

查詢 Enquiry

有關CEPA的更多資訊，請瀏覽CEPA專題網站：
https://www.tid.gov.hk/tc_chi/cepa/index.html



For further information on CEPA, please refer to the [CEPA website](https://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/index.html):
<https://www.tid.gov.hk/english/cepa/index.html>

工業貿易署提供多條查詢熱線，處理有關CEPA的疑問：

Trade and Industry Department operates [enquiry hotlines](#) to handle various kinds of questions on CEPA:

CEPA的一般查詢

General enquiry on CEPA

電話 Tel : 2398 5667
傳真 Fax : 3525 0988
電郵 Email : cepa@tid.gov.hk

貨物貿易—CEPA原產地規則及申請CEPA原產地證書

Trade in Goods—CEPA ROOs and Application for Certificate of Origin – CEPA

電話 Tel : 3403 6432
傳真 Fax : 2787 6048
電郵 Email : cepaco@tid.gov.hk

貨物貿易—申請工廠登記

Trade in Goods—Application for Factory Registration

電話 Tel : 2398 5531
傳真 Fax : 2787 6048
電郵 Email : fr_section@tid.gov.hk

CEPA貨物貿易的一般查詢

General enquiry on Trade in Goods under CEPA

電話 Tel : 2398 5676
傳真 Fax : 2398 9973
電郵 Email : ma_registry@tid.gov.hk

服務貿易—申請《香港服務提供者證明書》

Trade in Services—Application for HKSS Certificate

電話 Tel : 3403 6428
傳真 Fax : 3547 1348
電郵 Email : hkss@tid.gov.hk

投資—申請《香港投資者證明書》

Investment—Application for HKI Certificate

電話 Tel : 3403 6428
傳真 Fax : 3547 1348
電郵 Email : hki@tid.gov.hk

內地與香港關於建立 更緊密經貿關係的安排

Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement

前言

《內地與香港關於建立更緊密經貿關係的安排》(CEPA)是中國內地與香港於2003年簽訂的自由貿易協議。

CEPA是一份開放及不斷發展的自由貿易協議。多年來內地和香港採取循序漸進的方式，不斷擴闊CEPA的內容和範疇。

CEPA充分體現內地與香港互惠共贏的經貿合作關係。不單有助香港產品及服務開拓龐大的內地市場，同時促進兩地長遠的經濟發展。

CEPA涵蓋範圍

CEPA涵蓋四大範疇：

(一) 貨物貿易

貨物貿易已全面開放。所有在香港生產及符合CEPA原產地規則的貨物，均可享零關稅優惠進口內地。

(二) 服務貿易

內地與香港已基本實現服務貿易自由化。香港從事服務業的企業和個人可以在大部分領域以優惠待遇到內地開拓業務。

(三) 投資

香港投資和投資者可在內地享有投資保護和便利。

(四) 經濟技術合作

雙方同意在多個領域加強經濟技術合作，配合和支持兩地業界發展，並促進「一帶一路」及次區域經貿合作。

如何受惠於CEPA？

香港的生產商：所有在香港生產及符合CEPA原產地規則的貨物，可享零關稅優惠進口內地。

香港的服務提供者（企業和個人）：可利用開放及便利化措施，於大部分領域在內地提供服務。

香港的專業人士：可利用CEPA下關於開放內地專業資格考試、兩地專業資格互認、便利註冊及執業等措施，進軍內地市場。

香港的投資者：香港投資者到內地投資可享便利措施，其投資可獲更佳保障，包括經特定機制解決投資爭端。

外來投資者：CEPA沒有限制受惠者的資金來源。貨物貿易方面，外來投資者只要在香港設立生產線，而生產的貨物符合CEPA原產地規則，可享零關稅優惠進口內地。服務貿易方面，外來投資者在香港註冊成立的公司，只要符合CEPA訂明的香港服務提供者定義，可以利用CEPA開放措施到內地開展業務。

香港整體工商界：內地與香港於多個領域加強貿易投資便利化合作，有助加強兩地的競爭力。「一帶一路」建設經貿領域合作和次區域經貿合作亦為香港具有優勢的產業提供參與國家發展策略的機會。



香港特別行政區政府 工業貿易署
Trade and Industry Department
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
2024年12月
December 2024





Introduction

The Mainland and Hong Kong Closer Economic Partnership Arrangement (CEPA) is a free trade agreement signed between the Mainland of China and Hong Kong in 2003.

