



**China's New Foreign Investment Law**  
**Cornerstone for the new round of reform**

**新版中国外商投资法**  
**——持续开放发展新基石**

The New China's Foreign Investment Law Forum will be held on :

**Date:** Wednesday, May 22, 2019  
**Address:** Morris J. Wosk, Simon Fraser University,  
580 W. Hastings Street, Vancouver, BC  
**Registration :** 1:30pm – 2:00pm  
**Forum :** 2:00 pm– 4:30pm  
**Dress Code :** Business

**NEWS RELEASE 新闻报道:**

加拿大国际贸易促进会于 2019 年 5 月 22 日在温哥华举办了新版中国外商投资法论坛。中新社、大华商报、星岛日报、明报、环球华报、加拿大 TC News、精品 e 传媒等主要媒体都很重视并及时给予充分报道，**Business in Vancouver** 也对论坛做了广告宣传，并全文刊登了中领馆佟晓玲总领事、加拿大前国家贸易部长戴国卫先生（**Mr. Stockwell Day**）及阿尔伯塔大学中国学院院长侯秉东现生（**Gordon Houlden**）的发言稿。以下将各主要媒体报道集中发布。

CITPS held on May 22, 2019 in Vancouver the New China Foreign Investment Law Forum. Major media, including *China News Agency*, *Dawa Business Report*, *Sing Tao Daily*, *Ping Pao Daily News*, *Global Chinese Press*, *TC News* and *Boutique e-media* all gave due weight to the event and fully covered the forum.

*Business in Vancouver* also made commercial promotion for the forum and published in entirety the speech scripts of Consul general Tong Xiaoling of the Chinese consulate-general in Vancouver, Mr. Stockwell Day, former Minister of International Trade and Mr. Gordon Houlden, Director of the China Institute at University of Alberta. The following are the news reports of the above media coverage.

## 温哥华举办中国外商投资法论坛 展望新机遇

2019-05-26 11:48:09 中国新闻网



“新版中国外商投资法——持续开放发展新基石”论坛部分与会人士合影。加拿大国际贸易促进会供图

中新网多伦多5月25日电 加拿大国际贸易

促进会主办于当地时间5月22日在位于温哥华的西门菲沙大学举办“新版中国外商投资法——持续开放发展新基石”论坛，邀请加中两国政、商、学者人士对中国新版《外商投资法》进行解读和研讨，并展望新法实施后将为加拿大企业带来的机遇。中国驻温哥华总领事佟晓玲在致辞时表示，中国继续欢迎包括加拿大企业在内的各国企业赴华投资开展互利合作。

佟晓玲介绍说，今年3月出台、将于明年1月生效的中国《外商投资法》有五大亮点：一，进一步明确了内外资一致的原则。相关条款回应了外商关切，传递了政府采购、标准制定等工作更加透明的信号，将大大增强中国市场对外资的吸引力。二，对外商投资实行准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理制度。这与之前的逐案审批管理模式有根本的不同，是一种全新的外商投资管理制度。三，保护知识产权。

四，建立健全外商投资服务体系。这将有效推动政府转变职能，建立政府和企业的沟通机制，使得政府更加主动给企业提供更多服务和支持。对外资企业而言，可以更加深入了解中国各类政策法规，及时掌握市场动向，进一步提升企业竞争力。五，建立外商投资信息报告制度。



“新版中国外商投资法——持续开放发展新基石”论坛会议现场。加拿大国际贸易促进会供图

佟晓玲指出，这部法律的制定是中国40年改革开放历程中里程碑式的大事，是中国进一步扩大对外开放，积极促进外商投资，保护外商投资合法权益，规范外商投资管理的重大举措。她同时强调，中国改革不停顿、开放不止步的决心，坚定不移，推进贸易投资自由化和维护多边主义的努力持续不断。中国继续欢迎包括加拿大企业在内的各国企业赴华投资，开展互利合作。

