

# 中國香港與新西蘭 緊密經貿合作協定

# Hong Kong, China – New Zealand Closer Economic Partnership Agreement



Trade and Industry Department  
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region  
香港特別行政區政府工業貿易署



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## 綜覽

香港與新西蘭於2010年3月29日簽訂《中國香港與新西蘭緊密經貿合作協定》(《協定》)。該《協定》是香港與外地經濟體系訂立的首份自由貿易協定，亦是繼《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》後，第二份自由貿易協定。《協定》不僅提升香港與新西蘭雙邊經貿關係至一個新的里程，也顯示香港對與貿易伙伴締結高質素的自由貿易協定的期望及能力。《協定》於2011年1月1日生效。

《協定》是一份涵蓋全面和高質素的自由貿易協定，完全符合世界貿易組織的規則。《協定》涵蓋貨物和服務貿易自由化的措施。《協定》促進香港與新西蘭之間的貨物和服務貿易，開創商機，並加強兩地在貿易和投資上的聯繫。

## 新西蘭 — 香港重要的貿易伙伴

新西蘭是香港在亞太區的重要貿易伙伴。香港與新西蘭皆致力倡導自由貿易，是多邊貿易制度的忠實支持者。兩地一直享有和諧的貿易關係。

## Overview

Hong Kong and New Zealand signed the Hong Kong, China - New Zealand Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (CEP Agreement) on 29 March 2010. The Agreement is Hong Kong's first free trade agreement (FTA) with a foreign economy, and the second FTA following the Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement with the Mainland of China. Not only is it a landmark achievement in taking the bilateral trade and economic relations between Hong Kong and New Zealand to a higher plane, the CEP Agreement also signifies Hong Kong's desire and readiness in pursuing high quality FTAs with our trading partners. The Agreement entered into force on 1 January 2011.

The CEP Agreement is a comprehensive and high quality FTA that is fully consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization. It comprises trade liberalisation measures on both trade in goods and services. The CEP Agreement facilitates trade in goods and services between Hong Kong and New Zealand and opens up new business opportunities. It also strengthens the trade and investment ties between the two economies.

## New Zealand – An Important Trading Partner of Hong Kong

New Zealand is an important trading partner of Hong Kong in the Asia-Pacific region. Hong Kong and New Zealand, both being strong advocates for free trade and staunch supporters of the multilateral trading system, have long been enjoying harmonious trading relations.

## 《協定》下的開放措施

《協定》包含二十個篇章，涵蓋關乎香港與新西蘭有共同利益的多個範疇。其主要特點和開放措施概述如下：

### 貨物貿易

- 在《協定》生效後，新西蘭輸入香港的貨物可即時免稅優惠。
- 由2016年1月1日起，所有符合相關產地來源規則及相關程序的香港原產貨物可免關稅進入新西蘭。

### 服務貿易

服務貿易對香港和新西蘭的經濟同樣舉足輕重。《協定》涵蓋的服務行業範圍廣泛。就市場准入而言，香港的服務提供者及他們所提供的服務在新西蘭市場的多個服務行業可享下列優勢(新西蘭的服務提供者及他們所提供的服務在香港亦可享相同優勢)：

- 在相類似的情況下，所獲待遇將不下於新西蘭的同業。
- 在外來資金、服務提供者或服務業務的數量、服務交易價值、僱員人數、法律實體類別或聯營規定各方面將不受任何形式的限制。
- 無須在新西蘭成立或經營任何形式的企業，又或定居，以作為提供跨境服務貿易的條件。

## Liberalisation Measures under the CEP Agreement

The CEP Agreement comprises 20 chapters covering a wide range of areas of mutual interest to Hong Kong and New Zealand. The major features and liberalisation measures are summarised below.

### Goods

- For New Zealand exports to Hong Kong, the CEP Agreement provides for immediate duty free access upon the entry into force of the Agreement.
- With effect from 1 January 2016, all Hong Kong's originating products complying with the preferential rules of origin and relevant procedures may enter New Zealand tariff free.

### Services

Trade in services plays a key role in both the economies of Hong Kong and New Zealand. The CEP Agreement covers a comprehensive range of service sectors. In terms of market access, Hong Kong service providers and the services they provide will enjoy the following benefits in the New Zealand market in a variety of service sectors and vice versa:

- they will be treated no less favourably than their New Zealand counterparts in similar circumstances.
- there will not be any restriction in the form of limitations on foreign capital, number of service providers or operations, value of service transactions, number of persons employed, types of legal entity or joint venture requirements.

- 自動享有新西蘭日後與其他貿易伙伴訂立自由貿易協定中所作的進一步開放承諾。

《協定》能為香港服務提供者及他們提供的服務就廣泛的服務界別於新西蘭市場爭取最佳的商機和更明確的保障。有關界別涵蓋香港具有競爭優勢的傳統重點行業，例如海運服務、物流和相關服務、視聽服務和各種商用服務如會計、審計和簿記服務、電腦和相關服務、管理顧問服務，以及與製造有關的服務。該等界別也包括教育產業、醫療產業、檢測和認證產業、環保產業、創新科技產業和文化及創意產業。

《協定》亦包括一套就本地法規制訂的健全守則，以確保影響服務貿易的措施具透明度，在合理、客觀和不偏私的原則下實施，並且不會成為不必要的貿易壁壘。此外，鑑於教育為雙方皆看重的範疇，雙方同意訂立一份相關安排，以推動彼此在教育方面的合作。

- they will not be required to establish or maintain any form of enterprise, or to be resident, in New Zealand as a condition for the supply of cross border trade in services.
- they will automatically enjoy more liberalisation measures which New Zealand undertakes in its future FTAs with other trading partners.

