrarily or unjustifiably restrict trade and investment, so as to create tangible and inclusive benefits for the economy and workforce, including in green supply chains, sustainable agriculture and food systems, the built environment, clean and renewable energy, carbon markets, green finance, the circular economy, and disaster risk reduction;
  - b. recognising that international trade and investment should deliver inclusive and sustainable prosperity and address, not exacerbate, inequities and inequalities, and that in doing so, the human rights, interests and perspectives of different groups, including women and girls, Indigenous Peoples, youth and children, older persons, minorities, LGBTQIA+ persons, migrants, those living in rural and remote areas, persons with disabilities and others in vulnerable situations, are integral considerations in trade policies;
  - c. recognising our commitment to the rules-based international trading system and to working closely together to further sustainable and inclusive trade action and outcomes through various multilateral and plurilateral fora, including: the World Trade Organization (WTO), Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC), the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), World Customs Organization (WCO), Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) and the Inclusive Trade Action Group (ITAG);
  - d. recognising the important and unique connection Indigenous Peoples have to the environment, land and seas, and their right to maintain, control, protect and develop their systems of knowledge, cultural expressions, practices and values, as well as the valuable contribution Indigenous histories, knowledge and knowledge systems, cultures and practices can make towards climate solutions and sustainable trade and investment;
  - e. recognising the significant impact that climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution has on livelihoods, security and well-being of Pacific peoples, particularly women and girls in all their diversity, and noting the unique role of trade in contributing to sustainable development for a prosperous and resilient Pacific region;
  - f. sharing information, perspectives, knowledge and expertise, and deploying sound data, inclusive, participatory and evidence-based analysis, including drawing on national circumstances, to inform and review progress on our joint policies, decisions, measures and activities;
  - g. fostering better alignment and convergence of standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures between countries, and rules that



improve the interoperability of systems, strengthen the integration of markets and reduce potential barriers to trade and investment;

- h. recognising the critical role of public and civil society engagement, including with Indigenous Peoples and non-government stakeholders, the private and public sectors, trade unions, civil society organisations and relevant international organisations, as integral partners in advancing cooperation on sustainable and inclusive trade;
- i. collaborating in international fora in recognition of the range of policies that can facilitate the transition to net zero, and to uphold the use of emissions reduction policies that are designed and applied in a manner consistent with international obligations including at the WTO and under *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* done at New York on 9 May 1992 (UNFCCC), and the *Paris Agreement* done at Paris on 12 December 2015; and
- j. recognising the amplification effect of working closely together in regional and multilateral fora, and the critical importance of addressing global challenges through sustainable and inclusive trade and upholding and implementing our international commitments and cooperative arrangements, including under:
  - i. the UNFCCC and Paris Agreement;
  - ii. the *Convention on Biological Diversity*, done at Rio de Janeiro on 5 June 1992, and *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, done at Montreal on 19 December 2022;
  - iii. other multilateral environment agreements to which we are a party;
  - iv. the Global Methane Pledge;
  - v. the World Trade Organization (WTO), and other multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements and arrangements regarding sustainable and inclusive trade;
  - vi. international human rights and labour agreements to which we are party, including but not limited to the International Labour Organization *Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and its Follow-up* done at Geneva on 18 June 1998 as amended in 2022 the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women* done at New York on 18 December 1979;
  - vii. various trade agreements, including CER, the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement, the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership, PACER Plus, the IPEF, the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area; and
  - viii. the Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement (IPETCA) and the Australia and Aotearoa-New Zealand Indigenous Collaboration Arrangement (ICA).

