India New Zealand Free Trade Agreements
Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs): INDEX

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Trade in Goods

Q1. What are the tariff concessions offered by India and New Zealand to each other?

Answer:

Under the India–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA), New Zealand has offered **100% duty-free market access from the day of entering into force**, covering **all tariff lines and 100% of India's current exports** to New Zealand. This is the **first FTA for India** where it receives full duty-free access across all tariff lines from entering into force.

Conversely, India has offered tariff concessions on **70.03% of its tariff lines**, covering **approximately 95% of the current bilateral trade value**. The remaining **29.97% of tariff lines have been kept in the exclusion list.**

Q2. What are the important categories of products in the exclusion list of the India–New Zealand FTA?

Answer:

India's exclusion list primarily includes products considered sensitive from a domestic perspective. The major categories are:

- **Dairy products** (milk, cream, whey, yoghurt, cheese, etc.)
- **Animal products** (other than sheep meat)
- **Vegetable products** such as onions, chana, peas, corn, almonds, etc.
- **Sugar and artificial honey**
- **Animal, vegetable or microbial fats and oils**
- **Arms and ammunition**
- **Gems and jewellery(**Precious metals and finished jewellery products)
- **Copper and copper articles** (cathodes, cartridges, rods, bars, coils, etc.)
- **Aluminium and aluminium articles** (ingots, billets, wire, rods, bars), among others.

Apart from this, **Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs)** have been provided in a calibrated manner for Apples, Kiwifruit, Manuka Honey and Albumins, along with **Minimum Import Price (MIP) provisions and other safeguard measures**. This approach ensures calibrated imports while protecting the interests of domestic farmers.

Q3. What are the potential gains for India in the Goods sector?

The India–New Zealand Free Trade Agreement (FTA) eliminates customs duties on all goods ensuring duty-free market access on entry into force, thereby removing the existing tariff disadvantage of pre -FTA rates of up to **10%** faced by Indian exporters in the New Zealand market. The sector-wise benefits are explained below:

1. Agriculture and Allied Sectors

The India New Zealand FTA has eliminated tariffs of up to 5% on most agricultural and allied products.

Key benefits:

- Fruits and Vegetables: Removal of tariffs improves market access for fresh fruits, vegetables, and horticultural products.
- Coffee, Tea, Cocoa and Spices: Duty-free access supports exports of premium and value-added agricultural products.
- Cereals: Elimination of duties enhances the competitiveness of Indian grain exports.
- Processed Foods: Duty-free access benefits ready-to-eat foods, processed foods, and packaged products, strengthening India's food processing industry.
- Mutual Recognition Agreement (MRA) in Organics will facilitate export of organic products from India.

This improved access supports India's growing agricultural exports, which increased from USD 48.3 billion in 2023–24 to USD 51.8 billion in 2024–25.

2. Textiles and Clothing

Textiles and clothing are among India's most labour-intensive export sectors. The FTA provides zero-duty market access for all tariff lines pertaining to textiles and apparels sector.

Key benefits:

- All tariffs (previously up to 10%) are fully eliminated.
- Covers fibre, yarns, fabrics, garments, made-ups, carpets and home textiles.
- Enhances competitiveness of Indian textiles against suppliers from countries already enjoying FTAs with New Zealand.

New Zealand imported around USD 1.90 billion worth of textiles and clothing in 2024-25, creating significant opportunities for Indian exporters.

3. Leather and Footwear

The FTA eliminates duty on all tariffs lines related to leather, footwear and leather goods.

Key benefits:

- Pre-FTA tariffs of up to 10% on footwear and leather products are reduced to zero.
- Covers finished leather, leather footwear, bags, belts, wallets, and fashion accessories.
- Supports Indian MSMEs and employment-intensive manufacturing units.

New Zealand's imports of leather and footwear products were USD 0.51 billion in 2024-25, offering scope for expansion of Indian exports.

4. Pharmaceuticals

Pharmaceutical products with duties of up to 5% eliminated under the FTA, will now enjoy zero duty access in New Zealand.

Key benefits:

- Duty-free access improves competitiveness of Indian generic medicines.
- Supports exports of bulk drugs, formulations, and value-added pharmaceutical products.
- Enhances India's role as a reliable supplier of affordable medicines in the New Zealand market.
- Fast tracking of approvals into New Zealand based on acceptance of GMP and GCP inspection reports from comparable regulators of UK MHRA, US FDA, Health Canada and EU EMA.

New Zealand imports pharmaceuticals worth approximately USD 1.4 billion (2024-25) annually, presenting strong opportunities for Indian exporters.

5. Engineering Goods

Key benefits:

- Elimination of tariffs of up to 10% on a wide range of engineering products.
- Covers industrial machinery, electrical equipment, transport equipment, metal products, and tools.
- Strengthens India's access to New Zealand's large engineering import market.

New Zealand's engineering imported average USD 11 billion in the year 2024-25, and duty-free access is expected to significantly boost Indian exports.

6. Marine Products

Zero duty market access for Marine products will benefit the coastal states.

Key benefits:

- Tariffs of up to 5% on marine products are eliminated.
- Benefits exports of fish, crustaceans, molluscs, and processed seafood products.
- Improves competitiveness of Indian marine exports in the New Zealand market.

New Zealand's marine imports stood at USD 0.26 billion in 2024-25, and FTA is offering opportunities for higher exports from India.

7. Plastics and Rubber

Key benefits:

- Elimination of tariffs of up to 10%.
- Covers plastic products, rubber goods, industrial components, packaging materials, and consumer products.
- Enhances export opportunities for India's fast-growing plastics and rubber industry.

New Zealand imported plastics and rubber products worth approximately USD 2.05 billion in 2024-25, providing substantial market potential for Indian products.

8. Advancing Agricultural Productivity and Farmer Incomes

In addition to 100% duty free market access, the Agreement supports **advancing agricultural productivity and increasing farmers' incomes while protecting India's sensitive sectors**. Under this framework, New Zealand will deliver **Agriculture Productivity Action Plans** for **kiwifruit, apples and honey**, aimed at enhancing productivity, quality, and sectoral capabilities in India.

