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REPORT

Recommendation to the Council on the proposed negotiating mandate for trade negotiations with New Zealand
(2017/2193(INI))

Committee on International Trade

Rapporteur: Daniel Caspary

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MOTION FOR A EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION

Recommendation to the Council on the proposed negotiating mandate for trade negotiations with New Zealand (2017/2193(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to the Commission Communication of 14 October 2015 entitled ‘Trade for All – Towards a more responsible trade and investment policy’ (COM(2015)0497),
- having regard to the joint statement of 29 October 2015 by the President of the Commission, Jean-Claude Juncker, the President of the European Council, Donald Tusk, and the Prime Minister of New Zealand, John Key,
- having regard to the EU-New Zealand Joint Declaration on Relations and Cooperation of 21 September 2007 and to the EU-New Zealand Partnership Agreement on Relations and Cooperation (PARC) signed on 5 October 2016,
- having regard to the Commission’s Trade Package published on 14 September 2017 in which the Commission committed to making all future trade negotiating mandates public,
- having regard to the EU-New Zealand Agreement on Cooperation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters signed on 3 July 2017,
- having regard to other EU-New Zealand bilateral agreements, in particular the Agreement on sanitary measures applicable to trade in live animals and animal products and the Agreement on mutual recognition in relation to conformity assessment,
- having regard to its previous resolutions, in particular that of 25 February 2016 on the opening of FTA negotiations with Australia and New Zealand¹, and its legislative resolution of 12 September 2012 on the draft Council decision on the conclusion of the Agreement between the European Union and New Zealand amending the Agreement on mutual recognition²,
- having regard to the communiqué issued following the G20 meeting of Heads of State or Government held in Brisbane on 15-16 November 2014,
- having regard to the joint declaration of 25 March 2014 by President Van Rompuy, President Barroso and Prime Minister Key on deepening the partnership between New Zealand and the European Union,
- having regard to Opinion 2/15 of the Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) of 16 May 2017 on the Union competence to sign and conclude the Free Trade Agreement

¹ Texts adopted P8_TA(2016)0064.

² OJ C 353 E, 3.12.2013, p. 210.

- with Singapore¹,
- having regard to the Commission’s study of 15 November 2016 on the cumulative effects of future trade agreements on EU agriculture published by the Commission,
 - having regard to the draft report of its Committee on International Trade on a digital trade strategy (2017/2065(INI)),
 - having regard to Articles 207(3) and 218 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union,
 - having regard to Rule 108(3) of its Rules of Procedure,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on International Trade and the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development (A8-0312/2017),
- A. whereas the EU and New Zealand work together in tackling common challenges across a broad spectrum of issues and cooperate in a number of international fora, including on trade policy issues in the multilateral arena;
 - B. whereas in 2015, the EU was New Zealand’s second largest trading partner in goods after Australia, with trade in goods between the EU and New Zealand amounting to EUR 8.1 billion, and trade in services amounting to EUR 4.3 billion;
 - C. whereas in 2015 EU foreign direct investment stock in New Zealand amounted to nearly EUR 10 billion;
 - D. whereas New Zealand is a party to the Agreement on Government Procurement;
 - E. whereas the EU concluded negotiations on the EU-New Zealand Partnership Agreement on Relations and Cooperation (PARC) on 30 July 2014;
 - F. whereas the European agricultural sector and certain agricultural products, such as beef, veal, sheep meat, dairy products, cereals and sugar – including special sugars – are particularly sensitive issues in these negotiations;
 - G. whereas New Zealand is the world’s leading exporter of butter, the second largest exporter of powdered milk and is also a major player in the global export market for other dairy products as well as beef, veal and sheep meat;
 - H. whereas the EU and New Zealand are engaged in plurilateral negotiations to liberalise trade further in green goods (Environmental Goods Agreement) and trade in services (Trade in Services Agreement);
 - I. whereas the EU recognises the adequacy of personal data protection in New Zealand;
 - J. whereas New Zealand is a party to the concluded negotiations for a Trans-Pacific

¹ ECLI:EU:C:2016:992.