## Sustainable Future

6. Recognising the urgency of the climate crisis and its impact globally, particularly in our shared region, as well as that of other critical environmental challenges such as biodiversity loss and pollution, we will continue to work together to secure our sustainable future by:
  - a. taking forward sustainable trade issues in international fora, including in APEC, the WTO, ITAG, IPEF, CPTPP, and other trade agreements to which we are both parties;
  - b. promoting awareness of the damaging consequences that environmentally harmful subsidies across all sectors can have, including by supporting and leveraging the evidence base developed through the OECD, and taking action to reform, reduce or eliminate environmentally harmful subsidies globally through the WTO, APEC and other international fora, and to this end:
    - i. we reaffirm our shared ambition to reform the global use of environmentally harmful agricultural support measures, including through continuing urgently needed progress on Article XX of the *WTO Agreement on Agriculture* and advancing other international cooperation efforts;
    - ii. we welcome the *WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies* as a contribution to sustainable fisheries and use of marine resources, and look forward to its prompt entry into force and reaffirm our commitment to working together towards the speedy conclusion of negotiations on comprehensive and effective rules on fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing; and
    - iii. we will collaborate on trade-related aspects of fossil fuel subsidy reform including in the WTO, APEC and OECD in line with the urgent need to address climate change.
  - c. halting and reversing biodiversity loss, including by implementing the Global Targets for 2030 and Global Goals for 2050 of the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*, and by advancing further multilateral work in other fora to encourage collective action;
  - d. combating plastic pollution, including cooperating on trade-related measures such as encouraging the development of and access to environmentally sound alternatives to plastics throughout the value chain, addressing the role of subsidies and other fiscal incentives, managing plastic waste in an environmentally sound and safe manner, and by collaborating in the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee on Plastic Pollution and in other international fora, such as APEC and the WTO;
  - e. preventing and reducing marine litter, shipping, aviation, land and other transport-related pollution, including to reach net zero shipping emissions by no later than 2050 in line with the work of the International Maritime Organization,

and to reduce aviation emissions in line with the work of the International Civil Aviation Organisation;

- f. preventing the movement of terrestrial and aquatic invasive alien species across borders through trade-related pathways;
- g. conserving and sustainably managing fisheries resources and marine ecosystems, acknowledging their contribution to livelihoods of persons engaged in responsible fishing and aquaculture practices, including in the Pacific region, and collaborating in regional and global fora, using the best available science to achieve good fisheries governance and combat overfishing and illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;
- h. accelerating the transition to sustainable agriculture and food systems in a manner which facilitates rather than restricts trade and investment and as a consequence, global food security, including through international cooperation and promotion of our shared principles, and which recognises the role of Indigenous values and practices;
- i. facilitating efforts to support the management and trade of sustainable and legally harvested forest resources and products, including promoting the role of the forestry and wood processing sector in the transition to a low-carbon future, in recognition of forestry's importance for delivering a variety of ecosystem services and low-emissions materials;
- j. cooperating on policy and regulatory frameworks relating to energy transition, including on the development of emerging renewable energy technologies, and the accelerated development of renewable energy, critical minerals and strategic metals and other economic sectors that that will be vital to net zero transition;
- k. facilitating just transitions for our workers, workforces, sectors, regions and communities, including Indigenous Peoples, affected by climate change and the decarbonisation of our economies;
- l. aligning our work on the development of sustainable finance frameworks to enhance interoperability and support businesses operating across the economic region, including to drive finance flows towards decarbonisation solutions, building resilience, adaptation, research, development, commercialisation, availability, accessibility, affordability, and deployment of zero and low-emissions technology;
- m. facilitating efforts to transition towards a circular economy, including through promoting waste avoidance, greater resource and energy efficiency and interoperable and mutually reinforcing circular economy policies and solutions in our countries;
- n. aligning standards and promoting the expansion of trade and investment in environmental goods and services domestically, internationally and at the WTO and APEC, including environmental and low emissions technologies, clean and renewable energy and enabling infrastructure, inputs vital to these sectors and energy efficient goods and services;



- o. encouraging enterprises operating within our respective territories to adopt, into their policies and practices, principles of responsible business conduct; and
- p. where appropriate, cooperating to consider disaster management-related implementation risks, including by harnessing opportunities the transition to net zero presents for disaster risk reduction efforts.

