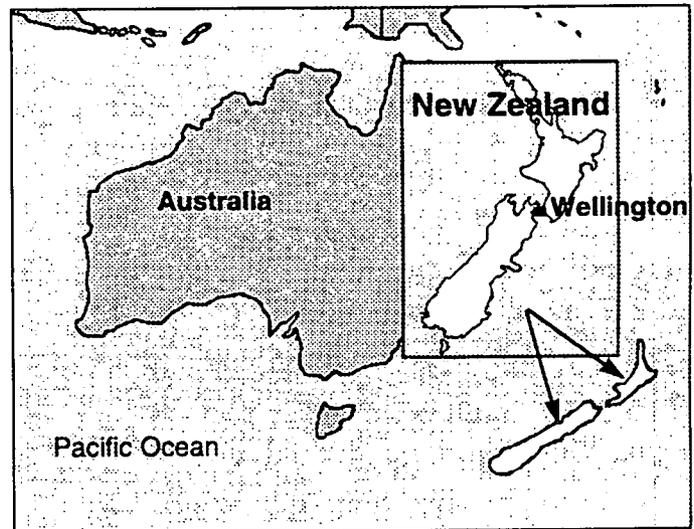




CANADA-NEW ZEALAND RELATIONS

Bilateral

- Canada's bilateral relationship with New Zealand is rooted in the shared inheritance of British parliamentary democracy and Commonwealth membership, as well as in a convergence of experience and interests.
- Consultations on political, economic and trade matters between senior officials as well as public service exchanges are regular and ongoing. As well, a limited program of defence cooperation is in place.
- Mutual support extends to the international arena: Canada worked closely with New Zealand in the preparation of a draft convention on the protection of United Nations (UN) personnel engaged in peacekeeping activities.



Trade and Investment

- Canada and New Zealand generally enjoy excellent bilateral trading relations based on the *Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (TEC)*, signed in August 1981. TEC provides for the continued exchange of preferential tariffs and commits both countries to expanded and closer business relationships.
- Among the few disturbances in our otherwise excellent trade relations are New Zealand's concerns about limits on beef exports to Canada and Canada's concerns about exports of salmon to New Zealand.
- Canadian export performance in New Zealand has been steady and growing. In 1993, Canadian exports to New Zealand rose to \$117.5 million, up from \$104 million in 1992. Increased sales of fertilizers, wood and mechanical appliances made the biggest dollar impact, but sales of advanced, value-added exports such as electronic, industrial, precision and sporting equipment, and pharmaceuticals were all up by 30 per cent.
- New Zealand's exports to Canada have consistently outpaced Canada's sales there, driven in large measure by sizable dollar sales of bulk commodities. Valued at \$253.5 million in 1993, New Zealand's exports are steadily rising, up 25 per cent from 1992.

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