不列颠哥伦比亚省贸易省务厅长周炯华、加拿大前国贸部长戴国卫(Stockwell Day)、阿尔伯塔大学中国学院院长侯秉东(Gordon Houlden)、大成律师事务所合伙人邵威、前加拿大国际理事会全国顾问委员蔡宏安等嘉宾分别从不同角度对外商投资法发表看法，普遍认为新法的出台标志着中国朝着进一步开放和法治化建设方向又迈出重要一步，并将为加拿大企业及中加经贸关系带来新的机遇。

加拿大国际贸易促进会会长郑小玲表示，中国新一轮的改革开放，为加拿大企业在华发展提供了非常好的空间与难得的机会。自己从事国际贸易30多年，亲眼目睹中国的崛起和对全球贸易的影响与贡献，对加中关系、特别是加中经济合作关系的未来充满信心。

加拿大联邦政府、不列颠哥伦比亚省政府、高校、智库、工商界及媒体界约200人参加此次论坛。

责任编辑：陆春艳

## 精彩推荐

李象群领取佛罗伦萨国际缪斯奖

沈阳日报 06-03



第三次成功登顶世界之巅后 孙

## 深度解读中国外商投资法 展望加中经贸新机遇

大华 5月24日



(本报讯)5月22日,总部设在温哥华的加拿大国际贸易促进会假西门菲沙大学莫里斯·沃斯克对话中心举办“新版中国外商投资法—持续开放发展新基石”专题研讨会,邀请加中两国专家、学者对中国新版《外商投资法》进行解读和研讨,并展望新法实施后为加拿大工商企业带来的机遇。活动吸引近200人出席。









出席者包括中国驻温哥华总领事及相关领事、法国驻温哥华副总领事、加拿大联邦环球事务部、BC省就业贸易科技厅、本地商会、企业、以及法律界高管、学术界和社区知名人士等。



讨论会由温哥华商业周刊 (Business in Vancouver) 赖博德 (Kirk Lapointe) 总编辑主持。



加拿大国际贸易促进会会长郑小玲表示：“我从事国际贸易 30 多年，亲眼目睹中国的崛起和对全球贸易的影响与贡献。加拿大和中国有着深厚的民间交往，加中关系源远流长。我对加中关系，特别是加中经济合作关系充满信心。中国新一轮的改革开放，为加拿大企业在中国的发展提供了一个非常好的空间与难得的机会！”



郑小玲说：“加拿大国际贸易促进会一直致力于推动加中经贸合作，协助本地企业了解中国商业的最新政策和动态，帮助大家抓住机遇开拓在华业务。我们希望能够及时为每一位成员和成员单位提供中国最新的政策，把握市场先机，创造更好的优质服务，为大家今后的发展提供更有力的支持。”



中国驻温哥华总领事佟晓玲在致辞中介绍了中国新版外商投资法的突出亮点，指出新法的制定是中国 40 年改革开放历程中里程碑式的大事，是中国进一步扩大对外开放，积极促进外商投资，保护外商投资合法权益，规范外商投资管理的重大举措，对推动高水平开放提供了更有力法治保障。她强调，中国改革不停顿、开放不止步的坚定决心是不可动摇的，中国推

进贸易和投资自由化、经济全球化的努力也是不断持续的。中国欢迎包括加拿大企业在内的各国企业赴华投资开展互利合作。



佟晓玲同时指出，中国正处于百年未有之世界大变局中，又处在民族伟大复兴的关键阶段，中国不会屈服于霸凌主义的行径，维护国家主权、安全和发展利益的信念坚如磐石，中国有能力捍卫民族利益。



加拿大 BC 省贸易省务厅长周炯华代表省长贺谨（John Horgan）祝贺研讨会成功，并表扬了主办方加拿大国际贸易促进会长期致力促进加中贸易所作的努力和贡献。



研讨会主讲嘉宾包括前联邦国际贸易部长、亚太门户部长以及国库委员会主席戴国卫 (Stockwell Day)、大成加拿大律师事务所合伙人兼中国业务部主管邵威、阿尔伯塔大学中国研究院院长侯秉东 (Gordon Houlden) 及前加拿大国际理事会全国顾问委员蔡宏安等。



戴国卫认为新外商投资法更加体现了中国迈向法治的决心。随着“一带一路”的深度发展和世界对它的了解，加拿大必须真正关注并决定在其中可以扮演的角色，伸出橄榄枝，研究中国发展所需要而加拿大拥有的，达到互补互利双赢的局面。