### Inclusive Trade and Investment

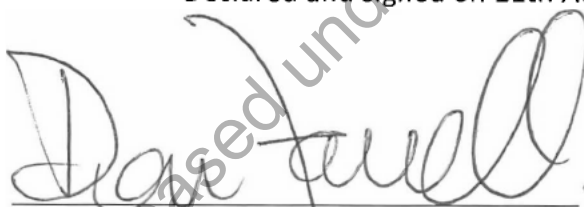
7. Recognising the importance of making international trade and investment policies more inclusive to ensure that the benefits of trade and investment are broadly and equitably shared, we will continue to work together by:
- a. taking forward inclusive trade issues in international fora, including in APEC, the WTO, ITAG, IPEF, CPTPP, and other trade agreements to which we are both parties;
  - b. collaborating to advance gender equality in trade and investment and to ensure international trade and investment supports women's economic empowerment, including through implementing the objectives of the *WTO Joint Ministerial Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment* made at the 11<sup>th</sup> WTO Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires in December 2017 and through cooperation under the Global Trade and Gender Arrangement (GTAGA);
  - c. ensuring that the rights and economic interests of Indigenous Peoples are appropriately integrated in, and are reinforced and not undermined by, international trade and investment policy and activity, including by:
    - i. reaffirming the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (United Nations Declaration) adopted in New York on 13 September 2007, and the rights and obligations under our respective legal, constitutional or treaty arrangements with Indigenous Peoples, including for Aotearoa New Zealand Te Tiriti o Waitangi / the Treaty of Waitangi;
    - ii. ensuring Indigenous perspectives, voices and effective participation are appropriately embedded in trade and investment activities;
    - iii. continued bilateral cooperation and partnership with Indigenous Peoples in our respective countries to support inclusive trade and investment outcomes for Indigenous Peoples in regional and multilateral fora and negotiations, including Indigenous to Indigenous Trade, investment and cooperation;
    - iv. taking forward and supporting collaborative activity on Indigenous-led priorities, through IPETCA and the ICA as well as in international fora such as the OECD and APEC; and

- v. expanding business networks for Indigenous businesses, including for micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs), Indigenous women and Indigenous youth;
- d. promoting the enforcement of internationally recognised labour rights, including measures to prevent and combat Forced Labour and Modern Slavery in supply chains and promote decent work, within trade policy, in line with our commitments as founding members of the International Labour Organization; and
- e. ensuring international trade and trade policy reinforces rather than undermines international human rights, including through implementing commitments under human rights agreements to which we are party.

### Future Work

- 8. In making this Declaration, we highlight our commitment to ensuring that CER remains modern and fit for purpose into the future, including by ensuring that our ongoing work towards a Single Economic Market delivers impactful and concrete outcomes on areas such as: sustainable aviation and shipping; green customs initiatives; common or interoperable sustainable finance and investment frameworks; alignment of climate and biodiversity reporting standards for businesses; consideration of policies to address carbon leakage; and other emerging issues and joint priorities.
- 9. We will take stock of our progress in promoting the sustainability and inclusivity objectives of this Declaration in our ongoing regular meetings of CER Trade Ministers. We will also actively consider opportunities to further our bilateral, regional and multilateral cooperation, advocacy and initiatives to achieve the sustainability and inclusivity objectives of this Declaration, including the potential for future CER instruments to advance these issues.

Declared and signed on 11th August 2023 in Adelaide, Australia by:



**DON FARRELL**  
Minister for Trade and Tourism



**DAMIEN O'CONNOR**  
Minister for Trade and Export Growth



## STATEMENT

### **JOINT STATEMENT: AUSTRALIA-NEW ZEALAND LEADERS' MEETING 2023**

1. The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Rt Hon Chris Hipkins, and the Prime Minister of Australia, the Hon Anthony Albanese MP, met in Wellington on 26 July 2023 for the annual Australia New Zealand Leaders' Meeting.
2. The relationship between New Zealand and Australia is unlike any other. Our shared values, common outlook and people-to-people links underpin a critical partnership. New Zealand and Australia are family and working together is intrinsic to our respective interests. Even as the world evolves, our partnership goes from strength to strength.
3. The meeting came during the joint Australia-New Zealand hosting of the FIFA Women's World Cup – embodying both countries' passion for sport and our proud commitment to gender equality and fairness.
4. Prime Ministers noted that 2023 is a year in which New Zealand and Australia celebrate a trifecta of significant anniversaries: the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the world leading Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement that has transformed our economies and societies; the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement, a landmark achievement that facilitated seamless movement of people between our nations; and the 80<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the establishment of High Commissions in our respective capitals.
5. It is fitting that in this anniversary year, Leaders committed to a Trans-Tasman Roadmap to 2035 to ensure the trans-Tasman partnership remains agile and responsive to a changing world. The Roadmap outlines how we will work together over the coming decade across five pillars that offer the greatest potential for achieving our shared vision: sustainable, inclusive and prosperous economies; security and resilience; active partners in the Pacific; upholding shared principles and values; and our peoples.