CEPA is an open and developing free trade agreement. Adopting a building block approach, the Mainland and Hong Kong have continuously expanded the scope and content of CEPA over the years.

CEPA fully reflects the mutually beneficial economic cooperation between the Mainland and Hong Kong. Not only does CEPA help open up the huge Mainland market for Hong Kong products and services, it also contributes to the long term economic development of both sides.

Coverage of CEPA

CEPA covers four broad areas:

(1) Trade in Goods

Trade in goods has been fully liberalised. All goods made in Hong Kong and meeting the CEPA rules of origin (ROOs) can enjoy the preference of zero tariff upon importation into the Mainland.

(2) Trade in Services

The Mainland and Hong Kong have basically achieved liberalisation of trade in services. Enterprises and individuals in service industries in Hong Kong can make use of preferential arrangements to carry out and expand business in most sectors in the Mainland.

(3) Investment

Hong Kong investments and investors enjoy investment protection and facilitation in the Mainland.

(4) Economic and Technical Cooperation

The two sides have agreed to enhance economic and technical cooperation in various areas with a view to catering for and supporting the development between the two places, as well as promoting the cooperation in the economic and trade areas of the "Belt and Road" Initiative and Sub-regional Cooperation.

How to benefit from CEPA?

Manufacturers in Hong Kong: All goods made in Hong Kong and meeting the CEPA ROOs can enjoy the preference of zero tariff upon importation into the Mainland.

Service suppliers in Hong Kong (enterprises and individuals): Hong Kong service suppliers can make use of the liberalisation and facilitation measures to supply service in most sectors in the Mainland.

Professionals in Hong Kong: Hong Kong professionals may make use of measures such as opening up the Mainland professional qualification examinations, mutual recognition of professional qualifications, facilitating registration and practice, etc. to enter the Mainland market.

Investors from Hong Kong: Hong Kong investors can enjoy facilitation measures in investing in the Mainland and their investments are better protected, including the availability of a specified mechanism for settlement of investment disputes.

Investors from outside Hong Kong: CEPA does not impose restriction over the source of capital of beneficiaries. For trade in goods, investors from outside Hong Kong can set up production lines in Hong Kong to produce goods meeting the CEPA ROO so as to enjoy the preference of zero tariff upon importation into the Mainland. For trade in services, the companies incorporated and set up in Hong Kong by investors from outside Hong Kong can make use of the CEPA measures to start business in the Mainland, provided that they satisfy the eligibility criteria of Hong Kong Service Supplier stipulated under CEPA.

The business community of Hong Kong: The Mainland and Hong Kong have been strengthening cooperation in various trade and investment facilitation areas to enhance the competitiveness of the two places. Cooperation in the economic and trade aspects of the "Belt and Road" Initiative and Sub-regional Cooperation also provide Hong Kong businesses with good opportunities for participation in the national development strategies.

Trade in Services

Agreement on Trade in Services (implemented as from 1 June 2016)

The CEPA Agreement on Trade in Services (the Services Agreement) basically achieved liberalisation of trade in services between the Mainland and Hong Kong^(Note 1). Hong Kong service suppliers (HKSS), both as “juridical persons” and “natural persons”, can enjoy preferential treatment in relevant services sectors in accessing the Mainland market if they fulfil the following definition:

- HKSS as a juridical person means any legal entity duly constituted or organised under the applicable laws of Hong Kong. HKSS who provides services in the form of a juridical person should apply to the Trade and Industry Department for an HKSS Certificate^(Note 2), and then apply to relevant Mainland authorities for providing services in the Mainland with preferential treatment under the Services Agreement.
- HKSS as a natural person means a Hong Kong permanent resident. HKSS who wants to apply as a natural person to enjoy the preferential treatment under the Services Agreement is not required to apply for an HKSS Certificate.

Amendments to the Agreement on Trade in Services

The Mainland and Hong Kong signed an agreement on 21 November 2019 to amend the Services Agreement and add new liberalisation measures which have been implemented since 1 June 2020.

The two sides signed an agreement on 9 October 2024 to **make further amendments to the Services Agreement (the Amendment Agreement II)** for implementation on 1 March 2025. The Amendment Agreement II introduces new liberalisation measures across a number of services sectors where Hong Kong enjoys competitive advantages, such as financial services, construction and related engineering services, testing and certification, telecommunications, motion pictures, television, tourism services, etc. The new liberalisation measures make it easier for HKSS and professionals to **set up enterprises and develop business** in the Mainland, including the nine Pearl River Delta municipalities in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area.