大成律师事务所业务遍及全球 78 国家，在中国就有 46 个办事处，深谙中国事务。大成加拿大律师事务所合伙人兼中国业务部主管邵威资深律师，从新外商投资法出台的背景、当前国际贸易热点如中美贸易战、以及中国未来发展的趋势：一带一路倡议、海南自贸区、粤港澳大湾区的发展，解读目前外商管理的框架和新《外商投资法》出台的过程、重大改变以及对外商投资可能带来的影响，也提出一些外商法尚未清晰的方面。



阿尔伯塔大学中国研究院院长侯秉东教授着重阐述中国进口博览会创办的政策，它是中国迄今为止第一个以进口为主题的国家级博览会，在国际贸易发展史上一大创举，在当今世界贸易促进领域也是独一无二的。对全球国际贸易的影响和贡献也是巨大的。加拿大应该抓住机遇，赶上这趟时代发展的列车。







三位权威与研讨会的现场人士互动，就新《外商投资法》、一带一路及中国进口博览会等议题热烈答问，各抒己见。



讨论会最后由温哥华商业周刊（Business in Vancouver）亚太主编蒋长欣作总结发言。



加拿大国际贸易促进会副会长方武、刘宏向与会者致感谢词。



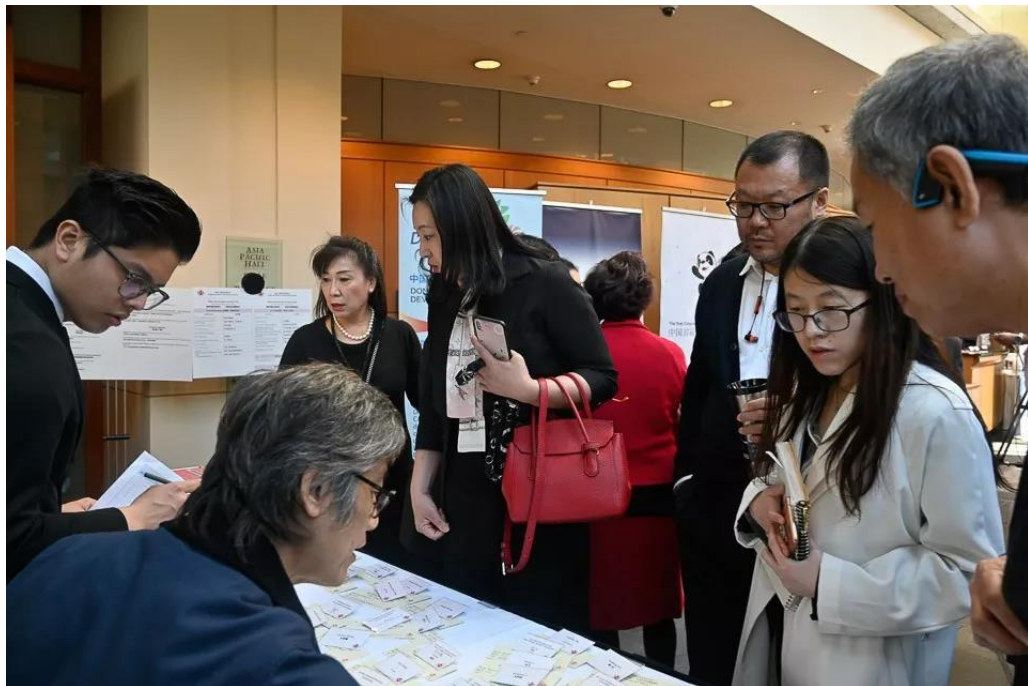






会后，主办单位还向主讲嘉宾、协办和支持单位颁发了感谢状。

















### 关于中国《外商投资法》

2019年3月15日，中国第十三届全国人大二次会议通过了《中华人民共和国外商投资法》（简称《外商投资法》）。《外商投资法》将取代《中华人民共和国中外合资经营企业法》、《中华人民共和国中外合作经营企业法》和《中华人民共和国外资企业法》（合称“外资三法”）。该法是中国在外商投资领域具有划时代性的一步。