#### **Economic Issues**

6. Prime Ministers noted that the 40<sup>th</sup> year of Closer Economic Relations (CER) is a special milestone in the Australia-New Zealand relationship. They also reflected that CER has served for forty years as an example of how a high quality trade agreement should operate; the opportunity now was to ensure CER continues to project our shared ambition to the world.

7. Prime Ministers noted the success of the Single Economic Market (SEM), including progress across a range of work-streams. This includes science and innovation, with Prime Ministers celebrating reaching the delivery of SouthPAN early Open Services. This system augments satellite positioning services to improve the accuracy and reliability of satellite-based navigation systems, significantly benefitting science, businesses and communities. Prime Ministers also acknowledged that our science and innovation agencies are looking at ways to level-up our research collaboration.

8. Prime Ministers also agreed on the continued importance of the Trans-Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement, and reaffirmed the long-term goal of nurturing a seamless trans-Tasman business environment. To this end, Prime Ministers supported a review and modernisation of the SEM agenda, to ensure that it was fit for purpose in facilitating regulatory alignment and greater economic integration during a period of swift economic and industrial change. They noted the importance of officials meeting to take forward priorities under the SEM agenda and implementing the Trans-Tasman Roadmap to 2035. Prime Ministers agreed that practical steps towards this include updating our Double Taxation Agreement, and modernising the Joint Food Regulation System including Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ).

9. Prime Ministers reflected on the role both countries play in advancing sustainable and inclusive trade policy, and on the advancements and achievements made in this area since the entry into force of CER four decades ago. To this end, Prime Ministers welcomed the announcement of Australia's membership in the Inclusive Trade Action Group and Global Trade and Gender Arrangement, joining New Zealand and other like-minded countries in committing to advance an inclusive and sustainable trade policy globally.

10. To mark 40 years of Australia and New Zealand's comprehensive trading relationship under CER, Prime Ministers agreed that the countries would conclude the Australia-New Zealand Sustainable and Inclusive Trade Declaration, to amplify our trade commitments across these wide-ranging areas of economic collaboration. They directed officials to take forward this work in advance of the next CER Ministerial Meeting, to prioritise an integrated and climate focused approach to building modern, resilient and inclusive economies on both sides of the Tasman.

11. Prime Ministers also looked forward to the signing in a timely manner of the upgrade of the Agreement Establishing the ASEAN-Australia-New Zealand Free Trade Area. They commended the upgraded Agreement for creating new commercial opportunities for services and investment, and in the digital economy and green economy. They also welcomed the Agreement's commitments on sustainable development and inclusive trade, ensuring that it remains ASEAN's highest-quality Free Trade Agreement.

## **Climate**

12. Prime Ministers welcomed the inaugural Australia–New Zealand Climate and Finance Dialogue, held in Wellington on 8 June 2023. Ministers responsible for Climate and Finance agreed to hold this dialogue annually, to establish a Net Zero Government Working Group to support decarbonising public services, to coordinate efforts on production and supply of electric and zero emissions vehicles, work to align sustainable finance frameworks, develop adaptation indicators and monitoring frameworks and support the development of internationally aligned Guarantee of Origin schemes. Prime Ministers look forward to the next dialogue, which will be hosted by Australia in 2024.

13. Noting with concern the findings of the most recent report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change demonstrating the world is not on track to limit global temperature rise to 1.5 degrees above pre-industrial levels, Prime Ministers recognised the need to take accelerated action to reduce global emissions this decade to keep the 1.5 degree temperature goal within reach.

14. Leaders noted the economic opportunities of the net zero transition and agreed to work together to harness the significant opportunities that transitioning to low-emissions, climate-resilient economies offers for both countries.

15. Prime Ministers acknowledged that climate change remains the single greatest existential threat facing the Pacific, underscoring the need for both our nations to take accelerated climate action and drive forward the clean energy transition to deliver rapid, deep and sustained reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. They discussed the need to deliver on Pacific priorities, including effective climate finance and strengthened climate adaptation and resilience in the region.