Partnership (TPP), the future of which remains uncertain, and the ongoing negotiations on a Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) in East Asia, uniting its most important trading partners; whereas New Zealand has had a free trade agreement in place with China since 2008;

- K. whereas New Zealand made significant commitments in the TPP to promote the long-term conservation of certain species and to tackle illegal wildlife trafficking through enhanced conservation measures, and whereas it also laid down requirements for the effective enforcement of environmental protections and to engage in enhanced regional cooperation; whereas such commitments should serve as a benchmark for the EU-New Zealand FTA;
- L. whereas New Zealand is among the EU's oldest and closest partners, sharing common values and a commitment to promoting prosperity and security within a global rules-based system;
- M. whereas New Zealand has ratified and implemented the main international covenants on human, social and labour rights and on environmental protection, and fully respects the rule of law;
- N. whereas New Zealand is one of only six WTO members which has no preferential access as yet to the EU market or negotiations in progress to that end;
- O. whereas, following the joint statement of 29 October 2015, scoping exercises were launched to investigate the feasibility of and shared ambition towards launching negotiations for a free trade agreement between the EU and New Zealand; whereas this scoping exercise has been concluded;
- P. whereas Parliament will be required to decide whether to give its consent to the potential EU-New Zealand FTA;

The strategic, political and economic context

1. Underlines the importance of deepening relations between the EU and the Asia-Pacific region, among other things, in order to foster economic growth within Europe, and stresses that this is reflected in the EU's trade policy; recognises that New Zealand is a key part of this strategy and that widening and deepening trade relations can help to meet this goal;
2. Commends New Zealand for its strong and consistent commitment to the multilateral trade agenda;
3. Considers that the full potential of the Union's bilateral and regional cooperation strategies can only be realised by adhering to rules- and values-based trade and that concluding a high-quality, ambitious, balanced and fair FTA with New Zealand in a spirit of reciprocity and mutual benefit, while under no circumstances undermining the ambition to achieve progress multilaterally or the implementation of already concluded multilateral and bilateral agreements, is a crucial part of those strategies; believes that deeper bilateral cooperation can be a stepping stone for further multilateral and

plurilateral cooperation;

4. Believes that the negotiation of a modern, deep, ambitious, balanced, fair and comprehensive FTA is a suitable way of deepening the bilateral partnership and further reinforcing the existing, already mature bilateral trade and investment relationships; takes the view that these negotiations could serve as an example for a new generation of free trade agreements, stressing the importance of raising ambitions further, pushing the boundaries for what a modern FTA entails, considering New Zealand's highly developed economy and regulatory environment;
5. Stresses that the EU and New Zealand are among the world's front-runners in the field of sustainable environmental policies, and that in this respect they have the opportunity to negotiate and implement a highly ambitious sustainable development chapter;
6. Warns against the danger of a serious imbalance in the agricultural provisions of the agreement to the detriment of the EU, and against the temptation to use agriculture as a bargaining chip to secure increased access to the New Zealand market for industrial products and services;

The scoping exercise

7. Notes the conclusion of the EU-New Zealand scoping exercise on 7 March 2017 to the mutual satisfaction of the Commission and the Government of New Zealand;
8. Welcomes the Commission's timely conclusion and publication of the impact assessment, with a view to being able to provide a comprehensive evaluation of possible gains and losses resulting from enhanced EU-New Zealand trade and investment relationships for the benefit of the population and businesses on both sides, including the outermost regions and the overseas countries and territories, while paying special attention to social and environmental impacts, including on the EU labour market and to anticipate and take into account the impact Brexit might have on the trade and investment flows from New Zealand to the EU, in particular when preparing the exchange of offers and calculating quotas;

