

**POST-CABINET PRESS CONFERENCE: MONDAY, 9 NOVEMBER, 2015**

**PM:** Hello, hello, hello. So you know this afternoon I've got to leave a little bit earlier because of the Charles and Camilla dinner. So can I start by announcing that this weekend I'll leave for Viet Nam, for the Philippines, and Malaysia for a series of meetings aimed at boosting New Zealand's trade, political security links in the region. I'll lead a trade delegation to Viet Nam and attend the East Asia Summit in Kuala Lumpur and the APEC leaders' meeting in Manila.

The Asia-Pacific region is a significant driver of global economic growth and a massive demand for New Zealand products. The opportunities for New Zealand are immense, and around 70 percent of our total trade is taking place with APEC economies. It is important that we continue to build on those ties and create new opportunities to further diversify and strengthen our economy for the benefit of all Kiwis.

In the Philippines I'll meet with other APEC political leaders and address the APEC CEO summit. The event's focus this year will be on SMEs as well as trade and services. The East Asia Summit in KL will focus on regional security, political and economic issues. I will also celebrate the 40<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our relationship with ASEAN, our fourth-largest trading partner. And I'll leave on Saturday and return on Monday, 23 November.

This week in the House the Government intends to make progress on the International Finance Agreements Amendment Bill and the Taxation (Bright-line Test for Residential Land) Bill and the Support for Children in Hardship Bill.

In terms of my own activities, I'll be, as I say, meeting with Prince Charles in Auckland tonight and then at a dinner with the Royal couple and the Governor-General. I'll be back in Wellington tomorrow and on Wednesday. I have a number of events in Christchurch on Thursday and in the Rodney area on Friday.

And, as I'm sure you're aware—one small technical announcement—of course, Sia had her baby last week: Maxima Ann Aston-Warren, born at 8.31 p.m. on Friday the 6<sup>th</sup> at 8 pounds, 2—Maxie for short.

**Media:** On another note, have you had a briefing on the situation on Christmas Island?

**PM:** Well, my office has had an update, I suppose is probably the better way of describing it, so we're obviously aware of what's taking place there. It's a difficult situation to get all the facts on. My understanding is that there could be a small number of New Zealanders actually involved, but we haven't been advised of any injuries to any New Zealanders.

**Media:** Are you concerned that New Zealanders may have led or taken part in leading this?

**PM:** Well, my concerns would be that, like a riot at any corrections facility, there can and may well be consequences as a result of that. Now, these are people who, theoretically, are staying on Christmas Island, choosing not to come back to New Zealand, because we know, under the advice that we've had from the Australian Government, they could do that. Now the risk is that they actually damage their own appeals because they undertake other criminal activity when they're there.

So, look, I don't know all the rights and wrongs of the issue, and I certainly haven't argued that New Zealanders should be sent to Christmas Island—in fact, the opposite—but in the end it's hard to see how they're making their cases any better.

**Media:** Have you spoken to Malcolm Turnbull about it?

**PM:** I haven't, no.

**Media:** Do you intend to speak to Malcolm Turnbull about it?

**PM:** Look, I don't think so. It'll run through a proper process. I mean, any more than if there was a riot at Pāremoremo and there were Australians locked up there, I'd doubt he'd be making a phone call over here.

What we do say, though, to New Zealanders is if they have concerns—as we've said repeatedly in the past—they should contact us. We know that they are contacting people because they're ringing *Morning Report* and they are contacting Kelvin Davis, so it isn't like they don't have access to cellphone capability. They have legal representation and they can and have been making, you know, statements or requests via that legal representation. But that's the proper way of doing this.

**Media:** So you don't subscribe to the argument that they're sort of being forced into a corner, effectively, by being left out there—that they've rioted because they're frustrated at being detained?

**PM:** Well, I don't know the arguments behind it all, but what we do know, on the basis that we accept the Australians at their word, is they're free to come back to New Zealand at any time. So they don't need to be in Christmas Island. They can get up, come to New Zealand, and have their appeals processed from here. And one would have thought, if you left Christmas Island and came to New Zealand and appealed from New Zealand, you've got a much higher chance of getting a successful request as a result of that appeal than if you're actually involved in what could well be further criminal activity on Christmas Island.

**Media:** Kelvin Davis says some New Zealand authorities should go to Christmas Island and check out conditions for themselves. Are you prepared to send anyone to do that?