The cooperation will include the **establishment of Centres of Excellence**, access to **improved planting material**, **capacity building for growers**, **collaborative research**, and **technical support** in orchard management, post-harvest practices, supply chain performance, and food safety. Targeted projects for **apple cultivators** and the promotion of **sustainable beekeeping practices** are expected to improve production efficiency, quality standards, and farmer incomes.

The Agriculture Productivity Partnership will be implemented by Joint Agricultural Productivity Council (JAPC) led by the Ministry of Agriculture and is subject to rebalancing mechanism. This structured cooperation ensures that market access commitments (TRQs for apples, honey, kiwi and albumins) are complemented by productivity gains and investment for strengthening of India's agricultural sectors.

Q4- What are the major categories of products offered to New Zealand?

Answer:

India's offer to New Zealand under the Agreement provides market access through a combination of immediate and phased tariff liberalisation and Tarrif Rate quotas. Around **30% of tariff lines** will enjoy **immediate duty-free access**, covering products such as **wood, wool, sheep meat, leather products-raw hides etc**. A further **35.6% of tariff lines** will see **progressive tariff elimination over periods ranging from 3 to 10 years**, including **petroleum oils, malt extracts, vegetable oils, peptones, selected electrical and mechanical machinery, etc.**

In addition, **4.37% of tariff lines** are subject to **tariff reductions**, covering products such as **wine, pharmaceuticals, polymers, aluminium, iron and steel articles etc**. A limited number of products (**0.06% of tariff lines**) are covered under **Tariff Rate Quotas**, including **honey, apples, kiwifruit, and albumins (including milk albumin)**.

Overall, the offer reflects a calibrated approach that expands market access for New Zealand while safeguarding India's sensitive sectors, building diverse supply chains and essential inputs for India's manufacturing sectors.

Q5-What are the safeguard mechanisms in the FTA to protect the Indian domestic industry from a surge in imports from New Zealand?

Answer:

To safeguard the interests of domestic industries—particularly **agriculture, farmers, fishermen, MSMEs and other sensitive sectors**—the Agreement incorporates several in-built safeguard mechanisms:

- **Exclusion of highly sensitive products** like dairy, agricultural and animal products (except sheep), Gems & Jewellery, and sensitive industrial products like base metals and their articles, arms & ammunitions etc. In addition, **Tariff Rate Quotas (TRQs)** have been provided in a calibrated manner for a **limited number of agricultural products,** combined with **Minimum Import Price (MIP) provisions, seasonal windows and fixed quotas as safeguard measures**, to prevent import surges.
- Also, Market access for sensitive horticultural products such as **apples, kiwifruit and honey** is further **contingent upon the fulfilment of commitments under the Agriculture Productivity Partnership and Centres of Excellence**, including implementation of **Agriculture Productivity Action Plans** for these products. This linkage ensures that market access is paired with productivity enhancement, quality improvement and capacity building for Indian farmers.
- **Rules of Origin** such as Wholly Obtained for agricultural, animal, marine products; and sufficient manufacturing for processed food products and other industrial products, along with **robust verification mechanism** ensure that the product originating in New Zealand receive the tariff preference.
- The Agreement also contains **bilateral safeguard provisions** that enable appropriate remedial action in the event of a sudden surge in imports causing or threatening serious injury to domestic producers.

Together, these measures ensure that trade liberalisation is balanced with adequate safeguards to meet dynamic economic scenarios.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Rules of Origin

1. What are Rules of Origin (ROO)?

Rules of Origin are the rules that determine the economic nationality of a good that means where a good was obtained or manufactured. The chapter on the Rules of Origin, has the following major components: (a) General Provisions (b) Operational Certification Procedures (OCP), and (c) Product Specific Rules of Origin (PSRs).

2. What are the Product Specific Rules (PSRs) of Origin?

Product Specific Rules (PSRs) of Origin are the origin criteria that apply to a specific product at the 6-digit HS sub-heading level and prescribe the conditions that must be met for a good to qualify as originating under the Agreement, thereby determining its eligibility for preferential tariff treatment under the FTA.

3. What should the Certificate of Origin contain?

The format of the Certificate of Origin has been prescribed in the Rules of Origin Chapter. Exporters are required to indicate the applicable origin criteria met, along with other relevant details including description of the good(s) and HS Code at the six-digit level.

4. Is there a concept of "self-certification" in this FTA and how would it help Indian exporters?

The FTA introduces the concept of self-certification, under which Status Holders are permitted to self-declare the origin of their goods from the date of entry into force of the Agreement.

Self-certification would benefit Indian exporters by reducing transaction costs and processing time, while also providing greater operational flexibility, particularly for time-sensitive and high-frequency shipments.

5. What are the methods of calculating Value Addition or the Qualifying Value Content (QVC) in the India – NZ FTA?

There are two methods for calculation of QVC i.e. Build-up Method or Build-Down Method.

6. Is there "cumulation" in the FTA?

Yes. The FTA provides for bilateral cumulation. Under this provision, an originating good or material from the territory of one Party, which meets the requirements of Article (Originating Goods) and other applicable provisions of the Rules of Origin Chapter, and is incorporated into the production of a good in the territory of the other Party, shall be considered as originating in the territory of the other Party.

7. What are the provisions in the Rules of Origin under this FTA to implement the certification procedure effectively and guard against possible miss use?

The Rules of Origin under the FTA include the following provisions to ensure effective implementation of the certification procedure and to guard against possible misuse:

(i) A comprehensive and articulated verification of origin framework, setting out detailed step-by-step procedures, a time-bound verification mechanism, and enabling provisions for Customs Authorities to seek relevant information and, where necessary, conduct verification visits to the exporter's premises.

(ii) Clearly defined grounds for denial of preferential tariff treatment in cases of non-compliance with origin requirements.

(iii) Provisions enabling Customs Authorities to temporarily suspend preferential tariff treatment where misuse or non-compliance is suspected.

8. Can goods from a country other than New Zealand (i.e. a Third Country) entering into Indian market through New Zealand benefit from tariff concession under the FTA?

No.