16. Prime Ministers reinforced that as Pacific Island Forum members, New Zealand and Australia stand alongside other Forum members in facing the climate crisis, and are committed to working closely together to support Australia's bid to host the 31<sup>st</sup> UN Climate Conference of the Parties (COP31) in partnership with the Pacific in 2026 as a means to elevate Pacific priorities and bring profile to the unique climate challenges faced by the region. To this end, Prime Ministers recognised the positive impact of leveraging Australia and New Zealand's collective resources, including by pursuing innovative models to support adaptation and resilient infrastructure, sharing our respective project pipelines to identify Pacific-led projects suitable for co-financing, and collaborating with like-minded partners.

## **People-to-People Links**

17. Prime Minister Hipkins reiterated his thanks to Prime Minister Albanese for the establishment of a new direct pathway to Australian citizenship for New Zealand citizens, ensuring the rights of New Zealanders who choose to live and work in Australia long-term.

Prime Ministers welcomed efforts between New Zealand and Australian government agencies to support Australia's implementation of the pathway to citizenship for New Zealand applicants.

18. Prime Ministers announced the revitalisation of a joint Australia-New Zealand working group to scope initiatives to move closer towards seamless travel across the Tasman, to report back by end of June 2024.

19. Prime Ministers acknowledged the unique role of Māori and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples in the identity of both countries, including their rich cultures and languages, and their ancestral, spiritual and continuing connection to lands and waters. Prime Ministers spoke of the importance of working in genuine partnership with Māori and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples to embed and strengthen Indigenous led approaches and voices in policy and decision making for better outcomes. They remain committed to this engagement, including through the Australia and Aotearoa-New Zealand Indigenous Collaboration Arrangement (ICA), in place since 2020, and reaffirmed their commitment to refresh the ICA.

20. Prime Ministers also noted the 2021 Indigenous Peoples Economic and Trade Cooperation Arrangement, of which Australia and New Zealand are founding participants, and the Indigenous Business Sector Group within the Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum. Prime Ministers shared ambition to see these economic links grow and welcomed the work under way to this end, including the advancement of Indigenous communities, businesses and organisations.

### **Defence Cooperation**

21. In the context of Australia's Defence Strategic Review and New Zealand's Defence Policy Review, Leaders tasked Defence Ministers to update Closer Defence Relations (CDR) to ensure it is fit for purpose, drives interoperability and enables us to respond as allies in a deteriorating strategic environment, including supporting the security and resilience of the Pacific.

### **The Pacific**

22. Our countries' deep friendship is bound together by our history, our Pacific communities, and our shared home in the Blue Pacific Continent. Leaders are committed to partnering with Pacific island countries to advance the region's priorities, including by implementing the 2050 Strategy for the Blue Pacific Continent. This includes a commitment to listen to and support Pacific aspirations for resilience, prosperity, climate and food security, conservation of land-based environment and ocean resources, safety and common values. Leaders also committed to mobilise the goodwill and energy of the Partners in the Blue Pacific initiative to deliver on Pacific priorities, guided by the 2050 Strategy.

23. Our shared Blue Pacific Continent faces a range of challenges including climate change, institutional and economic fragility, social and demographic issues and increasing geostrategic

competition. The Pacific is a resilient, vibrant region with its own voice and priorities. Leaders committed to continue to work closely together with Pacific partners to support prosperity, peace and resilience in the region.

24. Prime Ministers acknowledged that New Zealand and Australia must renew our efforts to invest in effective regionalism by supporting the Pacific Islands Forum and other regional institutions. Leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the centrality of the Pacific Islands Forum and acknowledged that the region is stronger together. Leaders agreed that this architecture not only provides an opportunity for Pacific countries to deliberate key regional priorities, but that a united Pacific Islands Forum is central to protecting our shared interests in a peaceful, stable, prosperous and resilient region.

25. Prime Ministers expressed concern that the implementation of the new policing agreement between China and Solomon Islands would undermine the Pacific's agreed regional security norms, including a 'family first' approach to peace and security. The agreement is inconsistent with Pacific Islands Forum leaders' commitments and the approach the Forum has taken on regional security matters. Leaders agreed it would be important for the Pacific Islands Forum to discuss these issues and encourage transparency, enabling the region to collectively consider the implications for our shared security.

