



24-hour hotline: 23 922 922

e-mail address: enquiry@tid.gov.hk

Ref: FRCP 1000/2/5

**Hong Kong, China – New Zealand
Closer Economic Partnership Agreement (“CEP Agreement”)**

**Note for Traders Lodging
Certificate of Hong Kong Origin – New Zealand [CO(NZ)] Applications**

I. Introduction

With respect to a good falling within Chapter 61 or Chapter 62¹ of the Harmonized System (“HS”) where preferential tariff treatment is claimed under the CEP Agreement, New Zealand will require that a CO(NZ) issued by the Trade and Industry Department (TID) or one of the Government Approved Certification Organizations (“GACOs”)² for the good be obtained by the importer.

CO(NZ) applications (including fresh submissions, re-submissions and amendment requests) have to be lodged through electronic trade document submission services. Traders may register with the relevant Certificate of Origin (“CO”) Service Providers appointed by the Government³ in order to use the electronic trade document submission services. Traders who are not registered with the Service Providers may make use of their designated Service Centres for lodging of CO(NZ) applications. This Note highlights the specific requirements for CO(NZ) applications lodged through the electronic trade document submission services. TID has made every effort to ensure the information provided is correct at the time of publication. Traders are also advised to read the Certificate of Origin Circulars No. 6/2010 dated 14 December 2010 as well as Certificate of Origin Circulars issued by TID from time to time regarding the CO(NZ) services.

II. Completion of CO(NZ) Application

(A) General

1. Application for CO(NZ)

Each CO(NZ) can only be used to cover one batch of goods entering into New Zealand at the same time. Each CO(NZ) can cover a maximum of 5 product items with their 8-digit Hong Kong HS

¹ Chapter 61 includes articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted, whereas Chapter 62 includes those articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted.

² The GACOs are the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce; the Federation of Hong Kong Industries; the Chinese Manufacturers’ Association of Hong Kong; the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong.

³ Through an open tender exercise in April 2008, the Government appointed Tradelink Electronic Commerce Limited (“Tradelink”) to continue providing CO electronic service, and a new service provider, Brio Electronic Commerce Limited (“Brio”) to provide CO electronic service, during the period from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2016.

codes, and all of them must be goods eligible for preferential tariff treatment under the CEP Agreement.

Under normal circumstances, traders are required to apply for CO(NZ)s before exportation of goods, and the departure date should be at least 2 clear working days after the date of application.

2. Certificate of Origin (CO) Type and Declaration

When lodging a CO(NZ) application, applicants should provide all required information accurately. The exporter, manufacturer, and subcontractor (if applicable) have to make the following declaration in the CO(NZ) application:

NZ - I declare that the goods described in this application comply with the rules of origin specified for those goods in the Closer Economic Partnership Agreement between the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Government of New Zealand.

CO applications without the above declaration will be processed as applications for a non-preferential Certificate of Hong Kong Origin (“CHKO”) instead of a CO(NZ). The non-preferential CHKO issued may not be accepted by the New Zealand customs authorities for granting preferential tariff treatment under the CEP Agreement.

3. Unique Certificate of Origin Reference (UCR) Number

Each fresh application will be assigned a UCR number of 14 characters/digits. Traders should quote this number as a reference in all future correspondence, such as sending message to manufacturer/subcontractor, and making enquiries.

4. CO Approval Number

If the CO(NZ) application is approved, an electronic approval message will be sent by the issuing organization to the traders via the electronic trade document submission services. The message includes the response date and an approval number of 11 characters/digits.

5. Lodgement of Written Commitments

As stipulated under Chapter 4 (Rules of Origin) of the CEP Agreement, the manufacturer and subcontractor (if any) of a good falling within HS Chapter 61 or Chapter 62 are required to provide to TID a written commitment that all records which are necessary to demonstrate that a good for which a claim for tariff preference was made qualifies for preferential tariff treatment under the CEP Agreement will be maintained for a period of not less than seven years after the date of exportation. The written commitment would be recorded in the CO(NZ) issued subsequently. Failure by the manufacturer and subcontractor to observe the above seven-year record keeping requirement may result in denial of the preferential tariff treatment, or reversal of such treatment if it has already been granted, by the New Zealand customs authorities.

As such, Factory Registration (FR) registrants who wish to apply for CO(NZ)s covering goods falling within HS Chapter 61 and 62 are advised to observe the above seven-year record keeping requirement, and to complete and return a written commitment form to TID. Please refer to the Certificate of Origin Circular No. 6/2010 issued by TID on 14 December 2010 for details.

(B) Exporter Section

While the data requirements for CO(NZ) applications are mostly the same as for CHKO, applicants are required to note the following data requirements specifically applicable to a CO(NZ) application -

6. Exporter's Name, Address and Contact Details

In addition to the exporter's name and address, the exporter's contact details (i.e. telephone number and fax number) will also be printed on the CO(NZ).

7. Consignee's Name, Address and Contact Details

In addition to the consignee's name and address, traders are also required to provide the consignee's contact details (i.e. telephone number and fax number). All consignee information as provided will be printed on the CO(NZ).