A mandate for negotiations

9. Calls on the Council to authorise the Commission to start negotiations for a trade and investment agreement with New Zealand on the basis of the outcome of the scoping exercise, the recommendations set out in this resolution, the impact assessment and clear targets;
10. Calls on the Council to fully respect the distribution of competences between the EU and its Member States, as can be deduced from CJEU Opinion 2/15 of 16 May 2017, in its decision on the adoption of the negotiating directives;
11. Calls on the Commission and the Council to put forward a proposal as soon as possible about the general future architecture of trade agreements taking into account CJEU Opinion 2/15 on the EU-Singapore FTA, and to clearly distinguish between a trade and liberalisation of foreign direct investment (FDI) agreement containing only issues that

fall within the EU's exclusive competence, and a potential second agreement which covers subjects whose competences are shared with Member States; stresses that such a distinction would have implications for the parliamentary ratification process and that it is not intended to circumvent national democratic processes, but is a matter of democratic delegation of responsibilities based on the European treaties; calls for Parliament to be closely involved in all ongoing and future FTA negotiations at all stages of the process;

12. Calls on the Commission, when presenting the finalised agreements for signature and conclusion, and on the Council, when deciding on signature and conclusion, to fully respect the distribution of competences between the EU and its Member States;
13. Calls on the Commission to conduct negotiations as transparently as possible while not undermining the Union's negotiating position, guaranteeing at least the level of transparency and public consultation implemented for the Transatlantic Trade and Investment Partnership negotiations with the USA through constant dialogue with social partners and civil society, and to fully respect best practice as established in other negotiations; welcomes the Commission's initiative to publish all its recommendations for negotiating directives for trade agreements and considers this a positive precedent; urges the Council to follow suit and publish the negotiating directives immediately after their adoption;
14. Stresses that an FTA must lead to improved market access and trade facilitation on the ground, create decent jobs, ensure gender equality for the benefit of the citizens on both sides, encourage sustainable development, uphold EU standards, safeguard services of general interest, and respect democratic procedures while boosting EU export opportunities;
15. Emphasises that an ambitious agreement must address, in a meaningful way, investment, trade in goods and services (drawing on recent European Parliament recommendations as regards policy space reservations and sensitive sectors), customs and trade facilitation, digitalisation, e-commerce and data protection, technology research and support for innovation, public procurement, energy, state-owned enterprises, competition, sustainable development, regulatory issues such as high-quality sanitary and phytosanitary standards and other norms in agricultural and food products without weakening the EU's high standards, robust and enforceable commitments on labour and environmental standards, and the fight against tax avoidance and corruption while remaining within the scope of the Union's exclusive competence, all while giving special consideration to the needs of micro-enterprises and SMEs;
16. Calls on the Council to explicitly recognise the other party's obligations towards indigenous peoples;
17. Underscores that the EU is a world leader in advancing animal welfare policy and given that the EU-New Zealand FTA will impact millions of farm animals, the Commission must ensure that the parties undertake robust commitments to improve the welfare and protection of farm animals;