26. Prime Ministers looked forward to Samoa hosting the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting (CHOGM) in October 2024, the first time a Pacific island country has hosted CHOGM. They noted their shared commitment to helping Samoa host a successful meeting that advances the priorities of Pacific island countries and other Commonwealth small island developing states.

### **The Indo-Pacific**

27. Prime Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to an open, stable and prosperous Indo-Pacific that is respectful of sovereignty and free from coercion. Leaders reaffirmed respect for international law and agreed rules and norms in the region, and strengthening cooperation to support robust regional institutions. Prime Ministers reiterated their commitment to ASEAN centrality and ASEAN-led architecture, and to the principles underpinning the ASEAN Outlook on the Indo-Pacific, in support of their shared vision for the wider Indo-Pacific region.

28. Prime Ministers affirmed the need for both countries to hold fast to their values in support of the international rules-based order, which underpins the rights and sovereignty of all countries. They agreed to work together through the United Nations and multilateral institutions, including to protect and promote human rights. Leaders expressed serious concerns about human rights violations in Xinjiang and the continuing systematic erosion of Hong Kong's autonomy, freedom and rights, including through the introduction of the National Security Law and the recent arrest warrants issued for democracy advocates.

29. Prime Ministers expressed concern about growing challenges to regional stability in a more contested and difficult world. They expressed serious concern over developments in the South China Sea and an intensification of destabilising activities, including the continued militarisation of disputed features and unsafe behaviour at sea and in the air. Prime Ministers further underscored the importance of maintaining freedom of navigation and overflight, consistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS). They emphasised the obligation of all states to adhere to international law, particularly UNCLOS. They further emphasised the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with international law, and reiterated that the 2016 South China Sea Arbitral Award is final and binding on the parties.

30. Prime Ministers expressed concern about tensions across the Taiwan Strait. Both called for the peaceful resolution of cross-strait issues through dialogue without the threat or use of force or coercion.

31. Prime Ministers acknowledged China would remain an important economic partner for both countries, and the importance of engagement and dialogue with China to advance and uphold national interests and manage differences. They reiterated the importance of China and the United States re-opening lines of communication at all levels and managing strategic competition responsibly.

32. Prime Ministers condemned North Korea's repeated ballistic missile launches, in violation of multiple United Nations Security Council resolutions. Leaders encouraged North Korea to return to dialogue and abandon its nuclear, other weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missile programs, which threaten stability and security on the Korean peninsula and in the broader Indo-Pacific region.

33. Prime Ministers reiterated their support for ASEAN's efforts to facilitate inclusive dialogue towards achieving an end to the crisis in Myanmar. They called on the Myanmar military regime to honour its commitments to ASEAN under the Five-Point Consensus and end the violence; engage in dialogue; release those unjustly detained and allow unimpeded access for humanitarian assistance.

34. Prime Ministers welcomed the increased engagement in the region of the United States and United Kingdom, who share our vision of an open, inclusive and resilient Indo-Pacific. Prime Ministers discussed the AUKUS security partnership and the partnership's shared objectives of peace, stability and the preservation of the international rules-based system in the wider region, including a commitment to non-proliferation. Prime Ministers also welcomed the Quad's positive and practical agenda to support Indo-Pacific countries' priorities and needs.



## **Global Issues**

35. Prime Ministers reiterated their strong commitment to multilateralism and the international rules-based order as essential to the peace, security, and prosperity of all countries and to ensuring every nation has voice on the world stage. Leaders committed to continuing to work together to strengthen multilateral institutions and ensure that they reflect the interests of all states, including to protect and promote human rights.

36. Prime Minister Hipkins confirmed New Zealand's support for two priority Australian candidacies: its candidature for a non-permanent seat on the UN Security Council for the term 2029–2030; and its nomination of Judge Hilary Charlesworth for re-election to the International Court of Justice (ICJ) for the term 2024–2033.

37. Prime Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to reinforce the rules-based multilateral trading system with the World Trade Organization (WTO) at its core, including having a fully and well-functioning WTO dispute settlement system as soon as possible.

38. Prime Ministers condemned in the strongest terms Russia's illegal and immoral war in Ukraine. They discussed the need to ensure the international community remains steadfast in holding Russia to account for its unprovoked and unjustified war of aggression. They reaffirmed their strong support for Ukraine's sovereignty and territorial integrity and underlined their commitment to assist Ukraine.