**PM:** No. What I am prepared to do is provide support for those people if they want it, and to make sure that if they request to come home to New Zealand that that request is facilitated.

**Media:** From what you've heard from the update that you've had, are you concerned for these New Zealanders' safety? I mean, we're hearing they don't have any food, there's fires everywhere, they can't get out, and there's no prison guards there.

**PM:** I'm not sure all of those facts are right, because not everybody is involved. As I understand it, there's one group of people. But, again, I mean, if people want to get out of that situation, one would assume they can actually walk out of that situation. It's not the whole campus under lock-down, I don't think.

**Media:** Are you worried that someone's died—this Iranian detainee? Does that—

**PM:** Well, I don't know the details exactly. I mean, I've got advice that that's what triggered this thing off, but, look, I just don't know all the details of what actually happened to the individual—how he fell, what caused his death.

**Media:** There are 40 Kiwis there. Shouldn't you be concerned about their safety and want to know what's going on?

**PM:** I'm always concerned about New Zealanders, but they are in a corrections facility, which, actually, they're free to leave, because we know that. That is the first point. They're staying there voluntarily. They are free to leave. Secondly, if they have any concerns, they are absolutely free and should contact us and we will deal with that. But if there was a problem at Pāremoremo, I don't think the Australian Prime Minister would fly over or the Australian officials would fly over to Pāremoremo. There is a system, and if they want to appeal to us and say that their human rights

are being abused in any way, we have given them an utter commitment that we will follow up on that. But it is an Australian corrections facility.

**Media:** Is Mr Turnbull delivering on his pledge to speed up that process, though, of getting those detainees off Christmas Island?

**PM:** Well, they're speeding up the process of making sure that the appeals will be heard as rapidly as they can. I haven't got the most recent figures of how many they're working their way through, but they're certainly prioritising New Zealanders. That is my advice. And the second thing is he made it clear that they are free to leave. As I said to you, these people are here, they haven't come back, there were 40 a week or so ago, and I think there's about 40 now, and they haven't come back, because they've chosen not to come back. Now, they might have their own perceptions about their own cases being more likely to be positively considered if they're actually on Australian soil than New Zealand soil, but that's not the advice I've had of the way it would work.

**Media:** Are you confident that that is the reason that they're not back yet? Because Kelvin Davis has said that some of these people are getting denied access to the New Zealand embassy or any kind of legal advocacy. Presumably, that's the way that they would consider that they—

**PM:** I don't think that's right. I mean, they usually have legal representation, and that legal representation can and does make requests through the system. I'm not aware of any that have said "I want to come home" and have had that denied, but, you know, we can go and check on that, but I don't think that's been the case.

**Media:** Given what's happened today, though, why not—why shouldn't the New Zealand commissioner or New Zealand representatives go and ask people if they want to come back and check on their safety?

**PM:** Well, as far as I am aware, I don't think people are under an illusion that they are free to come home. I think that that point was actually put to people, and what they seemed to say in some of the public comments—I accept that's not every single person, but seemed to say in the public comments—were that they didn't trust that system of doing that or they didn't want to do that. There were a variety of reasons that they actually had. But certainly the lawyers who represent these people—most of it will be under legal aid—are well and truly aware of the position that they're free to leave Australia.

**Media:** If there's no Serco staff there, if there's no guards there, if there's no administration there, how are they going to leave, though?

**PM:** Well, there's not nobody on Christmas Island; there's, as I understand it, you know, there is an issue in one part of the detention centre. Obviously, the Australians are managing that and sometimes you take time to work your way through that. It's not unusual to retreat from a particular position and to allow things to settle down a little bit. I mean, in New Zealand we've had people getting on top of roofs in corrections facilities and the likes. We do not, on day one, storm the place. We often do leave it and allow the temperature to come down a little bit, and then try to negotiate our way through.

**Media:** Don't you accept, though, that it's really difficult for some of those detainees to come back to New Zealand, given that none of them have family or support networks or jobs or homes or anything to come home to. Their lives are in Australia. Do you appreciate that?

**PM:** Yes, but that's the wider argument why they are much more likely, if that's the case, subject to their actual conviction, to be successful on appeal. So we know that, of the people that had been appealing, about a third of them have been successful on appeal, because of exactly that: their community of interest has been Australia. I

mean, I'm not defending the Australian policy. My position on it is that I think they should adopt the rules that we have in New Zealand, but that was a position adopted by the Parliament in Australia, and I can't stop that; they have the sovereign right to do it.

