

中国驻澳大利亚使馆经商处向澳政府相关行政部门
提供的书面材料

**Submission to the Competent Authority of the
Australian Government from the Economic and
Commercial Office of the Embassy of the People's
Republic of China in Australia**

2020 年 11 月 20 日，习近平主席在亚太经合组织第二十七次领导人非正式会议上表示，中方将积极考虑加入全面与进步跨太平洋伙伴关系协定（CPTPP）。中方一贯主张建设开放透明、互利共赢的区域自由贸易安排，积极构建面向全球的高标准自贸区网络。目前，中方正在就加入 CPTPP 开展积极研究，并期待与 CPTPP 各成员进行沟通交流。

On 20 November 2020, President Xi Jinping announced in his remark at the 27th APEC Economic Leaders' Meeting that China would favorably consider joining the CPTPP. China always supports regional free trade agreements (FTAs) that are open, transparent and mutually beneficial, and is actively building a high-standard FTA network with global reach. At present, China is actively researching on joining the CPTPP, and looking forward to exchanging views with CPTPP members.

一、中澳双边经贸合作

(一) 双边贸易投资情况。

中澳经济互补性强，合作潜力大。中国是澳第一大贸易伙伴、第一大出口市场和第一大进口来源地；澳是中国第八大贸易伙伴，第十大出口市场和第七大进口来源地。澳在两国货物贸易、服务贸易和投资合作中保持“三顺差”。

1. Trade and economic cooperation between China and Australia

1.1 Bilateral trade and investment

The Chinese economy and the Australian economy are highly complementary with enormous potential in cooperation. China is the biggest trading partner, largest export market and largest source of import for Australia. Australia is the eighth biggest trading partner, tenth largest export market and seventh largest source of import for China. Australia enjoys a surplus in bilateral trade in goods, trade in services and investment.

货物贸易方面，2019 年中澳贸易额 1696.2 亿美元，同比增长 10.8%。其中，中国对澳出口 481.9 亿美元，同比增长 1.8%，自澳进口 1214.3 亿美元，同比增长 14.8%。中国对澳主要出口电脑、电话机、服

装、家具等制成品，从澳主要进口铁矿石、煤、液化天然气和农产品等初级产品。

In terms of trade in goods: In 2019, bilateral trade between China and Australia scored USD 169.62 billion, representing a 10.8% year-on-year growth. In particular, China's export to Australia increased by 1.8%, reaching USD 48.19 billion. The main export products were finished goods, including computers, telephones, clothing and furniture. China's import from Australia increased by 14.8% year-on-year, reaching USD 121.43 billion. The main import products were primary goods such as iron ore, coal, liquefied natural gas and agricultural products.

服务贸易方面，2019 年中澳服务贸易额 256.6 亿美元。其中，中国对澳出口 20.8 亿美元，自澳进口 235.8 亿美元。两国服务贸易主要集中在旅游和运输两个部门，近 7 成为澳对华旅游出口。2018 年，中国首次超过新西兰成为澳大利亚最大国际游客来源国。尽管受到新冠肺炎疫情影响，中国仍是澳大利亚最大的海外学生来源地。

In terms of trade in services: In 2019, bilateral trade between China and Australia recorded USD 25.66 billion. Specifically, China's export to Australia featured USD 2.08

billion, and China's import from Australia reached USD 23.58 billion. The two main sectors of bilateral trade in services are tourism and transportation; Australia's tourism export to China accounted for nearly 70% of the total bilateral services trade. In 2018, China for the first time surpassed New Zealand to become Australia's biggest source of overseas tourists. China remains the biggest source of international students in Australia, despite the negative impact caused by COVID-19.

投资方面, 截至 2019 年底, 中国对澳直接投资存量 380.7 亿美元, 中国在澳主要投资行业有能矿、地产、农业、医疗卫生等。截至 2019 年底, 澳累计在华实际投资 93.2 亿美元, 澳在华投资行业主要有批发和零售、采矿、制造、房地产、科研和技术服务等。

In terms of investment: By the end of 2019, the stock of Chinese direct investment in Australia recorded USD 38.07 billion; major areas of investment include energy, mining, real estate, agriculture and health care. The stock of Australian direct investment in China reached USD 9.32 billion over the same period; major areas of investment include wholesale and retail, mining, manufacturing, real estate, scientific research and technical service.