18. Emphasises that illicit wildlife trade has significant environmental, economic and social impacts, and that an ambitious agreement must promote the conservation of all wildlife species and their habitats, and strongly combat the illegal taking of, trade in, and transshipment of wildlife;
19. Stresses that inadequate fisheries management and illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing can have significant negative impacts on trade, development and the environment, and that the parties must undertake meaningful commitments to protect sharks, rays, turtles and marine mammals and to prevent overfishing, overcapacity, and IUU fishing;
20. Stresses that, for an FTA to be truly advantageous to the EU's economy, the following aspects should be included in the negotiating directives:
 - a) liberalisation of trade in goods and services and real market access opportunities for both sides in each other's goods and services market through the elimination of unnecessary regulatory barriers, while ensuring that nothing in the agreement prevents either side from regulating, in a proportionate manner, with a view to achieving legitimate policy objectives; this agreement must (i) not prevent the parties from defining, regulating, providing and supporting services in the general interest and must include explicit provisions thereon; (ii) neither require governments to privatise any service nor preclude governments from expanding the range of services they supply to the public; (iii) not prevent governments from bringing back under public control services that governments have previously chosen to privatise such as water, education, health and social services, or decrease the high health, food, consumer, environmental, labour and safety standards in the EU or limit public funding of the arts and culture, education, health and social services as has been the case with previous trade agreements; commitments should be made on the basis of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS); highlights in this respect that the standards required of European producers must be preserved;
 - b) as far as the agreement may include a domestic regulation chapter, the negotiators must not include necessity tests;
 - c) commitments on anti-dumping and countervailing measures that go beyond WTO rules in this area, possibly excluding their application where sufficient common competition standards and cooperation are in place;
 - d) reducing unnecessary non-tariff barriers and strengthening and extending regulatory cooperation dialogues on a voluntary basis, wherever practicable and mutually beneficial, while not limiting the ability of each party to carry out its regulatory, legislative and policy activities, given that regulatory cooperation must aim to benefit the governance of the global economy through intensified convergence and cooperation on international standards and regulatory harmonisation, for example, through the adoption and implementation of the standards set by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), while guaranteeing the highest level of consumer (e.g. food safety), environmental (e.g. animal health and welfare, plant health), social and labour protection;

- e) significant concessions on public procurement at all levels of government, including state-owned enterprises and undertakings with special or exclusive rights guaranteeing market access for European companies in strategic sectors and the same degree of openness as that of the EU's public procurement markets, given that simplified procedures and transparency for bidders, including those from other countries, can also be effective tools for preventing corruption and fostering integrity in public administration while providing value for money to taxpayers, in terms of the quality of delivery, efficiency, effectiveness and accountability; guarantees that ecological and social criteria are applied in awarding public procurement contracts;
- f) a separate chapter taking into account the needs and interests of micro-enterprises and SMEs with regard to market access facilitation issues including, but not limited to, increased compatibility of technical standards, and streamlined customs procedures with the aim of generating concrete business opportunities and fostering their internationalisation;
- g) in view of CJEU Opinion 2/15 on the EU-Singapore FTA that trade and sustainable development fall within the EU's exclusive competence and that sustainable development forms an integral part of the EU's common commercial policy, a robust and ambitious sustainable development chapter is an indispensable part of any potential agreement; provisions for effective tools for dialogue, monitoring and cooperation, including binding and enforceable provisions which are subject to suitable and effective dispute settlement mechanisms, and consider, among various enforcement methods, a sanctions-based mechanism, while enabling social partners and civil society to participate appropriately, as well as close cooperation with experts from relevant multilateral organisations; provisions in the chapter covering the labour and environmental aspects of trade and the relevance of sustainable development in a trade and investment context, encompassing provisions that promote adherence to, and effective implementation of, relevant internationally agreed principles and rules, such as core labour standards, the four ILO priority governance conventions and multilateral environmental agreements, including those related to climate change;
- h) the requirement that the parties must promote corporate social responsibility (CSR), including with regard to internationally recognised instruments, and the uptake of sectoral OECD guidelines and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
- i) comprehensive provisions on investment liberalisation within the Union's competence taking into account recent policy developments, for example, CJEU Opinion 2/15 on the EU-Singapore FTA of 16 May 2017;
- j) strong and enforceable measures covering the recognition and protection of intellectual property rights, including geographical indications (GIs) for wines and spirits and other agricultural and foodstuff products; simplified customs procedures and simple and flexible rules of origin that are suitable for a complex

world of global value chains (GVCs), including in terms of enhancing transparency and accountability within them, and applying wherever possible multilateral rules of origin or in other cases non-burdensome rules of origin such as a 'change of tariff subheading';