**Media:** So when you say that you'll offer support to people that want to come back to New Zealand, what does that entail?

**PM:** Well, when they come back to New Zealand, then we have to provide support around those people. So obviously we now have the memorandum of understanding, so we can get better information when they're coming, and from there there are a range of different things that flow from that.

**Media:** But would you practically help them to get off Christmas Island? I mean, are MFAT dealing with individuals in detention or—how does that work?

**PM:** I'm not aware of anybody that's actually gone to MFAT and said they want to leave. But if they did, you know, we'd obviously work alongside them if that's what they said.

**Media:** Is MFAT in touch with anyone in Christmas Island?

**PM:** I don't have those numbers, I'm sorry.

**Media:** Why not be proactive on that? Why doesn't MFAT—

**PM:** Well, the position is really clear. You know, I don't think people on Christmas Island are unaware that they are able to leave. I think they are choosing not to leave, because their perception is that they'll be treated better and more likely to get a better hearing if they are on Christmas Island. I'm not saying that's correct, but I'm saying that's what their perception must be, otherwise they would leave, because this is not new news that they can leave. Malcolm Turnbull was over here weeks ago and he made it absolutely crystal clear.

**Media:** Our reporter in Australia said that he's spoken to a detainee who says he's done all the paperwork to get out of there and come home to New Zealand, as is the offer, and says he's just been waiting, and there have only been about 10 a month come back. Are you sure that they just say that they're—

**PM:** Well, I can only tell you what I've been told by the Australians, and you were there when the Australian Prime Minister made that assurance. I am relying on that. If someone wants to come back, then give us his name, and we'll make sure that it's expedited.

**Media:** Is New Zealand going to raise any concerns about Australia's treatment of detainees at the UN Human Rights Council overnight?

**PM:** I wouldn't have thought so. I mean, there are—for a start off, I don't think the Australians would accept that there are human rights issues, and from New Zealand's point of view, we've said that we'll investigate any that are brought to our attention.

**Media:** Amnesty International said that New Zealand's been very silent on the issue and also on the people-smuggling report they released a couple of weeks ago. Do you think that New Zealand should be speaking up and sort of standing up against Australia in what have been seen as human rights issues?

**PM:** Well, if we were to talk about the same Amnesty report, it was the one in relation to whether Australians had paid boat captains to turn things round. As I said at the time, we have had no advice that that happens or doesn't happen. If it did happen, it's a matter for the Australians. I mean, there'd certainly been some previous media commentary that it happened over successive Governments—so it's not new. What we have said is that if a boat turns up in New Zealand's legal territorial waters and

we're required to deal with it, we will. It is not our policy to pay people to go back. I do not know what the Australians are doing.

**Media:** But the treatment of Kiwi detainees in offshore detention centres—you don't think that's a human rights issue?

**PM:** Well, what I've said is if someone believes that they are suffering a human rights abuse, there's a process that they can go through of contacting New Zealand officials, and Foreign Affairs will provide consular support for that.

**Media:** When the Australia media reported those allegations about the Australian authorities paying people to turn the boats back, did you raise, or your Government raise, those issues with the Australian Government? Did you ask questions? Did you investigate or examine it any further?

**PM:** I don't know what happened on our end except—in terms of with Australia—they absolutely made sure that we had received no advice if that had happened, and that was the case. So on the New Zealand side, we weren't aware of it. I haven't raised the issue with what was then Tony Abbott because, in the end, it's a matter for Australia how they deal with those matters.

**Media:** But didn't you feel some concern that potentially they'd been paid for sending those detainees—

**PM:** How they deal with all of those issues is an Australian matter because they're in Australian waters. You know, I don't critique their policy.

**Media:** Sorry, just one last question on Christmas Island. An Australian lawyer said that he hasn't seen any signs of people being processed, or it slowing down. When would you step in here?

**PM:** How do you mean?

**Media:** That the process of detainees—it's been slowed down. Like no one—

**PM:** The process of detainees isn't slowing down; what's happening is the process of dealing with applications for appeals is going to be prioritised and therefore sped up, (a) because there are more resources, but (b) because New Zealanders, in terms of the appeal process, will get priority, as I understand it.

**Media:** He doesn't think that's happening, though.

**PM:** Well, I don't have the most recent numbers, but I can go and look it. And I can't tell you exactly what the pathway was, but the assurance we got from the Australians is they're putting in a lot more resources. We understand, or they understand, the bow wave of people that are created by this, as the Australian Prime Minister said at the time, that actually naturally just deals with itself over time, but the question is how quickly we can deal with those appeals.

