

「紐西蘭駐台商工辦事處專訪： 原民經濟、永續發展與區域整合 面面觀」國內專家座談會議記錄

壹、訪談日期與時間：2022年1月27日（四）10:00~12:00

貳、訪談地點：紐西蘭商工辦事處

參、出席人員：

一、專家學者

（一）紐西蘭商工辦事處駐臺代表 馬嘉博（Mark Pearson）

（二）紐西蘭商工辦事處經濟組組長 陸雅蘭（Alexandra Reuhman）

二、財團法人太平洋經濟合作理事會中華民國委員會秘書處：

（一）秘書長 周子欽（Dr Charles Chou）

（二）助理研究員 黃裕晟（Charles Huang）

（三）研究助理 廖崇宇（Albert Liao）

肆、訪談討論議題：

一、紐西蘭與我國原住民經濟賦權：原住民族經濟貿易合作協議

IPETCA、原民企業數位轉型、原民智慧與永續經濟

二、永續發展與氣候變遷：淨零碳排與官民合作、畜牧業減排、APEC 太子城願景

三、亞太與印太區域整合：RCEP、CPTPP 與「印太新經濟架構」

伍、訪談紀要

馬嘉博

- I. Indigenous issues is an area where there are remarkable similarities between New Zealand and Taiwan. Out of all the Asian countries, Taiwan is the most similar to New Zealand. In New Zealand, the Māori population is around 15%, but it is difficult to put people into boxes because many people have mixed ancestry.
 - A. New Zealand is in a transition stage. After the Europeans arrived, the Māori were marginalised. Through restorative justice, that is changing. The Crown has negotiated settlements with individual tribes for past injustices. Through these processes, the Māori voice has become much stronger.
 - B. These settlements are also making the tribes quite wealthy. Māori land is becoming productive with the application of capital and management. These land-based businesses are also more export-oriented.
 - C. Therefore, we are seeing an interesting transition. Out of the Cabinet ministers, about a quarter are Māori. This is why New Zealand is saying that it is important to think about the 270 million indigenous people in the Asia Pacific as traders, as businesses, in a socially inclusive setting.
- II. The origins of IPETCA are in the indigenous cooperation charter of the New Zealand-Taiwan economic cooperation agreement. New Zealand has since concluded similar agreements with Australia and Canada.
 - A. In New Zealand's APEC year, New Zealand wanted to develop "Indigenous Economy" as a theme, and have an APEC pathfinder – IPETCA – to result from that.
 - B. Negotiations were very fast. New Zealand thinks the economies which took an interest in ABAC's Indigenous Business Dialogue, including Mexico, Chile, Peru, and the US, will also join. For these economies, "indigenous" has a very clear meaning.
 - C. New Zealand thinks Taiwan's experience is very interesting, and should be shared in IPETCA. New Zealand hopes that IPETCA will also be helpful to Taiwan.
- III. Traditionally the Māori population of New Zealand is poorer, less educated, and more rural. Connectivity is harder, and there is a higher concentration on the primary sector. Most businesses in New Zealand are also SMEs.
 - A. Cost and training are the two biggest barriers for the digitalisation of Māori businesses.
 - B. Māori businesses also want more government guidance and support.

- C. The pandemic was a shock that forced adaptation. It is a rapidly changing space.
- IV. Indigenous wisdom is a very relevant topic in New Zealand.
 - A. Before the Europeans arrived, Māori society was more close to the land. The concept of community, especially the inter-generational community, was very important.
 - B. This contrasted with the Western settlers who come from individualist, atomised societies. The land was something to be exploited to produce wealth. This attitude created a modern economy, but also led to environmental damage.
 - C. As New Zealanders try to become more environmentally responsible, people realised that the traditional Māori view has strong benefits when combined with the Western view. Māori knowledge helps New Zealand businesses think about the longer term.
 - D. The government uses three key words:
 1. *Kaitiakitanga*: Inter-generational responsibility to the environment
 2. *Mātauranga Māori*: Māori knowledge
 3. *Manaakitanga*: Inclusion
- V. New Zealand is still learning how to conduct formal public-private partnerships. However, New Zealand firms are keen on achieving net zero emissions. The government is working on a strategy that will be announced this year. Once the research is completed this year, New Zealand will have a clearer policy statement.
 - A. New Zealand has an emissions trading scheme, but at the moment, agriculture is not included in the emissions trading scheme. New Zealand is unusual because 50% of New Zealand's greenhouse gas emissions are from farming. Three quarters of that come from animals. That said, New Zealand farming is still relatively emissions-efficient.
 - B. New Zealand wants to reduce emissions, and at the same time, increase the value of those farms. To do this, the government wants to introduce an emissions tax for farming while also advising farmers in farm planning. The government will also continue to invest in the Global Research Alliance to find ways to reduce agricultural emissions.
- VI. New Zealand's core interest in APEC is trade, including the FTAAP, structural reform, and food security. New Zealand and Taiwan collaborated in 1999 on the APEC Food System, but unfortunately that initiative failed. Climate change and indigenous inclusion are also key issues.

- A. New Zealand's interest in new energy is geothermal and hydrogen. Geothermal is currently not a big issue in APEC, but maybe hydrogen will be. New Zealand is lucky that 80% of New Zealand's energy is from renewable sources, including hydroelectric, geothermal, and wind power. If Taiwan is interested in geothermal, New Zealand can help Taiwan understand the economics of it.
- VII. CPTPP and RCEP are complimentary but quite different.
- A. CPTPP was New Zealand's idea. Therefore, New Zealand has always been in the driving seat. New Zealand made sure the CPTPP would be a high-quality agreement open to any member of the WTO. The CPTPP had to be in harmony with the WTO and help push the WTO forwards.
 - B. RCEP is not a Chinese-run process, but actually ASEAN is in charge. New Zealand had to work very hard to get in RCEP. When RCEP started, there were potentially some economic benefits for New Zealand, because New Zealand did not have agreements with Japan, South Korea, nor India. However, by the time RCEP negotiations finished, New Zealand had already made agreements with Japan and South Korea, and India had backed out.
 - C. RCEP is an important process for economies in the West Pacific, particularly China, South Korea, and Japan. If India had stayed in, RCEP would have been more important. Therefore, ideally, one would want to be in both CPTPP and RCEP. CPTPP is easy for individual economies to join. But to join RCEP, you really need to have an existing agreement with ASEAN.
 - D. New Zealand understands that the CPTPP is strategically important for Taiwan.
- VIII. New Zealand was approached by the US for talks on the Indo-Pacific Framework. The Indo-Pacific Framework is still at an early stage. New Zealand welcomes the US as an important player in the region. Hopefully there will be more information in a few months.
- IX. In addition to CPTPP, New Zealand has its own ideas about how to develop trade architecture. With Singapore and Chile, New Zealand has a Digital Economy Partnership. New Zealand is also developing an Agreement on Climate Change, Trade, and Sustainability (ACCTS) which are different from just regional-based approaches.
- X. Next time we meet, I would be interested in learning more about the Taiwanese economy and its international linkages. It is remarkable to me that Taiwan has an on-shore economy as well as an off-shore economy.