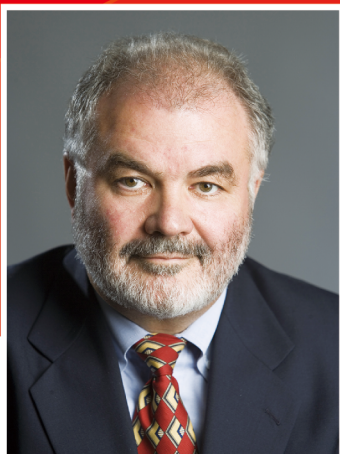


瑞士-中国自由贸易协定：瑞士观点

The Switzerland-China Free Trade Agreement: A Swiss View



[瑞士联邦经济总局埃特大使，联邦委员会自贸协定代表，
中瑞自贸协定瑞方首席谈判代表]

- *By Christian Etter, Ambassador, Federal Council Delegate for Trade Agreements, State Secretariat for Economic Affairs, Swiss Head of Delegation and Swiss Chief Negotiator in the negotiations of the China-Switzerland Free Trade Agreement*

一、引言

2014年7月1日，中国与瑞士之间一项全面的自由贸易协定生效。2007年底，在此前数年一系列高级别政治会见之后，两国官员就中瑞自贸协定进行了最初的接触。接下来，双方在2009和2010年举行了内部协商和试探性会议。自贸谈判开始于2011年初，经过九轮谈判，自贸协定于2013年7月6日由中国商务部长高虎城和瑞士联邦委员兼经济、教育和科研部长施耐德-阿曼共同签署。

从瑞士的角度看，与三大贸易伙伴之一（还有欧盟和美国）中国的自贸协定是瑞士自由贸易网络最重要的一次扩展。值得注意的是，在此前瑞士与欧盟外任何一个伙伴的自贸协定生效时，瑞士官方从未注意到经济参与者对协定提供的机会表现出如此强烈的兴趣。相应地，两国的进出口企业从一开始就充分利用了中瑞自贸协定。

二、瑞士与中国：长期极佳的双边关系

2015年是瑞士与中国建立外交关系65周年。早在1950年，瑞士就成为最早正式承认中华人民共和国的西方国家之一。参与建立中国最早的中外合资企业则是

I. Introduction

On 1 July 2014 a comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the People's Republic of China and Switzerland entered into force. After a number of high level political meetings in preceding years, first contacts in view of possible Sino-Swiss FTA-negotiations were established at the level of government officials in late 2007, followed by internal consultations on each side and exploratory meetings in 2009 and 2010. The negotiations were launched early 2011, and it took nine rounds of negotiations until the FTA was signed on 6 July 2013 by the Chinese Minister of Commerce, Gao Hucheng, and the Swiss Minister of Economic Affairs, Education and Research, Federal Councillor Johann Schneider-Amman.

From a Swiss perspective, the FTA negotiated with China, one of the three main trading partners of Switzerland (the other two being the EU and the USA), is a most important enlargement of the Swiss free trade network. Significantly, never before at the entry into force of a free trade agreement concluded with a partner outside the EU, the Swiss authorities noticed a similarly great interest of economic operators in the new opportunities provided by the FTA. Correspondingly, exporters and importers of both sides have made extensive use of the Sino-Swiss FTA from its beginning.

II. Switzerland and China: Long Standing Excellent Bilateral Relations

The year 2015 marks the 65th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Switzerland and China. Switzerland was among the first western countries to officially recognize, as early as 1950, the People's Republic of China. In another pioneering move, the first ever Chinese joint venture with a foreign enterprise was a joint venture with a Swiss company. Ever since, bilateral trade and investment relations increased steadily, and the two countries established many bilateral cooperations and dialogues covering a broad range of political and economic subjects such as trade and investment, financial affairs, intellectual property rights, environmental protection, human rights, science, technology and education, labour and employment, cultural affairs, and tourism.

China is now Switzerland's most important trading partner in Asia, and the third most important destination of Swiss exports worldwide (after the EU and the USA). Also foreign direct investment and trade in services are of great importance in Sino-Swiss bilateral economic relations. Besides many Swiss industrial companies, also a considerable number of Swiss service providers have operations in China. Conversely Chinese companies show a rising tendency of establishing subsidiaries and affiliates in Switzerland. Against the background of these important trade and investment relations, the FTA adds a significant institutional dimension to the already broad based

瑞士企业的另一个先锋角色。一直以来，中瑞双边贸易和投资关系稳定发展，两国建立了多个双边合作和对话机制，覆盖贸易、投资、金融、知识产权、环境保护、人权、科技、教育、劳动和就业、文化、旅游等诸多政治和经济领域。

目前，中国是瑞士在亚洲最重要的贸易伙伴和第三大出口目的国（仅次于欧盟和美国）。直接投资和服务贸易在双边经济关系中也占据重要位置。此外，瑞士许多工业企业和相当数量的服务提供商在华开展业务。与此相对，中国企业在瑞士设立分支机构也呈增加趋势。以此重要的经贸关系为背景，中瑞自贸协定为已有扎实基础的中瑞双边关系新增了重要的机制维度。