- Under the IN–NZ FTA, goods must satisfy stringent Rules of Origin to qualify as originating and thereby avail preferential tariff concessions. These Rules of Origin require goods to meet the conditions set out under the Article on Originating Goods, including the requirement of substantial processing to qualify as originating.
- The Agreement provides only for bilateral cumulation, which is strictly limited to originating materials and goods from India and New Zealand. Cumulation with third countries is not permitted.
- A robust and time-bound verification mechanism is built into the Rules of Origin, empowering Customs Authorities to verify origin claims, seek detailed information, and, where necessary, undertake verification visits to ensure compliance and prevent misuse.
- In conclusion, the IN–NZ FTA contains built-in safeguards to ensure that third-country goods cannot be routed through New Zealand to avail preferential tariff treatment in the Indian market.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation

1. Why CPTF chapter is important for Ind-NZ FTA?

The chapter on Customs procedures and trade facilitation aims to simplify, harmonize, and modernize customs procedures to ensure predictability, transparency, and consistency in trade between India and New Zealand. The provisions in the CPTF chapter are targeted to include provisions that result in faster cargo movement for exports/imports of India and New Zealand, reduce procedural barriers, improve ease of doing business, and enhance trade efficiency.

2. What are salient features of chapter on CPTF in Ind-NZ FTA?

The salient features of the CPTF chapter in the India–New Zealand FTA include simplified and transparent customs procedures, electronic submission and processing of documents, and risk-based inspection and clearance systems. The chapter provides for expedited release of goods, with special treatment for perishable goods and express shipments, and encourages the use of advance rulings and post-clearance audits. It also strengthens customs cooperation, information exchange, and enquiry points, ensuring greater predictability and ease of doing business for traders while aligning with WTO Trade Facilitation principles.

3. What are the commitments undertaken by India and New Zealand in this chapter?

The chapter contains a total of 25 articles which includes provisions/obligations on aspects like publication and transparency requirements, enquiry points, advance rulings, review and appeal mechanism, automation and single window, release of goods, including express shipments and perishable goods, risk management, Authorized Economic Operator, penalty mechanisms including voluntary disclosure and provisions to correct or amend an error, customs cooperation, confidentiality etc.

4. What are procedures for customs clearance provided in the chapter?

The CPTF chapter lays down clear and simplified procedures for customs clearance aimed at reducing time and cost at the border. It provides for pre-arrival processing and electronic submission of customs documents, enabling authorities to begin assessments before goods arrive. The chapter promotes risk-based and selective inspections, limiting physical examination to high-risk consignments and facilitating faster release of compliant goods. Special provisions are included for perishable goods, which are to be cleared on a priority basis to prevent spoilage and economic loss.

5. What are expected tangible benefits for India from this chapter?

The CPTF chapter is expected to deliver tangible benefits for India by reducing clearance time and transaction costs, improving the predictability of border procedures, and enhancing the competitiveness of Indian exports, including perishable goods. By promoting electronic documentation, risk-based inspections, and expedited release of express shipments, it supports smoother integration of Indian firms—particularly MSMEs — into global value chains. The chapter also strengthens customs cooperation and transparency, helping India improve FTA utilization rates to ensure greater benefit to India's trading community.

6. Does CPTF allow traders to submit documents electronically?

Yes, the CPTF chapter of India-New Zealand FTA allows traders to submit information and documents electronically to speed up clearance, reduce paperwork, and improve transparency and facilitate trade.

7. Will CPTF change India's or New Zealand's domestic customs laws?

No, the CPTF chapter will not require any changes to be made to the domestic customs laws of India or New Zealand. The CTPF chapter of India-New Zealand FTA has been negotiated keeping in mind the domestic legal positions of both countries.

8. What are provisions for cooperation between customs authorities?

India and New Zealand have included provisions to promote greater cooperation between Customs of India and New Zealand in sharing information on best practices, building capacity, and in strengthening compliance mechanisms. India and New Zealand have also included a provision to cooperate in exchanging information on customs matters under this agreement as well through the Customs Cooperation and Mutual Administrative Assistance in Customs Matters (CMAA) signed between India and New Zealand in 2024.

9. How will mechanisms in this chapter affect the time and cost of exporting goods to New Zealand?

The mechanisms in the CPTF chapter will reduce the time and cost of exporting goods to New Zealand by enabling electronic and pre-arrival processing, which shortens clearance times at the border. The chapter allows for risk-based inspections and expedited release especially for low-risk, perishable, and express shipments, lower delays and less storage costs. Greater transparency and predictable procedures also reduce compliance uncertainty, helping Indian exporters avoid rejections thereby making exports to New Zealand faster and more cost-effective.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Trade Remedies

1. What are salient features of chapter on TR in Ind-NZ FTA?

The two important salient features of the chapter on TR in the India-New Zealand FTA are:

- Setting up a bilateral safeguard mechanism between the two countries to allow Indian industries enough time to adjust and allowing India to take suitable action if imports suddenly increase because of reduced tariffs under the trade agreement and harm Indian producers.
- Affirmation to the rights and obligations under WTO's Anti-dumping, Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and Safeguard agreement.

2. What types of trade remedies are covered in this chapter?

This chapter covers all types of trade remedies i.e., Anti-Dumping, Countervailing Duty, and Safeguard measures. Additionally, this chapter also provides for a bilateral safeguard mechanism between the two countries.

3. What are the commitments undertaken by India and New Zealand in this chapter?

India and New Zealand have affirmed rights and obligations under WTO's Anti-dumping, Subsidies and Countervailing Measures and Safeguard agreement. Further, India and New Zealand have also taken commitment on bilateral safeguard mechanism that allows India or New Zealand to take specified bilateral safeguard measure for 2 years, extendable for another 1 year.

4. What are safeguard mechanisms to protect the Indian domestic industries?

This agreement has provision for the bilateral safeguard mechanism for 14 years after the customs duty elimination or reduction on a given originating good. This is of significance since it will protect the Indian industries, especially the MSME's against such sudden surge in imports from New Zealand for a long period after the customs duty elimination or reduction on a given originating good. Under the bilateral safeguard mechanism, India may either suspend the further reduction of the rate of customs duty on the good concerned or the applicable duty is restored to MFN level of duty on the date of the application or immediately before the day of entry into force of this agreement, whichever is lesser.