39. Prime Ministers acknowledged their shared commitment to realising a world without nuclear weapons, and are seized of the urgent need for progress on nuclear disarmament and non-proliferation, including as States Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Treaty of Rarotonga. They recognised the importance of strengthening the international disarmament and arms control regime, and also expressed support for interim disarmament measures such as nuclear risk reduction and enhanced transparency and accountability, in the context of the challenging arms control environment.

40. Prime Ministers noted the ever present danger of state sponsored foreign interference targeting democratic institutions and society, and reaffirmed the importance of continuing to engage bilaterally, as well as with Pacific and global partners to respond to this issue.

41. Prime Ministers noted the importance of cyber security to protect individuals and businesses from the growing threat of malicious cyber actors and as an enabler for a prosperous and thriving digital economy. They also reinforced the importance of both countries continuing to work together to strengthen cyber security and rules and norms in cyberspace.

**WEDNESDAY 26 JULY 2023**

# MEETING PAPER

## 2023 Te Hurumanu Hui

### Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand Roadmap to 2035

<b>Meeting date</b>	14 June 2023	
<b>Status</b>	Regular update	
<b>Action required</b>	For noting	
<b>Submitted by</b>	Nicole Robertson	AUS s9(2)(a)
<b>Meeting attendee/s</b>	Nicole Robertson, Andrew Robinson	AUS

**Summary of issue and purpose of paper**

To brief Te Hurumanu on MFAT's work with Australian counterparts to develop a relationship roadmap/vision to 2035, which identifies priority areas of endeavour in the bilateral relationship, potentially for joint release by Prime Ministers at their annual Leaders' meeting in August (date TBC).

The draft Roadmap references areas of work with Australia that we understand will be of specific interest to Māori. These include people issues, indigenous-to-indigenous collaboration and further improving the trans-Tasman business and economic environment.

These areas of work have existing processes in place that provide for engagement with Māori stakeholders as part of Aotearoa New Zealand's policy development and implementation.

**Major risks**

- N/A

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## Recommendations

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It is recommended that the Partnership Group:

1. **Note** that MFAT is working with Australian counterparts to develop a relationship Roadmap to guide key areas of joint work in the trans-Tasman relationship to 2035, potentially for announcement by Prime Ministers at the Australia and New Zealand annual Leaders' Meeting (ANZLM) in August this year. **YES/NO**
2. **Note** that much of the anticipated content of the Roadmap covers existing projects and workstreams, including areas of importance to Māori. In developing the Roadmap we are undertaking separate processes for consultation with Te Tiriti partners on those workstreams. **YES/NO**
3. **Note** that we will continue to work with Australia on refining the Roadmap and underlying workplan over the coming months. **YES/NO**

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## Report

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### Introduction

1. This year marks a number of important milestone anniversaries in the Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand relationship.<sup>1</sup> As part of the anniversary year, work is under way to develop a Roadmap for the relationship.
2. The Roadmap <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup> intended to serve as a vision document to highlight and guide key areas of joint work in the trans-Tasman relationship for the next decade. MFAT officials consider this a good opportunity to sharpen the bilateral focus on key bilateral workstreams, <sup>s6(a)</sup>

Officials are aiming to advance work on the Roadmap quickly, so it is ready to be announced at the Australia New Zealand Leaders' Meeting (ANZLM) hopefully in August (date to be confirmed).

### Themes and workstreams

3. An early draft of the Roadmap <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup> proposes the following themes, reflecting key dimensions of the relationship:
  - 3.1. <sup>s6(a)</sup> *Pacific* – to focus on our joint work in partnering with Pacific whanaunga to achieve their priorities and support the region's security and resilience;
  - 3.2. *Security and resilience* – to focus on ensuring our countries are secure domestically and resilient in the face of international and trans-national threats;
  - 3.3. *Sustainable and inclusive economies* – to grow bilateral trade and investment between our countries, benefitting both our peoples; and
  - 3.4. *Upholding shared principles and values* – to reiterate our commitment to upholding and amplifying shared principles and values, domestically and globally.
4. Within each theme, the Roadmap would identify key joint workstreams and projects. The Roadmap would be supported by a detailed, officials-level workplan.
5. Our expectation is the Roadmap will touch on three areas which have been separately identified by Te Hurumanu as priorities for Māori. This paper focuses on providing more detail on those areas, though we acknowledge that other areas may also be of interest. In addition we will be proposing two additional themes: one on *people issues* and another on *indigenous issues*. <sup>s6(a), s6(b)(i)</sup>

Further information on these focus areas which we would like to highlight to Te Hurumanu is below.