- k) a balanced and ambitious outcome in the agriculture and fisheries chapters which can only boost competitiveness and be beneficial to both consumers and producers, if it gives due consideration to the interests of all European producers and consumers, respecting the fact that there are a number of sensitive agricultural products which should be given appropriate treatment, for example, through tariff-rate quotas or allocated adequate transition periods, taking into proper consideration the cumulative impact of trade agreements on agriculture and potentially excluding from the scope of the negotiations the most sensitive sectors; the inclusion of a usable, effective, suitable and quick bilateral safeguard clause enabling the temporary suspension of preferences, if, as a result of the entry into force of the trade agreement, a rise in imports causes or threatens to cause serious injuries to sensitive sectors;
 - l) ambitious provisions allowing for the full functioning of the digital ecosystem, and promoting cross-border data flows, including principles such as fair competition and ambitious rules for cross-border data transfers, in full compliance with, and without prejudice to, the EU's current and future data protection and privacy rules, given that data flows are crucial drivers of the services economy and are an essential element of the GVC of traditional manufacturing companies, and therefore unjustified localisation requirements should be curbed as much as possible; data protection and privacy are not a trade barrier but fundamental rights, enshrined in Article 39 TEU and Articles 7 and 8 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union;
 - (m) specific, unambiguous provisions on the treatment accorded to overseas countries and territories (OCTs) and the outermost regions (ORs) so as to ensure that due account is paid to their particular interests in the negotiations;
21. Calls on the Commission to secure, as an essential element of a balanced agreement, protection regarding the labelling, traceability and genuine origin of agricultural products, in order to avoid giving consumers a false or misleading impression;
22. Highlights the difference in size between the European single market and the New Zealand market, which must be taken into account in a potential free trade agreement between the two countries;

The role of Parliament

23. Stresses that following CJEU Opinion 2/15 on the EU-Singapore FTA, Parliament should see its role strengthened at every stage of the EU-FTA negotiations from the adoption of the mandate to the final conclusion of the agreement; looks forward to the launch of negotiations with New Zealand and to following them closely and contributing to their successful outcome; reminds the Commission of its obligation to inform Parliament immediately and fully at all stages of the negotiations (both before

and after the negotiating rounds); is committed to examining the legislative and regulatory issues that may arise in the context of the negotiations and the future agreement without prejudice to its prerogatives as a co-legislator; reiterates its fundamental responsibility to represent the citizens of the EU, and looks forward to facilitating inclusive and open discussions during the negotiating process;

24. Recalls that Parliament will be asked to give its consent to the future agreement, as stipulated by the TFEU, and that its positions should therefore be duly taken into account at all stages; calls on the Commission and the Council to request the consent of Parliament before its application, while also integrating this practice into the interinstitutional agreement;

25. Recalls that Parliament will monitor the implementation of the future agreement;
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 - ◦

26. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and, for information, to the Commission, the governments and parliaments of the Member States and the government and parliament of New Zealand.

3.10.2017

OPINION OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT

for the Committee on International Trade

on the recommendation to the Council on the proposed negotiating mandate for trade negotiations with New Zealand (2017/2193(INI))

Rapporteur: James Nicholson

SUGGESTIONS

The Committee on Agriculture and Rural Development calls on the Committee on International Trade, as the committee responsible, to incorporate the following suggestions into its motion for a resolution:

1. Takes the view that European agriculture is clearly in a defensive position when it comes to products – in particular animal products – from New Zealand, especially with regard to production costs, which are among the lowest in the world and are linked to extensive practices; points out that where the size of the New Zealand market is concerned (4.5 million consumers), the EU's offensive interests are limited to niche products and depend on the removal of non-tariff barriers;
2. Believes that an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive free trade agreement (FTA) that fully respects and protects vulnerable sectors of European agriculture, and fully respects and upholds the high production, environmental, food safety and animal welfare standards upheld by EU producers, can be of mutual benefit, and has the potential to offer opportunities for European producers and advance the EU's position as a key player on the global market;
3. Draws attention to the sensitive nature of some sectors of the European farming sector, such as dairy products, sheep and lamb meat, goat meat, beef, veal, wine, bee products and fruit, and warns that any imbalance in the FTA in relation to the agriculture sector and its sensitive sectors would be damaging to European producers, especially small and medium-sized farms;
4. Calls on the Commission to secure a level playing field, treating as sensitive those products for which direct competition would expose EU agricultural producers to