(二) 两国间现有自贸安排。

中澳自贸协定实现了高水平自由化。 中澳自贸协定于 2015 年 6 月 17 日签署，当年 12 月 20 日生效。在货物贸易领域，中国 96.8% 的税目将实现零关税，其中到 2020 年内完成降税的税目比例为 95%，剩余产品降税过渡期最长不超过 2029 年（主要包括显示器、液晶面板和一些奶制品等）。在服务贸易领域，中方在加入世贸组织承诺基础上，进一步在法律、教育、金融、电信、建筑、养老、海运等诸多领域作出高水平开放承诺。在投资领域，中澳双方相互给予投资最惠国待遇，并纳入了投资者—东道国争端解决机制。此外，双方还在原产地、贸易便利化、卫生与植物卫生措施、技术性贸易壁垒、贸易救济、知识产权、电子商务、透明度、争端解决等领域达成了高水平规则。

1.2 Existing free trade arrangement between the two countries

The China-Australia Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) delivers high-level liberalization. The CAFTA was signed on 17 June 2015 and came into effect on 20 December of the same year. For trade in goods, China will eliminate tariffs on 96.8% of the tariff lines. By 2020, tariffs on 95% of the tariff lines had

been eliminated, and the rest (1.8%, including monitors, LCD panels, diary products, etc.) will be eliminated no later than 2029. For trade in services, China, in addition to its WTO accession commitments, made high-level commitments to opening up in legal service, education, financial service, telecommunications, construction, elderly care, maritime transportation and other fields. For investment, China and Australia grant each other the most-favored-nation treatment. The CAFTA includes an investor-state dispute settlement mechanism and high-standard rules in areas such as rules of origin, trade facilitation, sanitary and phytosanitary measures, technical barriers to trade, trade remedies, intellectual property, electronic commerce, transparency and dispute settlement.

自贸协定的实施推动两国经贸关系快速发展。中澳两国一直互为重要贸易投资伙伴，中澳自贸协定的签署是两国经贸合作发展的重要里程碑，为促进双边经贸关系向更深层次、更宽领域、更高水平发展创造了有利条件。2017 年至 2019 年，双边货物贸易额分别达 1362.6 亿美元、1527.9 亿美元和 1696.2 亿美元，同比分别增长 25.9%、12.0%和 10.8%，增速均高于或持平于同期中国进出口总额增速。中国对澳直接投资额分别为 42.4 亿美元、19.6 亿美元、20.9 亿美元；澳

在华直接投资额分别为 2.8 亿美元、2.9 亿美元、4.3 亿美元（不含银行、证券、保险领域）。

The implementation of the CAFTA has led to rapid development of our bilateral economic and trade relationship. China and Australia have always been important trade and investment partners of each other. The signing of the CAFTA marked a milestone for our trade and economic cooperation, creating favorable conditions for deepening, broadening and improving our bilateral economic relationship. In 2017, 2018 and 2019, bilateral trade in goods scored USD 134.26 billion, USD 152.79 billion and USD 169.62 billion respectively, growing by 25.9%, 12% and 10.8% year-on-year. These growth rates were on a par with, if not higher than, the growths rates of China's total trade during the same period. Chinese direct investment in Australia amounted to USD 4.24 billion, USD 1.96 billion and USD 2.09 billion in 2017, 2018 and 2019, and Australian direct investment in China reached USD 0.28 billion, USD 0.29 billion and USD 0.43 billion (excluding banking, securities and insurance sectors).

区域全面经济伙伴关系协定 (RCEP) 签署将为两国合作提供更好平台。2020 年 11 月 15 日正式签署的 RCEP 是由东盟主导、中澳两国共同参与的区域大型

自由贸易协定。RCEP 现有 15 个成员国总人口、经济总量、贸易总额均占全球总量约 30%，是迄今全球最大自贸协定。据美国彼得森国际经济研究所测算¹，RCEP 有望于 2030 年带动成员国出口净增加 5190 亿美元，国民收入净增加 1740 亿美元。中澳两国均为自由贸易的坚定维护者，在推动达成 RCEP 中发挥了重要的建设性作用。同时，两国也在双边自贸协定的基础上，在货物贸易、服务贸易、投资及其他规则领域实现了更高水平的开放。下一步，中方将继续尊重东盟的中心地位，与澳方一道，共同推动 RCEP 早日生效，真正造福本地区工商界，提升人民福祉。

The signing of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP) will foster a more enabling platform for China-Australia cooperation. Signed on 15 November 2020, the RCEP is a mega regional free trade agreement (FTA) that ASEAN lead and both China and Australia participate in. The current 15 RCEP members account for approximately 30% of the global population, GDP and trade, making the RCEP the biggest FTA in the world so far. According to the estimation of Peterson Institute for