**Media:** Is it your intention, Prime Minister, to still support Australia's bid to get on the United Nations Human Rights Council?

**PM:** Well, I haven't seen advice countering that.

**Media:** Will New Zealand make any kind of submission when Australia comes up for its review when it's tomorrow afternoon our time?

**PM:** I'd need to check that. I don't know, at this point.

**Media:** Prime Minister, just moving on to another topic: the issue of the naval visit—potential naval visit next year—by the United States. What is your position on that as to whether they will have to inform New Zealand if that ship will be nuclear powered?

**PM:** OK, so there's a legal process that's followed at the moment, and the effect of that legal process is Foreign Affairs has to be able to provide to me as Prime Minister

written assurance that they believe that any vessel or aircraft complies with the law. And that would be the same for any American naval vessel that came to New Zealand. So nothing new will be happening, it's the current process, and I very regularly go through that. So, very regularly MFAT will advise me that a French aircraft, or a French military ship, or whatever, is coming to New Zealand ports, and they believe that I can sign the legal documentation that I'm required to sign. So in the end it's not so much a confirm or deny position, but we're not changing our law. The ship would need to comply with our law, and Foreign Affairs would be required to provide advice to me that would allow me to sign it—that would say they're confident that they meet our law.

**Media:** The Americans have always argued, though, Prime Minister, that it is a neither confirm nor deny issue, and that they say they don't send ships here because they have to compromise.

**PM:** Yeah, I think it's a lot more nuanced than that. Look, I'm not the technical expert in American ships and their capability, but I think there's plenty of open-source, you know, documentation and qualification that would allow you to form a view. For instance, I don't think anyone's ever argued that a US coastguard is either nuclear powered nor nuclear armed. So, I mean, it's—there's enough stuff there depending on the vessel that they send for an assessment to be made. But whatever way it plays out, they have to meet the New Zealand law. We're not changing the law. But the law gets applied very regularly; it's just that people don't see it all the time.

**Media:** And would it require—just, as you say, could the Ministry of Foreign Affairs use information in the public domain to make an assessment, or would they have to actually get an answer from the United States “No, this is not nuclear powered”, or could they—

**PM:** They have to be able to satisfy me as Prime Minister that I can sign the documentation and not be in breach of the law. That's the advice they give me. So you don't normally see it, obviously, but a cover sheet comes to me and says, you know, XYZ vessel is coming to New Zealand over this period of time, it is the belief that—the belief is that it meets our law and I should feel confident that I can sign that.

**Media:** So when they present you with that advice from—you know, on a French vessel, or a British, or a Chinese, do they actually go to those countries to get an assurance or do they just use their best judgment?

**PM:** I can't tell you precisely—it may vary, I don't know. Foreign Affairs would be able to tell you that.

**Media:** Would New Zealand have offered that invitation if there was a possibility it was going to be rejected?

**PM:** Potentially, yes. I mean, the driving force wasn't to get a US ship to New Zealand; it was to celebrate the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the navy, and in doing that it would seem very odd to me that we wouldn't invite the Americans when we would invite many, many other navies from around the world. Whether the US decide to participate in—or if they don't, and for whatever reasons, ultimately it's something that's got to be worked through, but, you know, if you take a step back, I mean, it just strikes me that, you know, all of the, you know, no one needs a rehearsal of all of the issues, but it strikes me we've sort of worked our way through all those. The relationship's in amazing shape. The last vestiges of any sort of issues around the nuclear issue is really that a US ship hasn't been here, so it's—in the end, it's sort of up to the Americans if they decide they want to do that, and if they do and they come, it's great, and I think New Zealanders would—you know, not all of them, but many of them would celebrate that. But it's a matter for the Americans.

**Media:** And you would obviously welcome a ship coming here because of that symbolism— if a ship does come—

**PM:** To me this sort of debate has been and gone. You know, the Americans have got their own position, they have their own concerns at the time. I appreciate all those, but New Zealand has changed its law, it's not going to alter that law, and successive Governments including mine when I first came into office, or when I first became the Leader of the Opposition, actually, and within the first 24 hours confirmed that that legislation was staying in place. So, look, in the end it'd be great if they come, but if they come, they have to come within the bounds of the current New Zealand law.