The Amendment Agreement II also brings along **institutional innovation and collaboration enhancement**:

- Addition of “allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to adopt Hong Kong law” and “allowing Hong Kong-invested enterprises to choose for arbitration to be seated in Hong Kong” as facilitation measures for Hong Kong investors
- Removal of the period requirement on HKSS to engage in substantive business operations in Hong Kong for three years in most services sectors^(Note 3), thereby benefitting Hong Kong start-ups and attracting foreign investment
- Addition of commitments in domestic regulation, thereby cutting red tapes and lowering trade costs when enterprises supply their services

The Mainland’s services liberalisation measures for Hong Kong take the following forms:

- Allowing wholly owned operations
- Relaxation in equity share restrictions
- Expansion of business scope
- Relaxation in geographical restrictions
- Recognition of Hong Kong professional qualifications

(Note 1) The Mainland has fully or partially opened up 153 sectors to Hong Kong services industry, accounting for 96% of all the 160 services sectors.

(Note 2) In order to fulfil the requirements for application of an HKSS Certificate, the service supplier should:

- ◆ be incorporated / established in Hong Kong;
- ◆ engage in substantive business operation in Hong Kong;
- ◆ pay profits tax in accordance with the laws in Hong Kong;
- ◆ own or rent business premises in Hong Kong;
- ◆ employ staff in Hong Kong with the majority of them being Hong Kong residents.

(Note 3) The period requirement for substantive business operation in Hong Kong remains in the following sectors: legal services, construction and related engineering services, insurance and related services, air transport ground services, and third party international shipping agency services.

Trade in Goods

Zero Tariff on Importation into the Mainland

All goods made in Hong Kong and meeting the CEPA rules of origin can enjoy the preference of zero tariff upon importation into the Mainland^(Note 1).

To claim zero tariff benefits, every consignment of goods to the Mainland must be accompanied by a Certificate of Hong Kong Origin - CEPA (CO(CEPA)) issued by the Trade and Industry Department (TID) or one of the Government Approved Certification Organisations (GACOs)^(Note 2). For the purpose of applying for CO(CEPA)s, manufacturers should first apply for Factory Registration with the TID to demonstrate that their factories possess sufficient capacity to produce the concerned goods.

Agreement on Trade in Goods (implemented as from 1 January 2019)

On 14 December 2018, the Mainland and Hong Kong signed the Agreement on Trade in Goods (the Agreement), consolidating and updating the commitments on liberalisation and facilitation of trade in goods under CEPA. Highlights of content are set out as below:

Rules of Origin

The Agreement enhances the provisions on rules of origin (ROOs) through the introduction of a new general rule of origin (General Rule) based on the calculation of the value added to the products in Hong Kong for products which do not have a Product Specific Rule of Origin (PSR), facilitating all goods made in Hong Kong and meeting the CEPA ROOs to enjoy the preference of zero tariff upon importation into the Mainland.

Trade Facilitation

The Agreement has included three dedicated Chapters on “Customs Procedures and Trade Facilitation”, “Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures” and “Technical Barriers to Trade” to further promote trade facilitation by simplifying customs procedures, enhancing transparency, strengthening cooperation, etc.

The Agreement has included a dedicated Chapter on “Trade Facilitation Measures in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area” agreeing that the nine Pearl River Delta municipalities^(Note 3) and Hong Kong will implement trade facilitation measures to promote the convenient and efficient flow of factors of production in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area. The measures include publishing periodically the overall customs clearance time for goods, and further shortening the overall customs clearance time for goods.

Amendment to the Agreement on Trade in Goods

The Mainland and Hong Kong amended the Agreement on 26 June 2024, in order to cover the increase in duty-free allowance for baggage articles of Mainland resident travellers returning to the Mainland from Hong Kong. The new duty-free allowance of RMB15,000 came into effect on 1 July 2024.

(Note 1) Not including those prohibited by the Mainland’s rules and regulations and those prohibited as a result of the implementation of international treaties by the Mainland, as well as products that the Mainland has made special commitments in relevant international agreements.

(Note 2) Under the Protection of Non-Government Certificates of Origin Ordinance (Cap. 324), the Government Approved Certification Organisations (GACOs) are the Chinese Manufacturers’ Association of Hong Kong; Federation of Hong Kong Industries; the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce; the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong; and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

(Note 3) Namely the municipalities of Guangzhou, Shenzhen, Zhuhai, Foshan, Huizhou, Dongguan, Zhongshan, Jiangmen and Zhaoqing in Guangdong Province.