The Agreement provides a quicker mechanism to apply provisional measures in critical circumstances, for upto 200 days, in order to arrest the surge in imports and protect the domestic industry.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary (SPS) Measures

1. What are salient features of SPS chapter in Ind-NZ FTA?

The SPS Chapter in the India–New Zealand FTA balances protection of human, animal, and plant health with trade facilitation, reaffirming WTO SPS rights while enhancing cooperation through risk assessment, equivalence recognition, transparency, certification, audits, regional conditions adaptation, and an SPS Committee for technical consultations and action plans. It introduces trade-facilitating measures like reciprocal fast-tracking of market access, simplified electronic certification and permits, risk-based inspections, and emergency review mechanisms, while a new Implementation Arrangements provision enables dynamic, legally binding understandings (e.g., EIC certification recognition) within the FTA framework for greater durability than standalone MoUs. Thereby leveraging New Zealand's stringent SPS standards, this fosters long-term cooperation between the Parties.

2. How does the India-New Zealand SPS Chapter make market access more predictable?

The text contains specific provisions for clearer rules on risk assessment, certification, audits, and implementation arrangements, reducing uncertainty for Indian exporters of agricultural and food products.

3. What new mechanisms help Indian exporters gain faster market entry into New Zealand?

The SPS Chapter gives you **two powerful routes** for faster, more predictable access to the New Zealand market.

First, there is a dedicated fast-track mechanism for mutually agreed priority products, designed to secure quicker regulatory clearance and market entry—for example, fresh table grapes and other horticultural products once prioritized by both sides. This means your market access applications in those product lines should move more quickly through New Zealand’s regulatory system, with clearer timelines and procedures.

Second, the Chapter introduces an innovative systems-approach implementation arrangement, under which India and New Zealand can conclude detailed equivalence or recognition understandings for whole regulatory systems and agencies (such as EIC, APEDA, Spices Board, Coffee Board, Tea Board, etc.). Once New Zealand recognizes an Indian system, the individual establishments registered with that agency benefit automatically: they face fewer repetitive checks, enjoy smoother compliance with New Zealand’s SPS requirements, and operate in a more predictable and stable market environment.

4. Given New Zealand's more stringent SPS measures compared to India, will I face unfamiliar requirements when exporting there?

Through the India-New Zealand FTA, both Parties commit to harmonizing their sanitary and phytosanitary measures with international standards from Codex Alimentarius, WOAH, and IPPC. This alignment ensures that requirements like maximum residue limits (MRLs) for agricultural exports follow globally accepted Codex levels, thereby facilitating compliance.

5. How does the India-New Zealand FTA protect Indian exporters from consignment rejections by New Zealand?

The SPS Chapter establishes a review mechanism at the port of entry available to both Parties, under which New Zealand authorities must provide the Indian exporter or New Zealand importer an opportunity to review test results before final rejection of a consignment. This safeguard is particularly vital given the long distance and high shipping costs between India and New Zealand, where such pre-rejection review is not standard for most trading partners except a few.

It protects against unnecessary rejections or destruction of Indian goods. Additionally, both Parties have committed to risk-based sampling rather than full consignment testing, resulting in fewer tests, faster clearance, and reduced trade disruptions for compliant shipments.

6. What happens to my consignment if it sets sail from India but New Zealand issues an emergency SPS notification banning Indian goods during shipment?

Emergency SPS notifications can be issued by either Party due to pest/ disease outbreaks to protect human, animal, or plant health.

The SPS Chapter addresses this through mandatory technical consultations within 15 days of notification, providing the first line of precaution. If your consignment holds valid certificates, technical consultations will apply scientific principles like regionalization and pest/disease-free areas/compartments to demonstrate compliance, ensuring trade continuity and predictability even in such scenarios.

7. What role do the SPS Sub-Committee and Biosecurity Committee play in resolving trade barriers?

The SPS Sub-Committee has a broad mandate for transparency and cooperation, while a dedicated Committee for Biosecurity, Food, and Primary Products coordinates holistic resolution of non-tariff barriers, ensuring faster resolution for export issues around the year.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Technical Barriers to Trade

1. What are salient features of chapter on TBT in Ind-NZ FTA?

The TBT Chapter is designed to facilitate trade while preserving the right of Parties to regulate domestically. It reaffirms both countries' existing rights and obligations under the WTO TBT Agreement. The chapter focuses on preventing unnecessary technical barriers to trade by encouraging the use of international standards, promoting regulatory cooperation, and addressing trade-related issues through cooperative and consultative approach. It establishes institutional mechanisms such as a TBT Subcommittee, sector-specific annexes, working groups, and designated contact points to ensure smooth implementation.

2. **What are the provisions of TBT Measures undertaken by India and New Zealand in this FTA?**

Under the TBT Chapter, both Parties commit to ensuring that standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures do not create unnecessary obstacles to trade. They agree to base their technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures on relevant international standards wherever appropriate and to explain their reasons when such standards are not used. Each Party agrees to give positive consideration to accepting the other Party's technical regulations as equivalent, provided regulatory objectives are met. The Chapter promotes acceptance of conformity assessment results, including testing, certification, and inspection reports, to reduce duplication. It also provides flexibility in marking and labelling requirements, allows reasonable time for exporters to adapt to new regulations, and encourages cooperation in international standard-setting bodies and in sector-specific areas such as pharmaceuticals, medical devices, wine, whisky and other spirits, and organic products.

3. **Does the chapter change India's or New Zealand's domestic standards, if yes, how?**

The TBT Chapter does not require India or New Zealand to change their domestic standards. Each Party retains authority to develop, adopt, and apply its own standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures to protect human health, safety, the environment, etc. The Chapter requires that such measures be consistent with the WTO TBT Agreement and not be more trade-restrictive than necessary. While it encourages the use of international standards and recognition of equivalent regulations, these do not override domestic laws or regulatory frameworks.

4. **What are the provisions in TBT chapter to improve transparency?**

The TBT Chapter contains strong transparency provisions aimed at improving predictability for traders. The Parties agree to notify proposed technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures and normally allow a 60-day period for comments. Upon request, they must provide the full text or a summary of notified measures within a reasonable timeframe. The Chapter requires that final technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures be made publicly available. It also allows persons from the other Party to participate in public consultations on technical regulations under non-discriminatory conditions. Dedicated contact points are established to facilitate information exchange and respond to reasonable requests, ensuring timely and clear communication between the Parties.