¹ Petri, Peter A., and Michael G. Plummer. 东亚与美国分离：贸易战、新冠肺炎疫情与新的东亚贸易集团，研究报告 20-9，华盛顿：彼得森国际经济研究所，2020：34

International Economics (PIIE), by 2030, the RCEP will increase members' exports by USD 519 billion and annual incomes by USD 174 billion². Both strong supporters of free trade, China and Australia played a crucial constructive role in the RCEP negotiations. Under the RCEP, both countries have achieved higher-level liberalization and openness in trade in goods, trade in services, investment and other rules-related areas, compared with the CAFTA. In the next step, China will continue to uphold ASEAN centrality and work together with Australia to bring the RCEP into effect as soon as possible, thus generating concrete benefits for the businesses and people in the region.

二、中国深化改革扩大开放的举措和成效

2. China's measures to deepen reform and expand opening-up and their results

一是主动扩大进口。近年来，中国持续降低关税和非关税壁垒，推动贸易自由化便利化，举办中国国际进口博览会，扩大优质商品进口。2018年中国对进口最惠国税率进行了四次自主降税，关税总水平由

² Petri, Peter A., and Michael G. Plummer. 2020. East Asia Decouples from the United States: Trade War, COVID-19, and East Asia's New Trade Blocs. *Working Paper 20-9*. Washington: Peterson Institute for International Economics.

9.8%降至 7.5%，2019 年又降至 7.4%。2016 年至 2019 年，中国货物贸易进出口年均增长 7.5%，进口年均增长 9.4%。

Firstly, China has taken the initiative to increase imports. In recent years, China has been reducing both tariff and non-tariff barriers to promote trade liberalization and facilitation. China has also hosted the China International Import Expo and expanded imports of high-quality goods. For instance, in 2018, China reduced the most-favoured-nation tariff rate for 4 times and lowered the general tariff level from 9.8% to 7.5%, and then further down to 7.4% in 2019. As a result of these measures, Chinese imports and exports achieved 7.5% in annual growth on average from 2016 to 2019, with imports up 9.4% annually on average.

二是放宽外资市场准入。中国先后放宽银行、证券、保险业外资股比限制，扩大制造业和服务业开放，实施外商投资法和相关配套法规，持续优化营商环境。中国连续 4 年修订外商投资准入负面清单，清单条目由 93 项缩减至 33 项。2016 至 2019 年，中国共利用外资 5496 亿美元，成为全球第二大外资流入国。

Secondly, China has improved market access for foreign investment. China has lifted equity caps in financial sectors

such as banking, securities and insurance. In addition, China has also widened market access to manufacturing and services, and enacted the *Foreign Investment Law* and supporting regulations. These are but a few examples of China's ongoing efforts to provide a better business environment. China has revised the *National Negative List for Foreign Investment* on an annual basis during the past 4 years. As a result, the number of items listed has been reduced from 93 to 33. Thanks to these measures, China has become the second largest recipient of foreign investment, utilizing USD549.6 billion in FDI from 2016 to 2019.

三是加强知识产权保护。2019 年以来，中国已制修订十余部涉及知识产权保护的法律法规，全面覆盖专利、商标、著作权等重要知识产权类型，具体包括：《民法典》《商标法》《专利法》《著作权法》《行政许可法》《反不正当竞争法》《药品管理法》《外商投资法》及相关实施条例等。这既是回应国际社会的关切，更是中国提高自身经济竞争力的需要。

Thirdly, China has strengthened intellectual property protection. China has legislated and amended more than 10 laws and regulations related to intellectual property protection, covering all important types of intellectual property such as

patent, trademark and copyright. These amendments cover the *Civil Code*, the *Trademark Law*, the *Patent Law*, the *Copyright Law*, the *Administrative License Law*, the *Law Against Unfair Competition*, the *Pharmaceutical Administration Law*, the *Foreign Investment Law*, and their implementing regulations. These address both the concerns of the international community and the need to improve the competitiveness of the Chinese economy.