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<sup>1</sup> This includes the 80th anniversary of diplomatic representation, the 40th anniversary of Closer Economic Relations (CER) and the 50th anniversary of the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement.

6. **Māori trade and economic interests:** The proposed *sustainable economies* pillar would focus on ongoing work under the CER architecture (including <sup>s6(a)</sup> and the Single Economic Market, as led by MFAT; and the economic aspects of the Indigenous Collaboration Arrangement (ICA), led by Te Puni Kōkiri (TPK). MFAT's existing formal relationships with Te Taumata and Ngā Toki Whakarururanga provide existing mechanisms for discussion and we also have ongoing engagement with FOMA. We would also like to reflect any relevant issues identified at the Australia New Zealand Leadership Forum Indigenous Business Sector Group, to be held in July this year.
7. **Māori interests on 'people' issues:** a 'people issues' pillar would have broad scope, and will have particular relevance to Māori. As you are aware, around one in six Māori live in Australia (170,057 people according to 2021 Australian census data). Māori have been disproportionately represented in deportations from Australia to NZ (approx. 42% of deportees since 2015 were Māori). Australia's recent announcement of a direct pathway to citizenship for New Zealanders was welcome news with PM Hipkins calling the change "the biggest improvement in the rights of New Zealanders living in Australia in a generation". However, 'people issues' will remain a priority in our bilateral relationship. We consulted Te Hurumanu last year on our Māori engagement approach for 'people issues' and were referred to the Iwi Chairs Forum (ICF). Subsequent discussions between MFAT and the ICF led us to focus our engagement with Pou Tangata specifically. We have continued to work in partnership with Pou Tangata, including on advice to the PM on the recently announced pathway to citizenship for New Zealanders in Australia.
8. **Indigenous cooperation:** Our (MFAT/TPK) intention <sup>s6(a)</sup> is to set a leader-level political objective, and accompanying framework, to build and support indigenous linkages between Australia and Aotearoa New Zealand. This is primarily about giving life to the ICA (a refresh will kick off in July), but also building wider cooperation internationally (e.g. in multilateral processes) and exploring where government can usefully support and promote indigenous priorities across the bilateral relationship. On the latter point, the intention is not to duplicate the extensive indigenous engagement that already happens organically, but to focus on how bilateral diplomacy and government systems can add value.
9. We are at the beginning of discussing the nature of this <sup>s6(a)</sup>
- This will take time.
- <sup>s6(a)</sup>
- we expect engagement with Māori will start with TPK-led engagement with key stakeholders (including National Iwi Chairs Forum) on the ICA. We will provide additional information to Te Hurumanu on this aspect of the Roadmap as it develops.

## Framework

10. Although the format is still being worked through, the intention is the Roadmap will identify key workstreams and projects/deliverables. The Roadmap themes and some key projects would be reflected in a public document, subject to announcements at the ANZLM meeting in August (date TBC). The detailed workplan would be updated on an ongoing basis and not be released publicly.
11. The Roadmap is not intended to supersede or replace established processes for our BAU work with Australia. We think it will complement these processes by providing an overview of our mutual priorities and highlighting areas in which we can continue to deepen our cooperation with Australia.

## Progress so far

12. We are providing feedback to Australia <sup>s6(b)(i)</sup> Part of this process included seeking input and feedback from NZ agencies to reflect key pieces of work or initiatives under way with Australia that are relevant for inclusion in the Roadmap. MFAT will continue to work with TPK to ensure that Māori interests are considered and reflected in the Roadmap, and other relevant agencies as required.
13. <sup>s6(a)</sup>

## Next steps

14. We are aiming for work on the Roadmap text to be concluded in time for it to be announced in August, subject to a Prime Ministers' meeting being confirmed. This is a tight timeframe.

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