5. **What are expected tangible benefits for India from this chapter?**

The TBT chapter is expected to make it easier and cheaper for Indian exporters to sell goods in New Zealand. Indian companies may face fewer inspections, less repeated testing, and faster approvals, especially for pharmaceuticals and medical devices. Clear and flexible labelling rules shall benefit exporters. Better cooperation between regulators and early resolution of issues shall reduce uncertainties for businesses. Overall, the chapter supports smoother market access, lower compliance costs, and greater certainty for Indian exporters.

<u>Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Trade in Services</u>

1. **What are the sectoral commitments in services in this FTA?**

- **New Zealand has offered 118 services sectors/ sub-sectors:** Commercially meaningful Market Access commitments in important services sectors including Computer Related Services, Professional Services, Audio Visual Services, Other Business Services, Telecommunication Services, Construction Services, Distribution Services, Education Services, Environmental Services, Financial Services, Tourism & Travel related Services, etc.
- **India has offered 106 services sectors/ sub-sectors:** Commercially meaningful Market Access commitments in sectors/ sub-sectors of interest to New Zealand such as Financial services, Telecommunication services, Environmental Services, certain professional services, etc.

2. **Does this FTA include Most-Favoured-Nation (MFN) commitments for trade in services?**

   Yes. Under this FTA, both the Parties have made commitments with respect to MFN which would further enhance competitiveness and global value integration.

- NZ has offered **MFN in about 139 services sectors/ sub-sectors**, which includes major sectors of interests to India such as IT/ITeS (Computer Related services), Education (privately funded), Professional Services, etc.
- India has offered **MFN in about 45 services sectors/ sub-sectors** which include Environmental Services, Engineering Services, Management Consulting Services, etc.

3. **What are the key commitments in financial services under the FTA?**

   Both the Parties have included elaborate commitments with respect to financial services:

- New Zealand has not placed any FDI cap with respect to financial services and has opened Insurance and Banking sectors for commercial presence. Further, with respect to digitally delivered services, New Zealand has offered the following:
  - For Insurance sector: Reinsurance and retrocession, Services auxiliary to insurance, Insurance intermediation, etc.
  - For Banking sector: Portfolio management services, Financial advisory services and Provision and transfer of financial information services.
- India has offered FDI limits of up to 74 % with respect to Insurance sector and in foreign private sector banks. It has also allowed foreign banks to establish up to 15 branches over a four-year period.
- Both sides have agreed to collaborate on domestic payments interoperability and real-time cross border remittances and merchant payments through integrated Fast Payment Systems.

4. **What are categories of natural persons covered under the Agreement?**

   Under this FTA, both Parties have taken generous commitments with respect to various categories of natural persons.

- New Zealand has given commitments including on Intra-Corporate Transferees (up to 3 years), Business Visitors (90 days in 12-month period), Installers and Servicers (90 days in 12-month period), Contractual Service Suppliers (up to 12 months) and Independent Professionals (up to 12 months).
- India has given commitments including the categories of Business Visitors (period not more than 180 days, which may be extended), Intra-Corporate Transferees (initial period of up to 1 year or the period of the contract, whichever is less; extendable to a total term of 5 years), Contractual Service Suppliers (initial period of up to 1 year or the period of the contract, whichever is less), Independent Professionals (initial period of up to 1 year or the period of the contract, whichever is less), and Installer and Services (3 months or the period of the contract, whichever is less).

5. **What is the Temporary Employment Entry (TEE) visa pathway under this FTA?**
   The Temporary Employment Entry (TEE) pathway is a new visa pathway created for qualified skilled Indians. Under this visa route, New Zealand has committed a q**uota of 5,000 visas** at any one time **for qualified skilled persons** with a duration of stay for up to three years in sectors of interest to India.
   - **Iconic Indian occupations**- 600 visas (Ayush Practitioners- 200 visas, Yoga Instructors- 100 visas, Music teachers- 50 visas, and Indian Chefs- 250 visas).
   - **IT Sector**- 1000 visas (Software Engineer, Software and Applications Programmers and ICT Project Manager).
   - **Engineering sector**- 1000 visas (Civil, Mechanical, Structural, and Environmental Engineer).
   - **Construction Sector**- 700 visas (Construction Project Manager and Building Project Manager).
   - **Education Sector**- 500 visas (Primary and Secondary School Teacher).
   - **Healthcare Sector**- 1200 visas (Registered Nurses (all categories)- 900 visas, and Physiotherapists- 300 visas).

6. **What are the commitments regarding Indian students under this FTA?**
   New Zealand has agreed to include an **Annex on Student Mobility and Post Study Work Visa** for the first time in its FTA history. Under this Annex, New Zealand has committed to facilitate student mobility by maintaining no numerical limits on students' entry and **locking-in work rights of at least 20 hours per week for Indian students**. Further, **Post-study work visas** have been agreed for Indian students, allowing stays of up to 2 years for Bachelor's (with honours), 3 years for Bachelor's degrees in STEM and Master's degrees, and 4 years for Doctoral degrees.

7. **What is the working holiday visa arrangement for young Indians?**
   New Zealand has offered a multiple entry **Working Holiday arrangement for young Indians**, with an **annual quota of 1,000** participants. It allows eligible individuals to **travel and work in New Zealand for up to 12 months**. During this period, participants may also undertake **study or training for up to 4 months.**

8. **How does this FTA address social security concerns for Indian workers in New Zealand?**
   Currently, New Zealand does not have a regime that requires mandatory specific social security contributions from international workers. In order to ensure that no such liability arises in future as well for the Indian temporary workers, New Zealand has given a commitment that Indians granted temporary stay shall not be required to make contributions to New Zealand's directly funded social security schemes and concomitantly, they will not be eligible for associated benefits during the period of their stay.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Investment Promotion and Cooperation

1. What is the significance of Investment chapter under Ind-NZ FTA?

The Chapter on Investment Promotion and Cooperation aims to deepen and strengthen economic ties between the countries, through enhanced FDI flows into as a means for fostering economic growth, capital intensity, capacity building and innovation.

2. What are the salient features of the chapter?

The Chapter on Investment Promotion and Cooperation seeks to increase NZ investments in India, create tangible opportunities for stakeholders on both sides to engage and collaborate, and signals confidence and intent of the two sides to strengthen the long-term economic relationship between the countries. The cooperation activities in the Chapter seek to ensure that such investment is directed towards quality outcomes for inclusive, mutually beneficial, economic development.