excessive or unsustainable pressure, for instance by introducing transitional periods or appropriate quotas, or by not making any commitments with regard to, or by excluding, the most sensitive sectors; calls on the Commission to factor in respect for seasonal cycles of production in Europe, particularly for the lamb and dairy sectors;

5. Calls for the inclusion of effective bilateral safeguard measures to prevent a surge in imports that would cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to European producers in sensitive sectors;
6. Stresses that European agriculture has a special role to play in maintaining the fabric of rural communities and ensuring food security in Europe, and warns against the risk of a serious imbalance of the agreement in the agricultural sector, to the detriment of the European Union and the family farm model, and against the temptation to use agriculture as a bargaining chip for increased access to the New Zealand market for industrial products and services; calls, therefore, for agriculture to be one of the first chapters to be negotiated in agreements of this kind in future;
7. Highlights the fact that European producers face a number of current and future obligations in terms of climate change mitigation, environmental protection and the maintenance of high animal welfare standards, coupled with a high level of administrative obligations;
8. Stresses that respect for sustainable agricultural production, the precautionary principle on which EU food safety regulations are based, the farm-to-fork approach, reciprocity and the strict preservation of EU sanitary and phytosanitary standards and procedures on human and animal health and food safety, as defined under EU legislation, are fundamental and unshakable tenets of all EU FTA negotiations for European agriculture;
9. Highlights that animal welfare is of great importance to EU citizens, and underlines the need to ensure that EU animal welfare standards are protected and that all imports comply with applicable EU legislation on food safety, animal and plant health, consumer protection and environmental standards;
10. Urges the Commission to ensure that the parties make strong commitments to improve protection and welfare standards for farm animals, and stresses that nothing in the agreement should prevent either side from regulating independently to set and implement legitimate and higher policy objectives;
11. Calls on the Commission to maintain a harmonised negotiating approach, balanced with the one adopted during the concomitant negotiations with Australia, while taking due account of the specific factors differentiating the two markets;
12. Highlights the importance of recognising the geographical indications (GIs) system as a key component of European interests, and stresses the need to include a sufficiently large and representative list of products with geographical indications registered under the schemes in a potential future agreement with New Zealand, and to secure their legal protection, both as a priority offensive interest and as a prerequisite for the conclusion of an agreement;
13. Calls on the Commission to secure, as an essential element of a balanced agreement,

protection regarding the labelling, traceability and genuine origin of agricultural products, in order to avoid giving consumers a false or misleading impression;