The CEP Agreement will secure better business opportunity and greater certainty for Hong Kong service providers and the services they provide in a wide range of service sectors in the New Zealand market. They encompass sectors of Hong Kong's traditional priority, such as maritime transport services, logistics and related services, audiovisual services and various business services such as accounting, auditing and bookkeeping services, computer and related services, management consulting services and services incidental to manufacturing. They also include areas such as education services, medical services, testing and certification services, environmental services, innovation and technology, and cultural and creative industries.

The CEP Agreement also includes a set of robust disciplines on domestic regulation. It ensures that measures affecting trade in services are transparent, administered in a reasonable, objective and impartial manner, and do not become unnecessary barriers to trade. Besides, recognising that education is an area of mutual interest, the two sides have agreed to enter into an arrangement to promote cooperation in this field.



## ➤ 商務人員的流動

《協定》載列了香港和新西蘭就商務人員流動所作的承諾。在不影響合理的出入境管制的情況下，屬於指定服務界別的商務旅客、企業內部人員調動，及安裝或服務人員類別的香港和新西蘭商務人員，將可以優惠條件獲准臨時入境。加上雙方亦同意簡化入境程序及提高其透明度，因此《協定》將進一步促進香港與新西蘭之間的商務人員流動。

## ➤ 投資

香港與新西蘭多年來均保持非常良好的投資關係。為進一步提高雙邊投資流動，兩地同意磋商一份《協定》下的《投資議定書》。投資談判將涵蓋加強促進和保護雙方投資的元素，如非歧視、公正公平的待遇，以及投資的全面保障等。最終訂定的《投資議定書》將有助促進兩地的投資流動，以及擴展經濟活動。



## ➤ *Movement of Business Persons*

The CEP Agreement includes commitments of Hong Kong and New Zealand in respect of movement of business persons. Without compromising legitimate immigration control, business persons of the two economies in the categories of business visitors, intra-corporate transferees, and installers or servicers in specified service sectors will be granted temporary entry into Hong Kong and New Zealand under favourable conditions. Coupled with the streamlined and transparent immigration procedures agreed by the two sides, the CEP Agreement would further facilitate movement of business persons between Hong Kong and New Zealand.

## ➤ *Investment*

Hong Kong and New Zealand have been maintaining a very good investment relation over the years. With a view to further enhancing bilateral investment flows, the two economies have agreed to negotiate an Investment Protocol to the CEP Agreement. The investment negotiations will cover elements aim to enhance the promotion and protection of investments between the two economies, including non-discrimination, fair and equitable treatment, full protection and security, etc. The resulting Investment Protocol will help facilitate mutual investment flows and expand economic activities in both places.

## 改善營商環境的措施

《協定》亦包含條文，以減少使用貿易救濟措施、推動競爭、確保有效保護知識產權，以及促進彼此的政府採購市場准入等。雙方並同意就清關程序、技術性貿易壁壘，以及衛生與植物衛生措施方面加強合作和致力減少營商壁壘。這些承諾和合作將直接和間接促進香港與新西蘭的貿易和投資流動，亦會創造一個更具透明度和更明確的營商環境，令兩地經濟受惠。

## 電子商貿

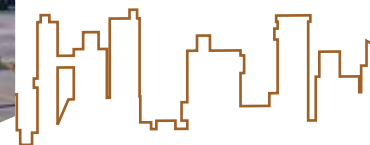
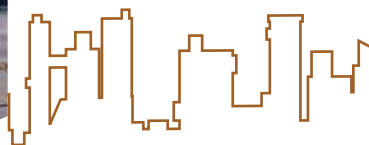
《協定》為香港與新西蘭的電子商貿，確立了一套共同原則和合作與諮詢框架。雙方同意保持開放的貿易環境，讓資訊和服務可自由流通；並會透過電子政府措施繼續致力減少貿易壁壘。

## Measures to Improve Business Environment

The CEP Agreement also contains provisions to minimise the use of trade remedies, promote competition, ensure effective protection of intellectual property rights, and facilitate access to each other's government procurement markets. It also provides for enhanced cooperation and reduced barriers to business in respect of customs procedures, technical barriers to trade, and sanitary and phytosanitary measures. Commitments and cooperation in these areas will facilitate, directly and indirectly, trade and investment flows between Hong Kong and New Zealand. They also create a more transparent and predictable business environment, benefiting both economies.

## Electronic Commerce

The CEP Agreement establishes a set of shared principles and a framework for cooperation and consultation between Hong Kong and New Zealand on electronic commerce. The two sides have agreed to maintain an open trading environment for the free flow of information and services. E-government initiatives will also seek to reduce barriers to trade.





## 其他資料

有關《協定》的其他資料（包括《協定》的全文），可瀏覽以下網址：

[www.tid.gov.hk/tc\\_chi/hknzcep](http://www.tid.gov.hk/tc_chi/hknzcep)

有關《協定》的查詢，請聯絡：  
工業貿易署

電話：2398 5594

電郵：enquiry@tid.gov.hk

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採用再造紙印製



## Further Information

Further information on the CEP Agreement, including its full text, can be found on the following website:

[www.tid.gov.hk/english/hknzcep](http://www.tid.gov.hk/english/hknzcep)

For enquiries on the CEP Agreement, please contact:  
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