3. What are expected tangible benefits for India & New Zealand Traders from this chapter?

The salient features of the chapter are as follows-

a) New Zealand has committed to promote FDI inflows from New Zealand into India with a view to increase such FDI by USD 20 billion. The Chapter allows India to rebalance this commitment with the benefits New Zealand will receive under the Chapter on Trade in Goods.

b) The Chapter also identifies tangible cooperation activities that the two sides can undertake, including through engagement with the private sector, and with due consideration for inclusivity, to enhance both quality and quantity of investment. In addition to encouraging and facilitating collaboration, including for innovation and capacity building, such cooperation activities also seek to ensure that investment is directed towards quality outcomes for inclusive, mutually beneficial, economic development.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Competition

1. What is overarching purpose of this Competition Chapter in the context of the broader India-New Zealand FTA?

The Chapter's objectives are promoting fair competition and consumer welfare. These are pursued through maintaining and enforcing laws against anti-competitive practices, and through cooperation between the Parties. Competition policy is viewed as a fundamental building block for the trade and investment relationship, rather than just a separate or isolated obligation.

2. What are the three types of anti-competitive conduct that each Party's competitive law must address?

Under Article XX.2.1, each Party's competition law must cover:

- Anti-competitive agreements between enterprises, including cartel agreements
- Abuse of dominant position by an enterprise; and
- Combinations or mergers that have substantial anti-competitive effects.

All three must be addressed for a Party's legal framework to be compliant with this Competition Chapter.

3. Can a Party exempt certain industries or activities from its competition laws?

A Party may grant exemptions from the application of its national competition laws, provided these exemptions are transparent, established in law and justified on public policy or public interest grounds.
Blanket exemptions are not permitted under Article XX.2.2.

4. Can a Party's competition authority treat foreign enterprises differently from domestic ones?

No, Article XX.2.3 explicitly requires that each Party's national competition authority apply competition law and regulations in a manner that does not discriminate between persons on the basis of nationality. Foreign enterprises must be treated on the same footing as domestic ones in any competition investigation or proceeding.

5. What procedural rights does a business have if it is under investigation by a national competition authority?

Under Article XX.3, enterprises under investigation are entitled to:

- *Right to be heard* before any decision is made against them,
- *Right to judicial review* of decisions, and
- *Confidentiality protection* of any sensitive information they provide during the investigation, subject to applicable legal exceptions.

6. How do the two Parties cooperate on competition matters, and is such cooperation mandatory?

Cooperation between the Parties and their competition authorities is optional, not mandatory. Under Article XX.4, cooperation may include exchanging non-confidential information and coordinating activities on matters of mutual interest. Any cooperation must be consistent with each Party's own laws and interests, and is subject to the availability of resources.

7. If a dispute arises under this competition Chapter, can either Party take it to formal dispute settlement?

No, Article XX.6 explicitly excludes Competition Chapter from the Agreement's formal Dispute Settlement mechanism. Instead, either Party may request consultations directly with the other Party under Article XX.5, setting out its reasons and expecting sympathetic consideration but there is no avenue for binding dispute resolution on competition matters.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Intellectual Property Rights

1. What is Intellectual Property?

Intellectual Property (IP) refers to creations of mind, such as inventions (patents); industrial designs; logos, symbols, or word marks (trade marks); literary or artistic works (copyrights); and geographical indications.

2. What is Intellectual Property Right?

Intellectual Property Right (IPR) is granted by the law to the rightful owner of the IP, provided that certain criteria laid down in the law is complied with. An IPR has the effects of movable property under the law as it can be bought, sold and licenced to others.

3. How do IPRs help businesses?

A business having an IPR, for instance a patent, can operate in the territory where the IPR is granted to the exclusion of others, subject to certain exceptions, thereby being able to charge a premium from its customers to recuperate the costs incurred in R&D.

4. How would the IPR Chapter in the India-New Zealand FTA help India's GIs?

As of now, the Geographical Indications law of New Zealand does not allow Indian goods other than wines and spirits to get registered, though such 'other goods' of European Union are registrable. New Zealand has provided a commitment to provide the EU-level treatment to India's geographical indications, which would involve a review of the GI section under the IPR Chapter once the agreement gets signed, as well as a review of New Zealand's laws within a period of 18 months from the date of signing of the agreement.

5. How would the IPR Chapter in the India-New Zealand FTA help India's businesses?

The IPR Chapter in the India-New Zealand FTA is based on the TRIPS Agreement and provides an enabling environment for creativity and innovation to flourish. The IPR Chapter would also provide certainty to India's businesses operating in New Zealand regarding the level of protection that would be made available to their IPRs.

6. What is the level of enforcement that the IPR Chapter aims for?

The IPR Chapter aims for a TRIPS-level enforcement framework, which is currently available in India.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Trade and Sustainable Development

1. What is the objective of the TSD Chapter?

The Trade and Sustainable Development Chapter of the India New Zealand FTA integrates the objectives of sustainable development, broad-based and inclusive economic growth, and high levels of environmental and labour protection within the parties trade relationship. The Chapter adopts a cooperative approach towards promoting sustainable development based on common values and interests. The Chapter does not intend to harmonise parties' environmental and labour standards of protection.

2. **What are the key obligations covered within the Chapter?**

The Chapter affirms parties' respective international commitments on environment (as contained in the multilateral environmental agreements) and labour (as contained in the ILO Conventions). It also commits parties to not derogate or waive the standards of environment and labour protection as established in the domestic laws and not fail to enforce such laws. Importantly, these obligations apply within the trade context, that is, such failure or derogation is covered by the obligation only if it is in a manner affecting trade between the parties.

3. Is the Chapter subject to dispute settlement?

No, the Chapter is not subject to dispute settlement.

4. Does the chapter cover both central and state level laws and regulations?

The Chapter defines laws as those enacted by the Act of the Parliament of India and the regulations made thereunder. In other words, the Chapter covers central levels laws and regulations and does not extend to state level laws and regulations.

5. How do the parties engage with respect to any matter relating to the Chapter? Does the Chapter envisage any institutional mechanism?