三、瑞士对外经济政策：聚焦中国

瑞士以不足900万的人口和相对有限的内部市场跻身全球20大经济体，其重要原因是瑞士经济充分利用了跨境贸易和投资。考虑到对国际经济关系的重要依赖，瑞士对外经济政策的主要目标是保障在国外的市场准入和强化国际经济活动的法律框架。瑞士政府通过世界贸易组织、与最紧密贸易伙伴欧盟的条约关系及与海外国家签署自贸协定来达成上述目标。

作为瑞士最重要的贸易伙伴之一，中国是瑞士在相互市场准入与合作方面加强贸易和投资关系的重点伙伴。在这方面，中瑞自贸协定是一项重要成就，因为它简化了广阔和发展迅速的中国市场对瑞士公司的准入，从而加强了瑞士贸易关系的多样化。与此相对，中瑞自贸协定也为中国参与者进入瑞士市场提供便利，中国产品可以在此找到购买力强的客户，中国公司和消费者能够获得高科技和高质量的产品。

四、中瑞自贸协定的主要内容

中瑞自贸协定是一项全面的自贸协定。协定包含货物贸易（工业品和农产品）、原产地规则、海关程序和贸易便利化、贸易救济、技术性贸易壁垒、卫生和植物卫生措施、服务贸易、知识产权保护、竞争、投资促进、政府采购透明度、环境问题、经济技术合作以及机制条款。与自贸协定同时，关于劳动和环境合作的协议以及关于贸易技术壁垒、卫生和检疫措施领域合作的五个协议也获得签署，并采纳了一项经济技术合作的工作计划。

bilateral ties between China and Switzerland.

III. Swiss Foreign Economic Policy: A Focus on China

With a population of less than 9 million inhabitants and a correspondingly limited internal market, the Swiss economy generates the 20th largest GDP worldwide, owing to the fact that the Swiss economy makes heavy use of cross-border trade and investment. In view of this marked dependency on international economic relations, the main objective of Swiss foreign economic policy is to secure market access abroad and to strengthen the legal framework for international economic activities. The Swiss government pursues this goal in the WTO, by contractual relations with the EU (Switzerland's closest trading partner), and by concluding free trade agreements with overseas countries.

China as one of the three most important trading partners of Switzerland is a priority partner for Switzerland when it comes to strengthening trade and investment relations, both in terms of mutual market access and cooperation. The FTA concluded between China and Switzerland is a major achievement in this regard, as it facilitates access for Swiss companies to the large and growing Chinese market, thereby contributing to the diversification of Switzerland's trade relations. Conversely, the China-Switzerland FTA facilitates access for Chinese operators to the Swiss market, where Chinese products meet high purchasing power customers and where Chinese companies and consumers source high technology imports and quality products.

IV. The Contents of the China-Switzerland Free Trade Agreement

The FTA concluded between China and Switzerland is a comprehensive free trade agreement. The Agreement covers trade in goods (industrial and agricultural products), rules of origin, customs procedures and trade facilitation, trade remedies, technical barriers to trade, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, trade in services, protection of intellectual property rights, competition, investment promotion, transparency in government procurement, environmental issues, economic and technical cooperation, and includes institutional provisions. In parallel to the FTA, an Agreement on Labour and Employment Cooperation as well as five Agreements on cooperation in the area of Technical Barriers to Trade and Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures were concluded, and a Work Programme for Economic and Technical Cooperation was adopted.

The broad based agreement improves mutual market access for Swiss

涵盖广泛的协定提升了中瑞商品和服务的双向市场准入，为双边经济交流和知识产权保护提升法律保障，推动可持续发展，深化多个领域的双边合作。特别是自贸协定完全或部分地削减了双边贸易中的绝大多数关税，具体说，不同产品还有特定的过渡期。此外，通过双方主管部门间加强合作，自贸协定有助于减少技术性贸易壁垒、卫生和检疫措施等非关税障碍。

五、自贸协定第一年：经历与展望

中瑞自贸协定为经济参与者提供了更好的框架条件，但把握新的机会需要靠他们自己。即使一年对进行总结来说太短暂，许多产品的关税减让过渡期按照协定时间表尚未结束，瑞士海关近期的贸易统计还是令人鼓舞。尽管欧洲和中国的商业周期从整体看都在趋弱，但与瑞士和其他国家的总体贸易情况相比，瑞士自华进口和对华出口均取得更大增幅。自贸协定的另一项积极结果是中瑞主管部门之间保持了顺畅的沟通和合作。譬如，中瑞海关部门间的合作使有关在华申报文件的程序问题得到缓解。双方海关将继续合作，简化形式要求，为利用协定提供便利。

生效第一年，中瑞自贸协定通过了初步的实践检验。自贸协定生效标志着谈判进程的圆满结束，也标志着旨在确保协定长久顺利运行并与与时俱进的合作的开始。

and Chinese goods and services, enhances legal security for bilateral economic exchanges and for the protection of intellectual property rights, contributes to sustainable development and deepens bilateral cooperation in various fields. In particular, the FTA dismantles tariffs fully or partially for the vast majority of bilateral trade, as the case may be subject to product specific transition periods. In addition, the FTA contributes to reducing non-tariff obstacles relating to technical barriers to trade and sanitary and phytosanitary measures, inter alia through enhanced cooperation of the competent authorities of both sides.