**Media:** And if they do, would you see that—and within those bounds—would you see that as a good symbolic gesture that—

**PM:** I do, but I don't think it's a test of the relationship. If in the end they decide they don't want to send a ship, then they're not sending a ship. It doesn't mean our relationship isn't in tip-top condition—it is. As I think President Bush once said, you know, there was a rock in the road and we've learnt our way to work around that rock. But it just sort of strikes me: for countries that are so immensely friendly and do so much together, it's probably a bit of a historical issue as opposed to, you know, having to deal with it today. I mean, I wouldn't have thought it's a big deal to—you know, if they send a ship. But, you know, I can understand why their system may or may not do that.

**Media:** You previously said that you'd like it to happen. Would you prefer that the Americans actually requested it rather than the New Zealand Government have to send an invitation?

**PM:** No, I don't think it matters who or how it came about. It just has come about. As I said, it would be illogical for us not to invite them on the basis that they might say no, because there's probably a reasonable chance that they might say yes. We don't know. We haven't gone and tested the waters and said: "If we send you this invitation, will you definitely say yes, because we won't send you an invitation if we know you're going to say no." We genuinely don't know.

**Media:** John Kerry has raised that a couple of times with Murray McCully this year. So wasn't that a signal that they would be keen to—

**PM:** Well, I think there's no question that the relationship just continues to move from strength to strength, and people look at it as something which is a little bit historical in the relationship, and we're about looking forward. So it is, let's be blunt, pretty symbolic—that's about it. But, in the end, you know, it's up to them to decide. If they decide in the end that they can't meet or work with—if our people can't be satisfied that they can meet the law, then the ship wouldn't be coming in, and so be it. You know, the world's going to move on. But my preference would be to normalise the relationship in every way if we can.

**Media:** What would you put the odds at, of them coming?

**PM:** I honestly don't know. I think they're working their way through the issue at the moment.

**Media:** If you meet with President Obama at APEC when you're away next week, would you raise this issue with him and ask him if he's willing to—

**PM:** Probably not, on the basis that he'll eventually get advice. I imagine this will sort of flow up to him at some point. So the President will have to make a call, but if I go and raise the matter with him, it looks like it's the biggest issue that we're facing, and it's not. I mean, in the end it's for the Americans to decide whether they want to send a ship.

**Media:** So, Prime Minister, in the scenario where the United States accepts the invitation but then sticks to its position of refusing to confirm or deny whether the ship is nuclear powered, but—

**PM:** Yeah, but it's really important to understand that the law isn't that we go and ask someone to confirm; the law is that the Prime Minister of the day has to be able to believe that New Zealand is complying with its own legislation. And the only way that Foreign Affairs would provide that advice to me is when they are absolutely confident that that's the case. How they achieve that level of confidence is a matter for Foreign Affairs, but it isn't a matter of us necessarily asking the Americans. There are many ways they could do that.

**Media:** Yeah, so that's the question: you'd be happy, you know, if the United States didn't confirm or deny that Foreign Affairs came to you and said "This is OK, this ship is not nuclear powered", you would be OK to sign that piece of paper.

**PM:** On their advice, but they would have to be absolutely confident that's correct. They'll never provide that advice to me unless they're confident.

**Media:** Would you support giving councils more power to override "nimby" residents on issues like densification?

**PM:** Well, I think, generally, from what I can see, you know, we've already been doing that stuff. I mean, I've been making the comment for months and months on end that actually when it comes to Auckland it'll need to both go out and go up. And it is doing a combination of those things, and actually there is intensification on the unitary plan.

**Media:** The Productivity Commission says there's the problem as well with community groups and so forth having too much—or existing residents having too much power over the planning process.

**PM:** Well there's always a sort of arm wrestle that goes on, isn't there, between, you know, the rights and interests of existing residents and others who might be interested in undertaking development or whatever in a particular part of Auckland, or a particular part of New Zealand. It's not new. But for the most part we work our way through it, but there are always issues.

**Media:** Prime Minister Key, is the Government concerned about what is essentially Chinese State propaganda from radio stations in Auckland? This is in relation to a Reuters report last week which showed Chinese—the Chinese Government's covert control of radio stations around the world, including in Auckland.

**PM:** Well, look, I don't have the details of the actual direct engagement of the Chinese Government in particular broadcasting or radio assets they may or may not own. I mean, in the end, you know, it's not against the law. I mean Radio New Zealand broadcasts out to part of the world, and they're 100 percent owned by New Zealand. They have complete editorial independence, but they're free to do that; there's not a law that stops that.