The Chapter provides for an institutional mechanism in the form of a Trade and Sustainable Development Committee which is jointly co-chaired by the Parties. It has the overarching functions of monitoring and reviewing the implementation of the Chapter, discussing technical issues arising from the implementation of the Chapter, fostering understanding and facilitating consultations and dialogue as well as considering priorities and proposals referred to it by the Parties. There is also a provisions for consultations where the Parties may engage on any matter arising within the Chapter, based on the request of the other Party.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Cultural Trade, Traditional Knowledge and Economic Cooperation

1. What is the goal/ objective/ scope of this Chapter?

The chapter aims to expand trade and economic opportunities. It specifically focuses on preserving and promoting traditional knowledge (TK), traditional systems of medicine, and cultural expressions to drive innovation and sustainability while advancing the cultural aspirations of people.

2. What specific activities will be used to promote trade?

Cooperation will take several forms, including:

- Exchanges on technical data, best practices, and study-abroad programs;
- Joint Projects, research, publications, and academic events; and
- Identifying areas to align product certifications, standards (including AYUSH products), and professional qualifications.

3. Which traditional medicine systems are included in the cooperation?

The agreement highlights specific holistic healing systems:

- for India: AYUSH (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Sowa-Rigpa, Siddha, and Homeopathy), ethno-medicine, and ritual-based healing.
- for New Zealand: Rongoā Māori, which is a multi-dimensional form of Māori care and healing.

4. Are AYUSH products and practices included in this Chapter?

Yes, **AYUSH** (Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Sowa-Rigpa, Siddha, and Homeopathy) is explicitly included as a key area of cooperation. The Chapter promotes:

- The exchange and documentation of traditional medicines and healing systems.
- Collaborative training, research, and teaching for practitioners.
- Information exchange regarding product certifications and standards for AYUSH products to improve mutual understanding and future harmonization.

5. Who oversees the activities mentioned in this chapter?

Implementation is managed through a Joint Committee. Additionally, each country must designate a contact point to facilitate communication and coordinate with any relevant subcommittees or working groups.

6. Does the Dispute Settlement mechanism apply to matters arising under this Chapter?

No. The draft text explicitly states that neither India or New Zealand can seek recourse under the Agreement's formal Dispute Settlement chapter for matters arising from these cultural and economic cooperation provisions.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Economic Cooperation and Technical Assistance

1. What is the objective and scope of the chapter?

The Chapter aims to enhance cooperation and provision of technical assistance to facilitate trade and foster overall economic growth. The chapter will strengthen cooperation between the parties in both agricultural and non-agricultural thematic areas to enhance the utilization of the benefits of the FTA for both parties.

2. What is the scope of cooperation activities and technical assistance within the Chapter?

Without limiting cooperation and technical assistance to specific forms of activities, the Chapter lists activities including exchanging information, technical knowledge and expertise, policy dialogues and sharing of best practices, training, education, skills development, dialogue, technical consultations, technology transfer, technical support, capacity building, exchange of experts, collaborative training exercises and other collaborative initiatives.

3. **What are the specific issues covered for cooperation within the agricultural sector?**

The particular thematic areas broadly agreed as part of agricultural cooperation chapter include horticulture, apiculture and honey, livestock, forestry, wine and organics. Horticulture cooperation includes active horticulture policy and technology exchanges, learnings regarding advanced technologies, establishment of Centre(s) of Excellence for horticultural products and produce to facilitate collaboration on the production, research, and harvesting techniques of temperate fruits such as kiwifruit, apples, wine grapes, avocado, berries, stonefruits, introduction of high-yield, low-input plant varieties of these fruits through relevant technology, protection of each other's Plant Varieties in the Parties' respective area of jurisdiction where possible, and post-harvest and processing technologies. The Parties also agree to strengthen cooperation in furtherance of the Kiwi Fruit Action Plan, specifically on enhancing on-orchard performance and improving post-harvest and supply chain performance. Similarly, as part of the Apple Fruit Action Plan, the Parties agree to strengthen cooperation through collaborative research & development for innovation and working towards strengthening India's policy framework.

4. What are the non-agricultural sectors covered?

The Chapter covers various non-agricultural sectors, namely, traditional knowledge and traditional medicine (including traditional systems of medicine in case of India), tourism, audio-visual production and sports.

5. What are the tangible gains for India from the Chapter?

The tangible gains of India would be on various fronts. These include enhancing technical and institutional capacity, such as by establishment of Centres of Excellence in different regions of India, including for apples, kiwi fruit and wine. There will also be exchange of personnel, technical expertise and capacity building in various sectors. In addition the chapter envisages cooperation aimed at research collaboration and technological improvements-such as through introduction of high yield varieties for specific horticultural crops, innovation, digital skills, future application and research, testing and productivity enhancement on honey and related products, sustainable animal husbandry and dairying, facilitating relationships between cooperatives and private sectors of both countries and other such activities.

6. What is the institutional set-up to operationalize the chapter's provisions?

The Chapter establishes the Agricultural Productivity Partnership (APP) which seeks to promote and facilitate engagement in agricultural and allied activities, with a view to helping increase returns to Indian farmers, fishers and producers through improved productivity in agricultural and allied sectors. The Chapter also establishes a Joint Agricultural Productivity Council (JAPC) to facilitate the operation and effective implementation of the functions of the APP and provides a platform for parties to share their priorities on cooperation and technical assistance with each other.

For non-agricultural areas, the Chapter creates the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Technical Assistance (CECTA). CECTA is entrusted with the functions of providing overarching directions with respect to cooperation and technical assistance, assess progress of cooperation activities and technical assistance within non-agricultural areas and coordinate, monitor and review progress of Working Groups established within the Chapter. CECTA also acts as a platform for parties to share their priorities and proposals on new or existing areas. CECTA will report to the Joint Committee on the cooperation and technical assistance falling within its scope.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Small and Medium Enterprises

1. What are salient features of chapter on SMEs in India-New Zealand FTA?

A separate chapter on SMEs have been incorporated in the India-New Zealand FTA recognising the fundamental role of SMEs in maintaining the dynamism and enhancing the competitiveness of their respective economies and reaffirming the importance of incorporating a SME perspective into economic and trade issues. The chapter on SMEs envisages establishing a dedicated contact point (SME Contact Point) comprising representatives of each Party to address matter related to this chapter.

2. **What kind of cooperation is included in the chapter?**

The cooperation under the SME chapter aims to enhance trade and investment opportunities for SMEs. This is aimed to be achieved by promoting cooperation among relevant parties, including the establishment of dedicated SME centres or incubators, the exchange of information and best practices, and support for participation in digital trade and e-commerce.