《外商投资法》的颁布亦宣告了中国在实行准入前国民待遇与负面清单管理制度的原则下，保护外商投资企业的合法权益，给予外商投资企业平等竞争的机会，同时将与外商投资企业的规范、监管与保护相关之法律法规和与内资企业相关之法律法规进行逐步统一，成为中国外商投资的基本法。《外商投资法》将自2020年1月1日起实施。

中国《外商投资法》突出了积极扩大对外开放和促进外商投资的主基调，使这部法律成为一部外商投资的促进法、保护法，为外商投资开辟发挥作用的广阔空间，能够使外资企业对中国市场更加充满信心。



### 关于加拿大国际贸促会

加拿大国际贸促会（CITPS）是一家非盈利机构，以促进加拿大和亚洲及欧盟国家之间的贸易、投资和经济技术合作，增进相互了解和文化交流为宗旨，在国际联络、会议展览、经贸咨询以及信息交流等领域提供服务，发挥“民间经济大使”的独特作用。加拿大国际贸促会是首届、第二届中国进口博览会加拿大 BC 省/育空地区指定招展机构。如需了解更多资料， 请浏览：<http://www.citps.org>

(<https://www.singtao.ca/toronto/?variant=zh-hk>)

## 中國外商投資法論壇200行業代表出席

2019年05月23日 07:48

舉報



■左起：Business In Vancouver負責人Kirk Lapointe、鄭小玲、佟曉玲、侯秉達，以及大成律師行合伙人邵威合影。受訪者提供

新版《中國外商投資法》論壇昨日在溫哥華舉行，大會邀請到政界、學界及法律界重量級人士主講，吸引200位相關行業代表參與，反應熱烈，獲得圓滿成功。

主辦論壇的加拿大國際貿易促進會會長鄭小玲表示，這項新出台的《中國外商投資法》，是中國在開放發展40年、取得累累碩果的情況下，提出加強保護及鼓勵外商的新準則，內容包括精簡投資程序及開放市場的重大舉措，可以說是中國持續發展新基石。她說：「我們一直大力推動加中貿易，協助本地企業明白中國商業的最新政策和動態，幫助大家把握市場先機，抓住機遇開拓在華業務。這也是我

心。」

中國駐溫哥華總領事佟曉玲，應邀在論壇上發言，並介紹了最新數據，指出，加拿大已有1.4萬個企業在中國投資興業，歡迎更多加商與中國貿易關係更上一層樓。

省貿易省務廳長周焯華發言時，表揚主辦單位對加國商界的貢獻，並指出，在中美貿易磨擦，加國企業不應灰心。



多年從事中加貿易法律安排的資深律師邵威、前聯邦國際貿易部長戴國衛(Stockwell Day, 小圖)、亞伯達大學中國研究院院長侯秉東教授(Gordon Houlden), 均在論壇上深度解讀這項新法規, 闡明它和過去的中國「投資三法」的不同點, 並且論述到中國一帶一路及中國創辦進口博覽會的政策。

其間戴國衛表示, 這項外商投資新法規, 顯示出中國以法治為本的決心。加中兩國的友好關係, 淵源長遠, 加國商界勿坐失投資良機。

侯秉東則指出, 中美貿易磨擦, 加拿大受池魚之殃, 但加拿大企業不應灰心。

論壇在溫市中心西門菲沙大學(SFU)莫裏斯沃斯克中心舉行。出席者還包括法國駐溫總領事、溫市商會主席、聯邦商務發展部、北溫市府經濟部等代表, 以及本地商業機構和法律界主管。

本報訊



前聯邦國際貿易部長戴國衛(Stockwell Day, 小圖)



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## 加中專家研討新《外商投資法》 展望加企拓華市場機遇

[2019.05.23] 發表

【明報專訊】總部設在溫哥華的加拿大國際貿易促進會(Canada International Trade Promotion Society)昨日在西門菲莎大學(SFU)莫里斯·沃斯克對話中心，舉辦「新版中國外商投資法——持續開放發展新基石」專題研討會。會議邀請了中加兩國專家、學者對中國新版《外商投資法》進行解讀和研討，並展望新法實施後為加拿大工商企業帶來的機遇，近200人出席。