**Media:** Is this something you're going to be looking at further, or looking at their operations?

**PM:** Well, I mean, in the end, if the Chinese Government owned a radio station and that radio station pumped out, you know, their messages, I don't think we'd actually stop that, because ultimately I think it would be against freedom of speech even if we disagreed with it.

**Media:** But do you have any concerns that it's covert—that it's owned by the Chinese Government, but they've hid it between that and a private company?

**PM:** Well, I haven't seen anything to support that.

**Media:** Prime Minister, will you be raising the flag issue when you meet with Prince Charles tonight?

**PM:** Probably. I think I've already discussed it with him, actually.

**Media:** What did he say about it?

**PM:** Well, you know I can't answer that question. But, I mean, the position of the Royal family is that they're quite comfortable with whatever decision New Zealanders make. And I think of the 53 countries that used to have the Union Jack in the corner of their flag, or on their flag, only three of them now do.

**Media:** Prime Minister, have you decided what flag you will vote for when voting opens on November 20<sup>th</sup>?

**PM:** I'm pretty sure I'm going to vote for the Kyle Lockwood blue and black one.

**Media:** Just back on Christmas Island, just on the latest one, the Australian federal police said the detention centre is too dangerous for the fire service to enter, despite it being ablaze. Does that raise your level of concern about Kiwis in there?

**PM:** Yeah, well, it's not that I don't have concerns. What I'm saying is that it's an Australian corrections facility, so there's nothing I can do about that. They have the legal and moral responsibility to deal with the issue as best that they can see. It's nothing I can practically do on that front. I'm just talking about the longer-term issues of New Zealanders on Christmas Island. My preference would be, you know, that they come back to New Zealand, because I think they'd have a better pathway than currently sitting where they are. But I can't make them do that.

**Media:** Prime Minister, on TPP, what do you see as being the timetable for select committee hearings and the passage through the New Zealand Parliament?

**PM:** I don't have any advice on that. I am sure we can get that through from the trade Minister's office—it'll probably go to the foreign affairs select committee, I'm sure, but it'll work its way though. And there'll be—you know, we're not rushing things. I don't think—you know, it'll be a reasonable time for people to look at it and debate it.

**Media:** Prime Minister, on that, do you think that there will be required any vote in the Parliament on the foreign buyers ban? Would that be needed, or is that something that's agreed and—

**PM:** I don't know. There'll likely be as a consequence of TPP being ratified legislation that's required as a result of it, but I haven't received any individual advice of what legislation is required.

**Media:** What did you make of Labour leader Andrew Little's position on the Trans-Pacific Partnership—

**PM:** Well, I'm none the wiser than I was on Friday when they went to the conference. Look, in the end, who knows? But, in a way, who cares? I mean, realistically, this is a deal that will see New Zealanders getting access to 40 percent of the global economy, with a 93 percent tariff elimination that's worth billions of dollars to New Zealand. Whether the Labour Party has a position on it, or will ever actually articulate one, is a bit irrelevant, really.

**Media:** Prime Minister, can I ask on the Kermadec Sanctuary: have you met with James Cameron this year? Did he lobby you at all this year on the issue?

**PM:** Not this year—well, unless he's written to my office. I haven't seen James Cameron this year. I know he's been certainly a strong proponent of wanting to turn it into an ocean sanctuary, but so have lots of people.

**Media:** Prime Minister, why do you prefer the Kyle Lockwood blue and black over the Kyle Lockwood—

**PM:** The red and blue.

**Media:** —the one, the red and blue? What made you choose the—

**PM:** I'd seen a bit of stylised stuff on it, and I quite like it, and I like the particular blue that's in the blue and black, but it's just personal choice—I mean the red and blue one. The blue and black one as opposed to the red and blue one—I like the blue on the black and blue; Jeez, get it right!

**Media:** Prime Minister, can I ask: there was a theory kicking around the Labour Party conference that the TPP text was conveniently released in time for their conference. What's your response to that?

**PM:** They have an over-inflated view of their conference if they think we're going to organise 12 countries to release it on that day. But next time I'm speaking to Obama, I'll let him know that the Labour Party of New Zealand believe that he is working against them or for them or some way for them. Yeah, no—out of our control, I'm afraid. OK, see you later.

**conclusion of press conference**