V. The First Year of the FTA: Experiences and Outlook

The FTA provides improved framework conditions for economic operators, up to them to make use of the new opportunities. Even if one year is too short to draw conclusions, and transition periods for tariff dismantling on a number of products according to the schedule of the FTA have not yet fully elapsed, recent figures of the trade statistics of Swiss Customs are encouraging. In spite of an overall weakening business cycle, as well in Europe as in China, Swiss imports from, and exports to, China increased at higher growth rates compared to overall Swiss trade with the other partners. Another positive result of the FTA is that communication channels and cooperation between Swiss and Chinese competent authorities work well. Cooperation between the Chinese and Swiss customs authorities, e.g., allowed to attenuate procedural issues such as relating to the documentation required for preferential customs clearance in China. The customs authorities of both sides continue their cooperation with a view to further streamlining formal requirements and facilitating the use of the Agreement.

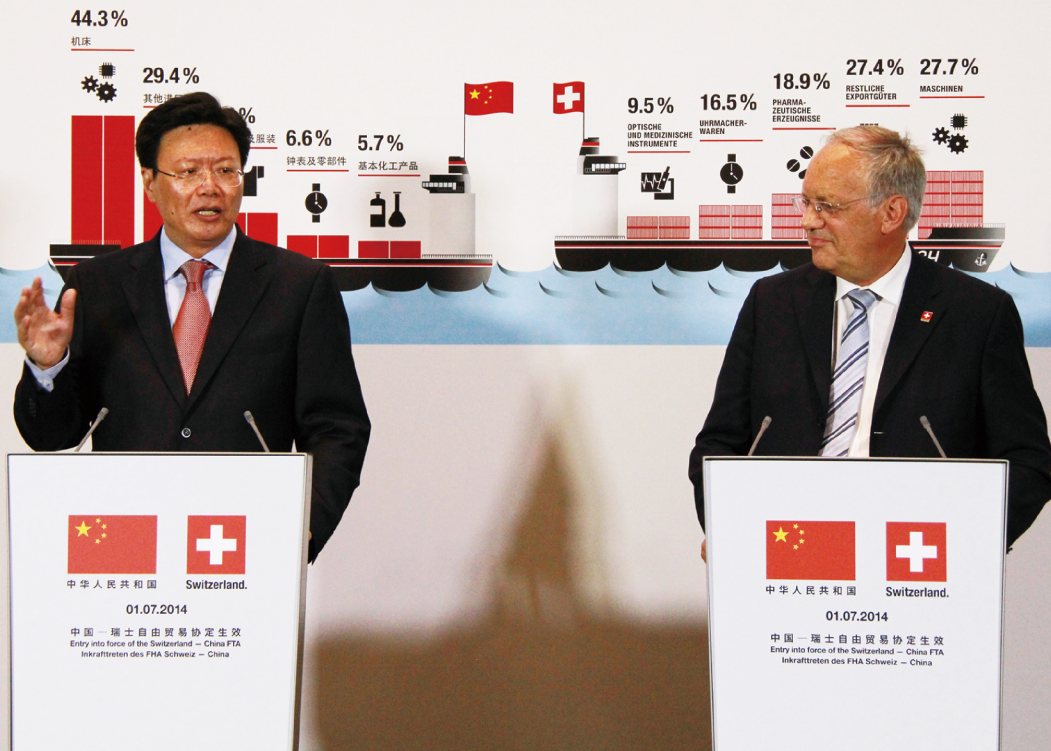
One year in operation, the FTA between Switzerland and China has passed its first practical test. While the entry into force of the FTA marked the end of a successful negotiation process, it also marks the beginning of a cooperative process with a view to secure continuous smooth operation of the Agreement and to keep the substance of the Agreement up to date.

中国—瑞士 自由贸易协定生效



Inkrafttreten des Freihandelsabkommen Schweiz – China

01.07.2014



2014年7月1日，中瑞自贸协定正式生效。中国常驻世界贸易组织代表俞建华大使和瑞士联邦委员兼经济、教育与科研部长约翰·施耐德-阿曼在巴塞尔出席庆祝活动。新华社拍摄。

On July 1st 2014, the Free Trade Agreement between China and Switzerland came into effect. Mr. Ambassador Yu Jianhua, the permanent representative of China in WTO and Mr. Johann Schneider-Ammann, Swiss Federal Councillor and Head of the Federal Department of Economic Affairs, Education and Research attended celebration activities in Basel. Photographed by Xinhua News Agency.