研討會上，中國駐溫哥華總領事佟曉玲、卑詩省貿易省務廳長周炯華、加拿大國際貿易促進會會長鄭小玲，以及前聯邦國際貿易部長、亞太門戶部長以及國庫委員會主席戴國衛(Stockwell Day)，大成加拿大律師事務所合伙人兼中國業務部主管邵威、阿爾伯塔大學中國研究院院長侯秉東(Gordon Houlden)，以及前加拿大國際理事會全國顧問委員蔡宏安等作為主講嘉賓先後致辭。



加拿大國際貿易促進會「新版中國外商投資法——持續開放發展新基石」專題研討會現場。



加拿大國際貿易促進會會長鄭小玲說道，她從事國際貿易30多年，親眼目睹中國的崛起和對全球貿易的影響和貢獻，並指促進會一直致力於推動加中經貿合作，協助本地企業了解中國營商的最新政策和動態，帮助大家抓住機遇開拓在華業務。



中國駐溫哥華總領事佟曉玲在致辭中介紹了中國新版外商投資法的突出亮點，指出新法的制定是中國40年改革開放的大事，這項舉措有利於進一步擴大中國改革開放。

她表示，中國歡迎包括加拿大企業在內的各國企業赴華投資開展互利合作。

卑詩省貿易省務廳長周炯華代表省長賀謹(John Horgan)祝賀研討會成功，並表揚主辦方加拿大國際貿易與中加貿易所作的努力和貢獻。

戴國衛在會上講話，認為新《外商投資法》更加體現了中國邁向法治的決心，隨著中國『一帶一路』的深入發展，他倡議加拿大與中國達成互補互利雙贏的局面。

大成律師事務所分析了當前中國的一帶一路倡議、海南自貿區、粵港澳大灣區的發展，解讀目前外商投資法出台的過程、重大改變以及對外商投資可能帶來的影響，並提出了一些《外商法》尚未清晰的方面。

另外，阿爾伯塔大學中國研究院院長侯秉東教授著重闡述了中國進口博覽會創辦的政策，並強調其在國際貿易研討會上的權威與現場人士積極互動，就新《外商投資法》、一帶一路及中國進口博覽會等議題熱烈答覆。

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### 环球华报 | 深度解读中国外商投资法 展望加中经贸新机遇

BY LIQING LI ON MAY 23, 2019

社团新闻



总部设在温哥华的加拿大国际贸易促进会假西门菲沙大学莫里斯·沃斯克对话中心举办“新版中国外商投资法—持续开放发展新基石”专题研讨会，邀请加中两国专家、学者对中国新版《外商投资法》进行解读和研讨，并展望新法实施后为加拿大工商企业带来的机遇。活动吸引近200人出席。出席者包括中国驻温哥华总领事及相关领事、法国驻温哥华副总领事、加拿大联邦环球事务部、省就业贸易科技厅、本地商会、企业、以及法律界、学术界和侨界著名人士等。

加拿大国际贸易促进会会长郑小玲表示：“我从事国际贸易30多年，亲眼目睹中国的崛起和对全球贸易的影响与贡献。加拿大和中国有着深厚的民间交往，加中关系源远流长。我对加中关系，特别是加中经济合作关系充满信心。中国新一轮的改革开放，为加拿大企业的发展提供了一个非常好的空间与难得的机会！”她又说：“加拿大国际贸易促进会一直致力于推动加中经贸合作，协助本地企业了解中国商业的最新政策和动态，帮助大家抓住机遇开拓在华业务。我们希望能够及时为每一位成员和成员单位提供中国最新的政策，把握市场先机，创造更好的优质服务，为大家今后的发展提供更有力的支持。”

中国驻温哥华总领事佟晓玲在致辞中介绍了中国新版外商投资法的突出亮点，指出新法的制定是中国40年改革开放历程中里程碑式的大事，是中国进一步扩大对外开放，积极促进外商投资，保护外商投资合法权益，规范外商投资管理，对推动高水平开放提供了更有力的法治保障。她强调，中国改革不停顿、开放不止步的坚定决心是不可动摇的，中国推进贸易和投资自由化、经济全球化的努力也是不断持续的。中国欢迎包括加拿大企业在内的各国企业赴华投资开展互利合作。她同时指出，中国正处于百年未有之大变局中，又处在民族伟大复兴的关键阶段，中国不会屈服于霸权主义的行径，维护国家主权、安全和发展利益的信念坚如磐石，中国有能力捍卫民族利益。