8. Importer's Name

Traders need to provide the importer's name (if known), which will be printed on the CO(NZ) if provided.

9. Departure Date

Under normal circumstances, the departure date should be at least 2 clear working days after the date of lodging of the application.

10. Port of Loading

The port of loading should be entered "Hong Kong", and will be printed on the CO(NZ).

11. Port of Discharge

Traders should provide the port of discharge of the goods (i.e. the customs port to which the New Zealand importer will submit the claim for tariff preference). The corresponding name of the port of discharge will be printed on the CO(NZ).

12. Mode of Transport

The mode of transport for the consignment should be provided. The flight/ vessel number will be printed on the CO(NZ).

13. HS Code

Traders are required to provide the Hong Kong 8-digit HS codes corresponding to the goods concerned according to the "Hong Kong Imports and Exports Classification List (Harmonized System)" published by the Census and Statistics Department. The first 6 digits of the HS codes of the goods will be printed on the CO(NZ).

14. Product Descriptions

Information provided in the "Line Items" section must be identical to that in the "Product Descriptions for CO" section. FOB (not CIF) value in Hong Kong dollars should be provided for each individual product item.

Quantity and quantity unit and no. and type of package should be provided for each individual product item. Please refer to codes provided in the electronic trade document submission services. The corresponding quantity and quantity unit will be printed on the CO(NZ).

15. Other details to identify the consignment

“Purchasing Order (PO) No.” and “Invoice No.” are required for each product item and these data will be printed on the CO(NZ)s. Traders may also indicate other necessary details to identify the consignment to which the CO(NZ) covers in the field “Description of Goods” if necessary.

(C) Manufacturer Section

While the data requirements for CO(NZ) applications are mostly the same as for CHKO, applicants are required to note the following data requirements specifically applicable to a CO(NZ) application -

16. Manufacturer’s/ Subcontractor’s Name

The name of manufacturer (and that of the subcontractor, if any) as recorded in the Factory Registration (FR) will be printed on the CO(NZ).

17. Rule of Origin Criterion

Traders should indicate in this field the relevant rule of origin applicable to each product item, namely “WO”, “PE” and “PSR”⁴. For CO(NZ) applications with the rule of origin criterion being “PSR” and where the regional value content (“RVC”) requirement is applicable, traders should indicate the percentage of RVC achieved.

18. Principal Process(es)

Manufacturers and subcontractors should clearly state the principal manufacturing processes performed in Hong Kong in the field “Principal Process(es) Done by Manufacturer and Outworker in HK” and “Principal Process(es) Done by Subcontractor and Outworker in HK” as appropriate. Where change in tariff classification or RVC is the origin criterion of the concerned products, it should be so stated.

If a subcontractor is employed to carry out the principal manufacturing processes or the entire production of the goods concerned under the Local Subcontracting Arrangement (LSA), the manufacturer should provide the subcontractor’s information, including the subcontractor’s name and address, the LSA approval number and the principal processes undertaken by the subcontractor. The manufacturer should also engage the subcontractor to endorse the information provided in the CO(NZ) application.

19. Product Descriptions

Information provided in the “Line Items” section should be identical to that in the “Product Descriptions for CO” section provided by the exporter.

20. Materials and Components used in manufacture

⁴ “WO” indicates that the good is wholly obtained or produced in the area of a Party of the CEP Agreement as provided in Article 4, Chapter 4 (Rules of Origin); “PE” indicates that the good is produced entirely in the area of one or both Parties exclusively from originating materials from one or both Parties; “PSR” indicates that the good is produced in the area of one or both Parties using non-originating materials that conform to a Change in Tariff Classification requirement, a Regional Value Content requirement (as provided for in Article 5) or other requirements as specified in the Annex to Chapter 4.

Traders should clearly state all the materials and components used in the “Materials and Components of Hong Kong Origin” and “Materials and Components of Other Origin” sections as appropriate. Traders should also state the HS codes of the materials and components used and their respective origin.

21. Special Declaration/Statement

Manufacturers should clearly state the principal manufacturing process(es) done in the Mainland (if any) that confers originating status to the goods in accordance with Chapter 4 (Rules of Origin) of the CEP Agreement. For instance, for piece-knitted garments under HS Chapter 61, manufacturers should enter in the field “Process done in the Mainland: Assembling of knit-to-shape panels”, if such assembling process has been done in the Mainland; for cut-and-sewn garments under HS Chapter 62, manufacturers should enter in the field “Process done in the Mainland: Cutting of fabric”, if such cutting process has been done in the Mainland.

III. Enquiry

Traders may approach the Factory Registration and Origin Certification Branch of Trade and Industry Department (tel. no.: 3403 6432/ 2398 5525) for more information on lodging CO(NZ) applications. Traders may also contact the Tradelink Electronic Commerce Limited (tel. no.: 2917 8888) and the Brio Electronic Commerce Limited (Tel: 2111 1288) if the query is related to electronic trade document submission services.

14 December 2010