



Massey University

COLLEGE OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

Te Kura Pūkenga Tangata

Neighbours, Labour Harmonisation and the Cultural Divide

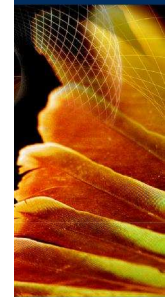
Paul Spoonley

**New Settlers
Research Programme
Massey University
New Zealand**

**Workshop:
Immigration and Its
Impact on Cultural and
Economic Policies in
Canada and New
Zealand**

Lisbon, October 2006

Te Kūnenga
ki Pūrehuroa

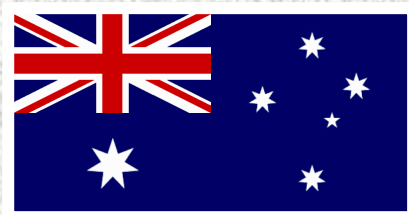


Closer Economic Relations

- 1965 – New Zealand and Australia Free Trade Agreement (NZFTA)
- 1973 – Trans-Tasman Agreement (TTA)
- 1983 – Free trade area (CER)
- 1989 – Extended to cover services
- 1990 – Full free trade
- 2000+ – Agreement to harmonise quarantine, customs and business law
 - Most comprehensive agreement of any kind
- 2001 – Loss of automatic access to social security in Australia

Australia-New Zealand Trade (2005)

	Exports	Imports	Total
	6.4b	7.8b	14.2b
NZ totals	30.7	34.9	65.6



Tourism

Australia	824,000	(36%)
UK	279,000	(12%)
USA	217,000	(9%)
Japan	165,000	(7%)



Australian Ownership



- All 5 major NZ banks
- Television/print media
- Major insurance companies

70-80% of large NZ businesses owned/merged with Australian companies

Common Labour Pool

- Reciprocal rights to live and work in the other country
- Restricted to citizens

**NZ in Aus:
400,000**

**Aus in NZ:
56,000**



Closer economic integration with Australia may involve some loss of national identity, but it offsets the risk globalisation poses for New Zealand and Australia of becoming a branch line of the world economy. Both countries are better off operating as a single economic entity...

(Hon. Phil Goff, Minister of Foreign Affairs, 2001)



Income Differentials (2005)

NZ **\$42,000**

Aus **\$63,500**



Political tension points

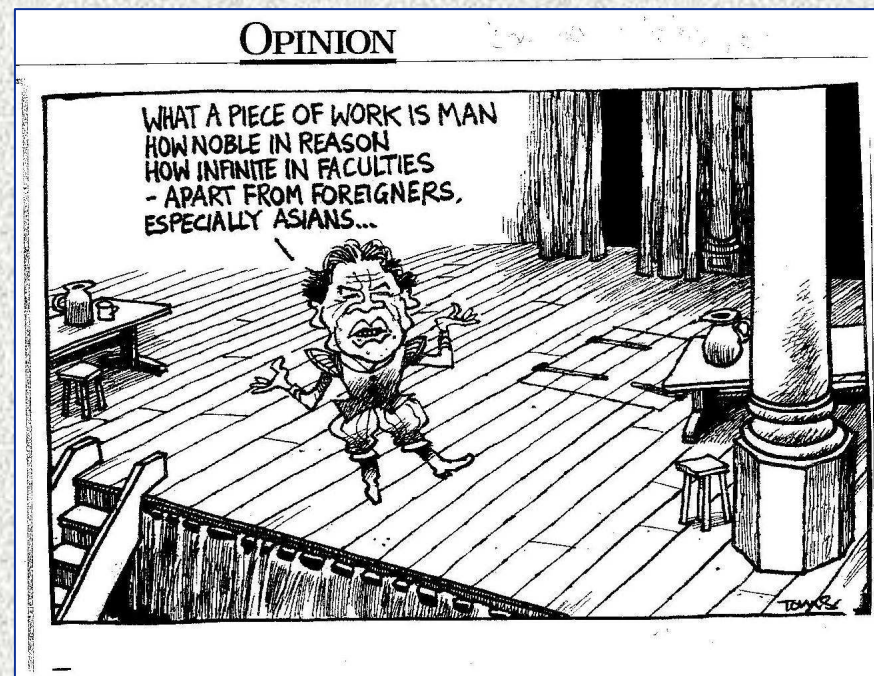
- Relative cost of living (+53% big city)
- Tax-private/corporate

Immigration Target

- Focus on economic migrants (60% +)
- 1% of population

Political tension points

- Third party/back door migration
- Soft requirements
- Visa waiver



International Competition



States of confusion: Mark, Ann, Jon and Hayley Horsell with Hayley's boyfriend Paul Timmins after being sold each state's attractions at the Australian Migration Information Day in London

Picture: Stuart Clarke

Poms pulled all ways in skills tug-o'-war

Australian

17/3/05

p.3

Peter Wilson

"We still don't know which
choice but if you
Minister John Hill, pointed
out that Adelaide was the

% Foreign Born (OECD, 2005)

	%
Luxembourg	32.6
Australia	23.0
Switzerland	22.4
New Zealand	19.5
Canada	19.3
United States	12.3
France	10.0
United Kingdom	8.3
Spain	5.3

Overseas-Based Human Capital

	% Living in OECD Countries	% Highly Skilled
Ireland	24	23.5
New Zealand	16	40.6
Portugal	13.7	6.5
Luxembourg	12.8	26.2
Mexico	9.9	5.6
Great Britain	5.5	39.2

Nationality and Ethnicity



- 1/3 non-Maori NZers born in Sydney claim NZ ancestry
- Maori much more likely to claim ancestry (19,000 in Sydney)
- Maori are typically temporary migrants – responsive to economic opportunities

Forrest and Poulsen, 2006

Post-Colonial Tendencies

- Disrupted Britishness of New Zealand
- Renegotiation of rules of entitlement/sense of belonging
- Reshapes politics of origin country/investment and disinvestment
- Mobilisation of transnational resources in reconstruction of identity
- Incorporation of multiple locations/identities in notions of citizenship

Future Challenges

- Trade and political ambitions
- Indigenous and immigration policy
- Foreign policy (Kyoto Protocol, Iraq)
- An Australia state
- Refugees (Pacific solution)
- Military/defence (ANZAC)





Professor Paul Spoonley
College of Humanities
and Social Sciences

**Te Kunenga
ki Pūrehuroa**

