


新西蘭：政局經濟處於穩定狀態

New Zealand: Stabilised Political and Economy Situations

概覽 Highlights	
首都 Capital	威靈頓 Wellington
人口 Population	470萬 4.7 million
貨幣 Currency	新西蘭元 New Zealand Dollar
官方語言 Official language	英語 English
政體 Form of government	君主立憲制和議會民主制 Constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy



政治摘要

新西蘭是一個君主立憲和議會民主制國家，英女皇伊利莎伯二世為名譽國家元首，在國內由總督代表英女皇。立法機關為單院制眾議院，由120名議員組成，經混合議員比例代表制選出，每屆任期為三年。目前，政府由總理及工黨領袖阿爾登領導，她由2017年10月起執政。該國政局穩定，其政府透明度及廉潔度的國際排名甚高。下屆大選將於2020年11月舉行。

新西蘭與澳洲關係密切，於1983年簽訂的《更緊密經濟關係貿易協定》是兩國合作的正式框架。同時，新西蘭積極參與太平洋事務，並與紐埃島、庫克群島及托克勞等太平洋地區具有憲制關係。

Political Highlights

New Zealand is a constitutional monarchy and parliamentary democracy, with Queen Elizabeth II titular head of state, represented in the country by the Governor-General. The legislative is a unicameral House of Representatives with 120 members, elected for a three-year term using mixed-member proportional representation. Currently, the government is led by the prime minister and Labour Party's leader, Jacinda Ardern, who has been in power since October 2017. The country enjoys a stable political environment and ranks highly internationally for its governmental transparency and low levels of corruption. The next general election is due in November 2020.

New Zealand maintains close ties with Australia, and their relationship is formally underpinned by the Closer Economic Relations Trade Agreement signed in 1983. Meanwhile, New Zealand plays an active role in Pacific affairs. It has constitutional ties with the Pacific territories of Niue, the Cook Islands and Tokelau.

經濟趨勢

新西蘭經濟自2011年起一直穩步增長，主要受惠於2011和2016年地震後的重建支出、寬鬆貨幣政策、持續移民潮，以及來自亞洲的強勁外部需求。然而，受建築活動和食品製造業表現轉弱所拖累，2018年第三季經濟增長按季放緩至0.3%，為近5年來最低。外界廣泛預測央行將繼續維持主要政策利率不變，藉以支持增長。

新西蘭大力提倡貿易自由化，並與其他國家及地區（以亞太區鄰國為主）簽訂多項自由貿易協定，其中包括澳洲、中國、香港、東盟、馬來西亞、新加坡、南韓及泰國。新西蘭也是首個加入由中國倡議創立的亞洲基礎設施投資銀行的西方發達國家。

香港與新西蘭的貿易

香港對新西蘭出口總值由2017年的41.70億港元上升24.1%至2018年的51.75億港元。出口至新西蘭的三大類貨品為：(1) 電訊及聲音收錄及重播器具及設備 (+12.8%)、(2) 動力發動機械及設備 (+3144.6%)及(3) 辦公室機器及自動資料處理機 (+0.4%)，共佔香港對新西蘭出口總值56.3%。

Economic Trend

New Zealand's economy has enjoyed a solid expansion since 2011, driven by reconstruction spending after the 2011 and 2016 earthquakes, an accommodative monetary policy, a persistent net migration wave and strong external demand from Asia. However, economic growth has decelerated to 0.3% quarter-on-quarter in Q3 2018, the slowest in nearly five years, tempered by weaker construction activity and food manufacturing. It is widely expected that the central bank would keep its main policy rate on hold to support growth.

The island country is a strong proponent of trade liberalisation and has numerous free trade agreements (FTA), largely with its Asia-Pacific neighbours. These include FTAs with Australia, China, Hong Kong, ASEAN, Malaysia, Singapore, South Korea and Thailand. New Zealand was also the first developed western nation to join the China-initiated Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank.

Hong Kong – New Zealand Trade

Total exports from Hong Kong to New Zealand increased by 24.1% from HK\$4,170 million in 2017 to HK\$5,175 million in 2018. The top three export categories to New Zealand were: (1) telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment (+12.8%), (2) power generating machinery and equipment (+3144.6%) and (3) office machines and automatic data processing machines (+0.4%), which represented 56.3% of total exports to New Zealand.

主要出口商品（佔2017年總額百分比） Major Merchandise Exports (% of Total, 2017)			主要進口商品（佔2017年總額百分比） Major Merchandise Imports (% of Total, 2017)		
乳製品	Dairy products	26.1%	機電設備	Machinery & electrical equipment	22.8%
肉類產品	Meat products	12.4%	運輸設備	Transport equipment	18.1%
林業產品	Forestry products	8.7%	礦物燃料	Mineral fuels	9.4%
三大出口市場（佔2017年總額百分比） Top Three Export Markets (% of Total, 2017)			三大進口市場（佔2017年總額百分比） Top Three Import Markets (% of Total, 2017)		
中國	China	22.3%	中國	China	18.7%
澳洲	Australia	16.6%	澳洲	Australia	12.2%
美國	US	9.8%	美國	US	10.8%

資料來源：經濟學人智庫
Source: Economist Intelligence Unit

經濟指標	Economic Indicators	2016	2017	2018*	2019^	2020^
名義國內生產總值（十億美元）	Nominal GDP (US\$ bn)	185.7	201.2	203.5	204.8	211.1
實質國內生產總值增長（百分比）	Real GDP growth (%)	4.1	2.7	2.9	2.6	2.0
人均國內生產總值（美元）	GDP per capita (US\$)	39,600*	42,080*	41,880	41,530	42,280
通脹率（百分比）	Inflation (%)	0.6	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8
財政結餘（佔國內生產總值百分比）	Budget balance (% of GDP)	0.9	1.6	2.0	0.8	0.8
經常帳結餘（佔國內生產總值百分比）	Current account balance (% of GDP)	-2.3	-2.9	-3.4	-3.5	-3.3
政府債（佔國內生產總值百分比）	Government debt (% of GDP)	32.6	30.8	29.6	28.4	27.3

資料來源：經濟學人智庫
Source: Economist Intelligence Unit

* 估計 Estimates
^ 預測 Forecast

香港信保局承保經驗

香港信保局對承保新西蘭買家沒有設下特別限制。2018年，有關新西蘭市場的信用限額申請宗數及金額分別按年下跌13.7%及46.9%，而承保業務則上升4.5%。成衣、印刷品及食品為主要的承保類別，共佔新西蘭承保業務的66.3%。香港信保局過往承保新西蘭的經驗一直良好，在2018年1月至12月錄得1宗賠償個案。

HKECIC Underwriting Experience

The HKECIC imposes no restrictions on covering buyers in New Zealand. For 2018, the number and amount of credit limit applications decreased by 13.7% and 46.9% respectively, while insured business increased by 4.5%. Major insured products were clothing, printed matters and food, which represented 66.3% of HKECIC's insured business on New Zealand. The Corporation's underwriting experience on New Zealand has been satisfactory, with one claim payment case reported from January to December 2018.



資料來源：香港政府統計處
Source: Census and Statistics Department of Hong Kong