3. **What are the commitments undertaken by India and New Zealand under this chapter?**

India and New Zealand have taken commitment to promote cooperation with a view to increase trade and investment opportunities for SMEs. This commitment also involves information sharing through the maintenance of a free, publicly accessible website that provides essential information on various aspects, including business registration procedures, government procurement opportunities, investment and financing programs for SMEs. Additionally, India and New Zealand will designate an SME contact point.

4. **What are the provisions in this chapter to promote MSMEs for participation in exports to New Zealand?**

SME chapter enables structured cooperation for MSMEs through enhanced access to trade-related information, export readiness programmes, and linkages with New Zealand's SME ecosystem. It supports collaboration among SME centres and integration into global value chains, with a focus on start-ups and enterprises owned by women and youth.

5. **What is the provision for dispute settlement mechanism / if subject to under this chapter?**

The dispute settlement is not applicable for the SME chapter. Any matter arising under this chapter will be resolved through the dedicated SME contact point.

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Legal and Institutional Provisions

1. How is transparency ensured under the India-New Zealand trade deal?

The Transparency chapter in the India-New Zealand Free Trade Agreement provides for the prompt publication of laws and regulations pertaining to matters covered by the Agreement, including on an official website. Further, it provides for safeguarding the due process rights of persons in administrative proceedings, and during review and/or appeal. Between Parties, there is a mechanism to seek information on measures of the other Party.

2. Does the Transparency chapter allow challenge under dispute settlement?

Yes, the Transparency chapter is subject to Dispute Settlement.

3. Does the trade deal provide for mechanisms to facilitate communication between India and the New Zealand?

Yes, the Agreement requires each Party to designate a contact point to facilitate communication between the Parties on matters pertaining to the Agreement. Additionally, the Agreement establishes chapter-specific contact points for facilitating communication on matters contained in those chapters.

4. What is the duration of the India-NZ FTA?

The India-New Zealand FTA does not have a set duration. Post entry into force, the India-New Zealand FTA continues operation until such time where a Party gives a written notice to the other Party terminating the Agreement. Such termination shall take effect 6 months after the date of the notification, or on such other date as the Parties may agree.

5. Can the India-NZ trade deal be amended?

Yes, the India-New Zealand Agreement provides for amendments. It requires the Parties to agree, in writing, to amend the Agreement. Amendments enter into force 60 days after the date on which the Parties exchange written notifications confirming that they have completed their respective internal legal procedures.

6. What are the provisions for review of the India-NZ trade deal?

The Article on General Review (Final Provisions Chapter) provides for the Parties, through the Joint Commission, to undertake a general review of the Agreement.

The general review is carried out within one year of the date of entry into force of this Agreement and thereafter every two years, or at such times as may be agreed by the Parties.

7. How will the India-NZ trade deal be administered?

The Agreement establishes a Joint Commission, tasked with overseeing the administration, implementation and operation of the Agreement. The Joint Commission is composed of government representatives of the Parties at the level of senior officials or, when agreed by the Parties, the Ministers of both Parties. The Joint Commission meets within one year after the entry into force of the Agreement, and thereafter, once every two years, unless the Parties agree otherwise.

8. Does the trade deal create any enforceable rights for private individuals or companies?

The India-New Zealand free trade agreement does not create any enforceable rights for private individuals or companies. Any disagreement pertaining to implementation, interpretation, or application the Agreement is required to be resolved through dialogue between the Parties or through the State-State Dispute Settlement procedure provided for in the Agreement.

The Agreement precludes a Party from providing for a right of action under its law against the other Party for the rights and obligations under this Agreement.

9. Are India's rights under existing tax treaties affected by the trade deal?

No, the Agreement does not affect the rights and obligations of either Party under any tax convention. In the event of any inconsistency between this Agreement and any tax convention, that convention shall prevail over this Agreement.

10. To what extent does the India–NZ trade deal affect India's regulatory autonomy?

The Agreement's commitments are balanced, including through preservation of a Party's regulatory autonomy by provisions such as General Exceptions on the lines of GATT Article XX and GATS Article XIV; Security Exceptions on the lines of GATT Article XXI and GATS Article XIV*bis*; Exceptions pertaining to direct taxation measures; and measures to safeguard balance of payments.

11. Does the trade deal limit India's ability to take security-related measures?

No, the Agreement recognises that Parties may be required to take security-related measures for the protection of their essential security interests. The Article on Security Exceptions (Exceptions and General Provisions Chapter) allows a Party to invoke the exception for taking any action which it considers necessary for the protection of its essential security interests. The exception is in line with the Security Exception provided in GATT Article XX and GATS Article XIV*bis*.

12. How is confidential and sensitive information protected under the trade deal?

The Article on Confidentiality (Exceptions and General Provisions Chapter) requires that each Party, in accordance with its laws and regulations, maintain the confidentiality of information designated as confidential by the other Party pursuant to this Agreement. Further, Information designated as confidential shall be used only for the purposes specified by the Party providing the information. Such confidential information provided pursuant to this Agreement may be transmitted to a third party subject to prior consent of the Party providing the information.
However, a Party may disclose information where it is required to do so under its law, or to the extent that it may be necessary in the context of judicial or quasi-judicial proceedings. In such situations, the Party that has received the information shall notify the other Party of the release or disclosure.

13. What happens if India or NZ face balance-of-payments or external financial difficulty?

Where a Party faces, or is in the threat of facing, serious balance of payments and external difficulties, in may adopt restrictive import measures for goods, in accordance with GATT 1994 and the *WTO Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of the GATT 1994*; or in the case of trade in services, in accordance with GATS Article XII, including on payments or transfers for transactions related to such commitments.

14. How does the trade deal ensure consistency with India's WTO commitments?

The free trade area between India and New Zealand has been established consistent with Article XXIV of GATT 1994 and Article V of GATS. Further, each Party has affirmed its rights and obligations with respect to each other under existing international agreements to which both Parties are party, including the WTO Agreement.

15. How are disputes under the Legal and Institutional Provisions resolved?

Disputes, including for legal and institutional provisions, would normally be resolved through dialogue and discussion. The institutional provisions provide an avenue for discussions in the relevant Committee or in the Joint Commission for such matters as well.

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