14. Notes that New Zealand producers do not bear the costs of electronic sheep identification, nitrate vulnerable zones or fallen stock incineration, and calls for this to be made clear through labelling;
15. Highlights the difference in the size between the single European market and the New Zealand market, which must be taken into account in a potential free trade agreement between the two countries;
16. Recalls that New Zealand has a very competitive and strongly export-orientated agricultural sector, unique in its exposure to international markets owing to a low level of agricultural support; notes, in particular, the dominance of the dairy, sheep and goat sectors and the strongly export-orientated and dominant fruit production sector;
17. Considers that New Zealand is one of the main players in world trade in agricultural products, and that it has developed strong sectors based on monopoly-like export businesses; notes that agricultural and agri-food products as a whole account for 60 % of the country's total goods trade, with the dairy sector accounting for 25.3 % of total exports and sheep meat exports for 45 % of global trade; considers that New Zealand is one of world's leading exporters of sheep meat, particularly lamb, and is the largest exporter of kiwis;
18. Highlights the fact that New Zealand's exports to the European Union are mainly agricultural products, whereas New Zealand's imports from the Union are dominated by manufactured products, and notes that New Zealand still imposes relatively high tariffs on a number of processed agri-food products (e.g. cheeses, wines and spirits) and that certain non-tariff barriers, such as plant health measures, significantly impede some EU exports;
19. Points out that New Zealand is a signatory to the Trans-Pacific Partnership Agreement, a fact that should also be taken into account in the negotiating process;
20. Stresses that several sensitive European agricultural sectors have been hard hit by the ongoing Russian embargo, by currency fluctuations caused by the outcome of the Brexit referendum and by market crises linked to extreme price volatility; takes the view that a further opening up of the market in these sectors, especially with regard to the monopolistic structure of some industries, in particular the New Zealand dairy sector, could cause serious problems and have disastrous consequences for European producers; stresses that in the final outcome, due consideration must be given to the interests of all European producers;
21. Notes the publication of the Commission's impact assessment on the potential impact of an EU-New Zealand FTA, and calls on the Commission to provide further analysis on the impact of the FTA by sector and by Member State, with a view to allowing a complete evaluation of the possible gains and losses of such a trade deal for European producers, and of its potential impact on farm gate prices in sensitive sectors and on commitments under the Paris climate agreement;
22. Notes the advantages in the dairy product and sheep meat sectors that were granted to

New Zealand at the time of the UK's accession to the European Communities, and stresses that these allocations must be factored into the FTA negotiations;

23. Stresses that all potential future tariff quotas that could be granted to New Zealand under an FTA will be applicable to a smaller EU market of 443 million consumers, necessarily affecting the economic impact of such quotas, particularly in sectors such as sheep meat and dairy products, where the United Kingdom currently accounts for a significant share of the consumption and / or import of these products; calls, therefore, on the Commission to take account of the ongoing Brexit negotiations, and the impact of Brexit on the EU's agriculture and food sectors, in the trade negotiations with New Zealand;
24. Highlights the cumulative impact of EU trade concessions in agriculture, and notes that any agricultural concessions offered to New Zealand must be considered fully in the context of market access concessions granted under the World Trade Organisation, or as part of other ongoing or completed free trade negotiations; emphasises, in this connection, that the Commission's study on the cumulative impact of future trade agreements indicates, with regard to dairy products, that the current trade deficit of EUR 200 million would be doubled or more than tripled, depending on the liberalisation assumptions in play;
25. Stresses that the Commission must engage, in a fully transparent, timely and comprehensive manner, with all agricultural stakeholders on all aspects of the negotiations, and requests that the Committee on Agriculture be kept informed of developments in relation to agriculture.
26. Recalls that in the European Union, lambs may only be marketed at the age of 6 or 9 months, while in New Zealand a higher age – 12 months – is permitted; insists that the future agreement sets a 6- or 9-month age limit for the legal sale in the EU internal market of any lamb from outside the EU.

INFORMATION ON ADOPTION IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

Date adopted	2.10.2017
Result of final vote	+: 35 -: 7 0: 3
Members present for the final vote	John Stuart Agnew, Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Eric Andrieu, Richard Ashworth, José Bové, Daniel Buda, Nicola Caputo, Matt Carthy, Viorica Dăncilă, Michel Dantin, Paolo De Castro, Jean-Paul Denanot, Albert Deß, Diane Dodds, Jørn Dohrmann, Herbert Dorfmann, Norbert Erdős, Edouard Ferrand, Luke Ming Flanagan, Beata Gosiewska, Martin Häusling, Anja Hazekamp, Esther Herranz García, Jan Huitema, Peter Jahr, Ivan Jakovčić, Jarosław Kalinowski, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, Philippe Loiseau, Nuno Melo, Giulia Moi, Ulrike Müller, James Nicholson, Maria Noichl, Marijana Petir, Bronis Ropé, Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez, Ricardo Serrão Santos, Czesław Adam Siekierski, Tibor Szanyi, Marc Tarabella, Marco Zullo
Substitutes present for the final vote	Franc Bogovič, Angélique Delahaye, Norbert Lins, Hannu Takkula, Tom Vandenkendelaere