此外，中国积极推进相关领域改革。探索建立数据跨境传输和安全保护等基础制度和标准规范，积极参与数字领域国际规则和标准制定；建立完善公平竞争审查和公正监管制度，加快清理妨碍统一市场和公平竞争的各种规定和做法；推动国有企业混合所有制改革，完善公司治理结构；狠抓节能减排和环境保护，严格执法，强化督察，超额完成各项约束性指标等。

Moreover, China is actively promoting reforms in all related fields. China is exploring basic systems, standards and norms on cross-border transmission of data and data security and actively participating in international rules- and standards-making for the digital economy. China has established and refined systems for fair competition review and impartial regulation, moved fast to clean up regulations and practices that

impede the unified market and fair competition. China is advancing the SOE mixed ownership reform and improving their corporate governance structure. China has also toughened law enforcement and supervision to improve energy efficiency and environmental protection, overshooting all binding targets.

习近平主席多次强调，中国的新发展格局决不是封闭的国内循环，而是开放的国内国际双循环。中国将秉持开放、合作、团结、共赢的信念，坚定不移全面扩大开放，将更有效率地实现内外市场联通、要素资源共享，让中国市场成为世界的市场、共享的市场、大家的市场。具体包括：继续完善公开透明的涉外法律体系，强化知识产权保护，维护外资企业合法权益，以优质服务营造更好环境；有效发挥自由贸易试验区、自由贸易港引领作用，出台跨境服务贸易负面清单，在数字经济、互联网等领域持续扩大开放，深入开展贸易和投资自由化便利化改革创新；压缩《中国禁止进口限制进口技术目录》，为技术要素跨境自由流动创造良好环境。

President Xi Jinping has stressed on multiple occasions that the new development paradigm is by no means a closed domestic loop; it is instead an open dual circulation involving both domestic and international markets. China will stay

committed to openness, cooperation and solidarity for win-win results. China will steadfastly expand all-round opening up and explore more efficient ways of connecting domestic and foreign markets and sharing factors of production and resources, with a view to turning the Chinese market into a market for the world, a market shared by all, and a market accessible to all. In particular, China will continue to make its foreign-related legal framework more open and transparent, strengthen intellectual property protection, better protect the lawful rights and interests of foreign investors and provide them with more high-quality services to further improve the business environment. China will continue to leverage the pioneering role of pilot free trade zones and the free trade port in steering opening up. We will introduce a negative list for cross-border services trade and open still wider in areas like the digital economy and the Internet. We will deepen reform and innovation in trade and investment liberalization and facilitation. China will shorten the *Catalog of Technologies Prohibited or Restricted from Import* to create a favorable environment for the free flow of technologies across borders.

三、中国始终积极维护多边主义和自由贸易

(一) 中国坚定维护多边贸易体制。

中国是多边贸易体制的坚定支持者、积极参与者和重要贡献者，全面参与世贸组织各项工作，为维护 and 增强多边贸易体制的权威性和有效性采取行动：第一，中国全面履行加入世贸组织承诺，认真开展贸易政策合规工作，确保自身贸易政策措施与世贸规则的一致性。第二，中国呼吁尽快恢复上诉机构成员遴选，参与多方临时上诉仲裁安排，积极参与总干事遴选工作。第三，建设性参与渔业补贴、投资便利化、电子商务等议题谈判，主办世贸组织小型部长会议，为《贸易便利化协定》《信息技术协定》扩围协议达成发挥积极作用。第四，中国积极支持“促贸援助”倡议，设立中国项目，帮助其他发展中成员特别是最不发达国家融入多边贸易体制。第五，中国积极支持世贸组织必要改革，发布关于世贸组织改革的立场文件和建议文件，在二十国集团（G20）、金砖国家、亚太经合组织（APEC）等场合推动各方支持多边贸易体制和世贸组织改革。中国将继续维护多边贸易体制，积极参与世界贸易组织改革，推动完善更加公正合理的全球经济治理体系。

3. China as an active supporter of multilateralism and

free trade

3.1 China firmly upholds the multilateral trading system

China is a firm supporter of, active participant in and important contributor to the multilateral trading system. It is fully engaged in all aspects of the WTO work and has taken the following measures to defend and enhance the authority and efficacy of the multilateral trading system. First, China fulfilled its WTO accession commitments in full and undertakes the compliance examination seriously to ensure that its trade policies are in line with WTO rules. Second, China calls for the resumption of the selection of the Appellate Body members as soon as possible. China was involved in the establishment of the multi-party interim arbitration appeal arrangement (MPIA), and actively participated in the selection of the Director-General of the WTO. Third, China plays a constructive role in negotiations on, among others, e-commerce, fisheries subsidies and trade facilitation. China hosted informal ministerial meetings, and played an important role in the conclusion of the *Trade Facilitation Agreement* and the expanded *Information Technology Agreement*. Fourth, China actively supports the Aid for Trade initiative and has set up the China Program to help

other developing WTO members, especially the least developed ones, integrate into the multilateral trading system. Fifth, China supports the necessary reforms of the WTO. China published the position paper and policy recommendations on WTO reform. China also pushes other parties to support the multilateral trading system and WTO reform at such fora as G20, BRICS, and APEC. China will continue to safeguard the multilateral trading system, actively participate in WTO reform, and work to make the system of global governance fairer and more equitable.