Investment

On 28 June 2017, the Mainland and Hong Kong signed the Investment Agreement to enhance CEPA through expansion of market access commitments to non-services sectors and introduction of obligations on investment protection. The Investment Agreement ensures stability in the investment regimes of both sides, thereby upholding investors' confidence and promoting investment liberalisation and facilitation.

Hong Kong Investors

Under the Investment Agreement, the definition of Hong Kong investors includes both “enterprises” and “natural persons” of Hong Kong:

- A Hong Kong investor as an enterprise means an entity constituted or organised under the laws of Hong Kong, and a branch of such an entity. A Hong Kong enterprise applying to relevant Mainland authorities for setting up enterprises in the Mainland to enjoy the treatment under the Investment Agreement should apply to Trade and Industry Department for a Hong Kong Investor Certificate ^(Note 1).
- A Hong Kong investor as a natural person means a Hong Kong permanent resident. Investor who wants to enjoy the treatment under Investment Agreement as a natural person is not required to apply for a Hong Kong Investor Certificate.

Investment Agreement (implemented as from 1 January 2018)

| | Admission of Investments | Investment Protection and Facilitation |
|----------|---|--|
| Apply to | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-services sectors (including manufacturing sectors, mining sectors and investment in assets) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Services and non-services sectors |
| Content | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Mainland commits to providing national treatment (i.e. enjoying the same treatment as the Mainland enterprises and subject to the same laws and regulations) to investments and investors of Hong Kong in all non-services sectors, except the 26 measures listed in Annex 2 of the Investment Agreement. | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Investment facilitation measures such as simplification of formalities and requirements for investments.• Investment protection measures such as restriction on expropriation of investments, compensation for losses, transfer abroad of investments and return, etc.• Provides for a mechanism for settlement of investment disputes arising from alleged breaches of the substantive obligations of the Agreement by one side causing loss to investors of the other side. |

(Note 1) In order to fulfil the requirements for application of a Hong Kong Investor Certificate, the enterprise should:

- ◆ be incorporated / established in Hong Kong;
- ◆ engage in substantive business operation in Hong Kong for 3 years or more;
- ◆ pay profits tax in accordance with the laws in Hong Kong;
- ◆ own or rent business premises in Hong Kong;
- ◆ employ staff in Hong Kong with the majority of them being Hong Kong residents.

Economic and Technical Cooperation

The Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation (Ecotech Agreement) was signed on 28 June 2017 between the Mainland and Hong Kong to consolidate and update the economic and technical cooperation activities set out in CEPA and its Supplements to cater for the trend and needs for the development of Hong Kong and the Mainland. It also strengthens the basis of and sets the direction for closer cooperation between the two places in future. The Ecotech Agreement incorporates the cooperation in the economic and trade aspects of the “Belt and Road” Initiative, Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area, Pan-Pearl River Delta Region, and the Mainland Pilot Free Trade Zones into the CEPA framework, thereby providing Hong Kong businesses with good opportunities for participation in the national development strategies.

Ecotech Agreement (implemented as from 28 June 2017)

Both sides have agreed to enhance cooperation in 22 areas to support the development and cooperation, as well as to facilitate and promote trade and investment between the two places.

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Deepening cooperation in economic and trade areas of the “Belt and Road” Initiative | Financial Cooperation | Cooperation in Tourism |
| Cooperation in Legal and Dispute Resolution Services | Cooperation in Accounting | Cooperation in Convention and Exhibition Industry |
| Cultural Cooperation | Environmental Cooperation | Cooperation in Innovation and Technology |
| Cooperation in Education | Cooperation in Electronic Commerce | Cooperation in Small and Medium Enterprises |
| Cooperation in Intellectual Property | Cooperation in Trademark and Branding | Cooperation in Traditional Chinese Medicine and Chinese Medicinal Products Industry |
| Deepening Economic and Trade Cooperation in Pan-Pearl River Delta Region | Supporting the Participation of Hong Kong in the Development of Pilot Free Trade Zones | Deepening the Cooperation between Hong Kong and Qianhai, Nansha and Hengqin |
| Trade and Investment Promotion | Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine | Transparency |
| Mutual Recognition of Professional Qualifications | | |