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE ASKED FOR OPINION

35	+
ALDE	Jan Huitema, Ivan Jakovčić, Ulrike Müller, Hannu Takkula
ECR	Richard Ashworth, Jørn Dohrmann, Beata Gosiewska, Zbigniew Kuźmiuk, James Nicholson
ENF	Edouard Ferrand, Philippe Loiseau
NI	Diane Dodds
PPE	Franc Bogovič, Daniel Buda, Michel Dantin, Albert Deß, Herbert Dorfmann, Norbert Erdős, Esther Herranz García, Peter Jahr, Jarosław Kalinowski, Nuno Melo, Marijana Petir, Czesław Adam Siekierski, Tom Vandenkendelaere
S&D	Clara Eugenia Aguilera García, Eric Andrieu, Nicola Caputo, Paolo De Castro, Jean-Paul Denanot, Viorica Dăncilă, Maria Noichl, Ricardo Serrão Santos, Tibor Szanyi, Marc Tarabella

7	-
GUE/NGL	Matt Carthy, Luke Ming Flanagan, Anja Hazekamp, Maria Lidia Senra Rodríguez
VERTS/ALE	José Bové, Martin Häusling, Bronis Ropè

3	0
EFDD	John Stuart Agnew, Giulia Moi, Marco Zullo

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention

INFORMATION ON ADOPTION IN COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE

Date adopted	12.10.2017
Result of final vote	+: 30 -: 5 0: 3
Members present for the final vote	Tiziana Beghin, David Borrelli, David Campbell Bannerman, Salvatore Cicu, Karoline Graswander-Hainz, France Jamet, Jude Kirton-Darling, Patricia Lalonde, Bernd Lange, David Martin, Emmanuel Maurel, Emma McClarkin, Anne-Marie Mineur, Alessia Maria Mosca, Franck Proust, Godelieve Quisthoudt-Rowohl, Viviane Reding, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández, Tokia Saïfi, Matteo Salvini, Marietje Schaake, Helmut Scholz, Joachim Schuster, Joachim Starbatty, Adam Szejnfeld, Hannu Takkula, Iuliu Winkler, Jan Zahradil
Substitutes present for the final vote	Klaus Buchner, Nicola Danti, Edouard Ferrand, Seán Kelly, Frédérique Ries, Fernando Ruas, Paul Rübig, José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Pedro Silva Pereira, Jarosław Wałęsa

FINAL VOTE BY ROLL CALL IN COMMITTEE RESPONSIBLE

30	+
ALDE	Frédérique Ries, Hannu Takkula, Marietje Schaake, Patricia Lalonde
ECR	David Campbell Bannerman, Emma McClarkin, Jan Zahradil, Joachim Starbatty
EFDD	David Borrelli, Tiziana Beghin
PPE	Adam Szejnfeld, Fernando Ruas, Franck Proust, Godelieve Quisthoudt-Rowohl, Iuliu Winkler, Jarosław Wałęsa, José Ignacio Salafranca Sánchez-Neyra, Paul Rübig, Salvatore Cicu, Seán Kelly, Tokia Saïfi, Viviane Reding
S&D	Alessia Maria Mosca, Bernd Lange, Inmaculada Rodríguez-Piñero Fernández, Joachim Schuster, Jude Kirton-Darling, Karoline Graswander-Hainz, Nicola Danti, Pedro Silva Pereira

5	-
ENF	Edouard Ferrand, France Jamet, Matteo Salvini
GUE/NGL	Anne-Marie Mineur, Helmut Scholz

3	0
S&D	David Martin, Emmanuel Maurel
Verts/ALE	Klaus Buchner

Key to symbols:

+ : in favour

- : against

0 : abstention