(二) 中国积极推进自贸区建设。

截至目前，中国已与 26 个国家和地区签署 19 个自贸协定，自贸伙伴遍及亚洲、欧洲、拉丁美洲、大洋洲和非洲。与自贸伙伴的贸易额占中国对外贸易总额近 35%。

自贸协定对挖掘双边经贸合作潜力、巩固和优化产业链发挥了重要作用。例如，东盟是 2002 年第一个与中国签订自贸协定的贸易伙伴，协定实施以来，双边贸易额扩大了 11 倍，2020 年东盟已跃升为中国第一大贸易伙伴。在疫情期间，中国与自贸伙伴间的贸易投资更是体现了较强的韧性和抗风险能力。

3.2 China actively promotes FTAs

China has signed 19 FTAs with 26 countries and regions, in

Asia, Europe, Latin America, Oceania and Africa. The total trade volume between China and its FTA partners accounts for approximately 35% of China's total foreign trade.

FTAs play an important role in tapping the potential of bilateral economic cooperation and in consolidating and optimizing the supply chain. For instance, ASEAN in 2002 became China's first FTA partner. Since the China-ASEAN FTA came into force, the bilateral trade volume has expanded by 11 folds. In 2020, ASEAN became China's biggest trading partner. During the pandemic, the trade and investment between China and its FTA partners demonstrated strong resilience in face of risks.

中国通过自贸协定谈判不断与国际通行规则接轨。近年来，全球范围内自贸协定规则不断发展，中国结合自身发展水平和治理能力，也在自贸协定缔约实践中进行探索和尝试，取得初步成果。中国—冰岛自贸协定首次设立竞争章，中国—瑞士自贸协定首次设立环境章，中国—韩国、中国—澳大利亚自贸协定首次设立电子商务章。中国在 RCEP 协定中，开始以“准入前国民待遇加负面清单”模式开展投资准入谈判，与国内外商投资管理体制改革形成联动。中国在中日韩自贸协定谈判、与韩国自贸协定第二阶段谈判

中开始以负面清单为基础开展服务贸易和投资谈判。近日刚刚完成的中欧投资协定谈判,在投资市场准入、公平竞争、劳工标准等方面又增加了新的缔约实践和安排。

China seeks alignment with common international rules via FTA negotiations. Globally, FTA rules have kept evolving in recent years. In light of its current development level and regulatory capacity, China is also making explorations through FTA negotiations and has achieved some initial results. For instance, the China-Iceland FTA was the first to include a Competition chapter; the China-Switzerland FTA was the first to include an Environmental Issues chapter; the China-ROK FTA and the CAFTA were the first to include an E-Commerce chapter. In RCEP negotiations, China, for the first time, adopted the “pre-establishment national treatment plus negative list” approach in market access negotiations on investment. This was in sync with the reform of China’s domestic regulatory system on foreign investment. China has now adopted the negative list approach for investment and trade in services in both the China-Japan-ROK FTA and the Second Phase China-ROK FTA negotiations. The recently concluded Comprehensive Agreement on Investment (CAI) between China and the EU made further

breakthroughs in market access on investment, level playing field and labor standards.

中国将实施自贸区提升战略，构建面向全球的高标准自贸区网络。一是在范围上实现提升。中国的自贸“朋友圈”是开放包容的，大门对所有贸易伙伴敞开。中国期待与更多有意愿的贸易伙伴签署自贸协定，共同推动更大范围的贸易投资自由化便利化，共同把自由贸易的蛋糕做大，共同实现经济长期发展。二是在水平上实现提升。中国将加强同世界高标准自贸区交流互鉴，积极探索既符合自身改革发展需要，又与国际通行规则对接的自贸规则，进一步提高货物贸易零关税比例，放宽服务贸易和投资市场准入，积极参与新规则新议题谈判。三是在效果上实现提升。中国将以 RCEP 生效实施为契机，加大对自贸协定的宣介、推广、培训，鼓励中国企业有意识地将自贸协定纳入企业国际化发展的考虑因素，也欢迎各国企业分享中国的发展红利，实现互利共赢。

China will implement an FTA enhancement strategy, and build a high-standard FTA network with global reach. The first is to extend the FTA network. China's FTA network is open and inclusive. Its door is open to all trading partners. It looks forward to concluding more FTAs with willing trading

partners to promote trade liberalization and facilitation, realizing long term economic growth for both sides. The second is to raise the standards of the FTAs. China will strengthen exchanges and mutual learning with regard to high-standard FTAs in other parts of the world. It will explore rules that both suit the need of domestic reform and development, and are compatible with common international rules. China will further increase the share of duty-free items in trade in goods, increase market access in trade in services and investment, and actively participate in negotiations on new rules and new issues. The third is to enhance effectiveness. China will take the ratification of RCEP as a good opportunity to enhance its efforts in FTA advocacy, training and promotion. China will encourage its enterprises to take FTAs into account when developing their international strategies. Foreign enterprises are welcome to share in the dividends of China's development for mutual benefits.

四、中国加入 CPTPP 带来的潜在机遇

4. Potential opportunities of China joining the CPTPP

中国是第一人口大国，第二大经济体，第一贸易大国，与 CPTPP 现有成员经贸联系紧密。如中国加入 CPTPP，将大幅降低中国与 CPTPP 成员间贸易投资成

本，更加高效地配置要素资源，进一步优化区域内产业链供应链布局，使 CPTPP 成员乃至全球从中受益。

China is the most populous nation, the second largest economy and the largest trading nation in the world. It has close economic ties with the current CPTPP members. China's accession to the CPTPP would significantly bring down the cost of investment and trade between China and CPTPP members, leading to a more efficient allocation of resources and more optimized regional supply and industrial chains. These would benefit all CPTPP members and the rest of the world.

根据彼得森国际经济研究所 2019 年 1 月的政策简报³，中国加入 CPTPP 有望为其他成员以及自身带来巨大的经济利益。据测算，现有 CPTPP 可于 2030 年在基线基础上为全球带来年收入增长 1470 亿美元，但如中国加入，全球年收入增长将扩大 4 倍，达到 6320 亿美元。其中，澳大利亚年收入增长从现有 CPTPP 机制下的 120 亿美元提高至 200 亿美元，年出口增长从现有 CPTPP 机制下的 230 亿美元提高至 360 亿美元。

According to a policy brief published by the PIIE in January 2019⁴, China's accession to the CPTPP would yield

³ Petri, Peter A. Plummer, Michael G.. 中国应加入新的跨太平洋伙伴关系协定，政策简报 19-1，华盛顿：彼得森国际经济研究所，2019：5，9

⁴ Petri, Peter A., and Michael G.Plummer. 2019. China Should Join the New Trans-Pacific

large economic benefits to CPTPP members and itself. The CPTPP in its current form would generate annual global income gains estimated at USD 147 billion in 2030. If China were to join, these gains would quadruple to USD 632 billion. In particular, Australia's annual income gains would rise from the USD 12 billion to USD 20 billion, and its annual export gains would increase from USD 23 billion to USD 36 billion.

新冠肺炎疫情爆发以来，全球范围内对保护主义的担忧日益增加。RCEP 达成和 CPTPP 扩员将彰显亚太国家支持自由贸易、推动区域经济一体化的信心，预示区域国家向亚太自贸区建设迈出更加坚定的步伐，对以世贸组织为核心的多边贸易体制也将带来积极影响。

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, there is a growing concern across the world on protectionism. The signing of the RCEP and the expansion of the CPTPP would demonstrate Asia-Pacific countries' confidence in supporting free trade and regional economic integration, herald stronger steps to be taken toward Free Trade Agreement Asia Pacific (FTAAP), and bring a positive impact on the multilateral trading system centered on the WTO.

当前，中国正积极构建新发展格局，推动建设更高水平开放型经济新体制，推动共建“一带一路”高质量发展，积极参与全球经济治理体系改革。中方秉持人类命运共同体理念，愿与各方携手，共同推动经济全球化和区域经济一体化，为世界经济复苏和增长作出积极贡献。

China is accelerating its efforts to create a new development paradigm, build a new system of open economy of higher standards, promote the high-quality development of the Belt and Road Initiative, and actively participate in the reform of the global governance system. China is committed to building a community with a shared future for mankind, and stand ready to work together with all the other parties to promote globalization and regional economic integration, thus contributing to the global economic recovery and growth.