卑诗省贸易省厅长周刚华代表省长贺谨（Hon. John Horgan）祝贺研讨会成功，并表扬了主办方加拿大国际贸易促进会长期致力促进加中贸易所作的努力和贡献。

环球新闻微信 ID: gcpvoice1611

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环球华报 | 深度解读中国外商投资法 展望加中经贸新机遇

研讨会主讲嘉宾包括前联邦国际贸易部长、亚太门户部长以及国库委员会主席戴国山(Stockwell Day)、大成加拿大律师事务所合伙人兼中国业务部主管邵威、阿尔伯塔大学中国研究院院长侯秉东(Gordon Houlden)及前加拿大国际理事会全国顾问委员会蔡宏安等。

戴国山认为新外商投资法更加体现了中国迈向法治的决心。从他过往处理加中贸易的经验，加拿大应该了解中国发展的现状，探讨中国发展所需要的和加拿大所拥有的 达到互补互利的双赢局面。

大成律师事务所业务遍及全球78个国家，在中国就有46个办事处，深谙中国事务。大成加拿大律师事务所合伙人兼中国业务部主管邵威资深律师，从新外商投资法出台的背景、当前国际贸易热点如中美贸易

战、以及中国未来发展的趋势；一带一路倡议、海南自贸区、粤港澳大湾区的发展，解读目前外商管理的框架和新《外商投资法》出台的过程、重大改变以及对对外投资可能带来的影响，也提出一些外商法尚未清晰的方面。

阿尔伯塔大学中国研究院院长侯秉东教授着重阐述中国进口博览会创办的政策，它是中国迄今为止第一个以进口为主题的国家级博览会。在国际贸易发展史上独一无二，在当今世界贸易促进领域也是独一无二的，对全球国际贸易的影响和贡献也是巨大的。加拿大应该抓住机遇，赶上这趟时代发展的列车。

三位权威与研讨会的现场人士互动，就新《外商投资法》、一带一路及中国进口博览会等议题热烈问答，各抒己见。

关于中国《外商投资法》

2019年3月15日，中国第十三届全国人大二次会议通过了《中华人民共和国外商投资法》(简称《外商投资法》)。

《外商投资法》将取代《中华人民共和国中外合资经营企业法》、《中华人民共和国中外合作经营企业法》和《中华人民共和国外资企业法》(合称“外资三法”)。该法是中国在外商投资领域具有划时代性的一步。《外商投资法》的颁布亦宣告了中国在实行准入前国民待遇与负面清单管理制度的原则下，保护外商投资企业的合法权益，给予外商投资企业平等竞争的机会，同时将外商投资企业的规范、监管与保护相关法律法规和与内资企业相关法律法规进行逐步统一，成为中国外商投资的基本法。《外商投资法》将自2020年1月1日起实施。

中国《外商投资法》突出了积极扩大对外开放和促进外商投资的主基调，使这部法律成为一部外商投资的促进法、保护法，为外商投资开辟发挥作用的广阔空间，能够便外资企业对中国市场更加充满信心。

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#### 关于加拿大国际贸促会

加拿大国际贸促会 (CITPS) 是一家非营利机构, 以促进加拿大和亚洲及欧盟国家之间的贸易、投资和经济技术合作; 增进相互了解和文化交流为宗旨, 在国际联络、会议展览、经贸咨询以及信息交流等领域提供服务, 发挥“民间经济大使”的独特作用。加拿大国际贸促会是首届、第二届中国进口博览会加拿大卑诗省/育空地区指定招展机构。如需了解更多资料, 请浏览: <http://www.citps.org>

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## 新版中国外商投资法 温西大反映热烈

加拿大TCNnews 2 days ago



中加关系虽然目前处于冰冷阶段，但一个由加拿大国际贸易促进会（Canada International Trade Promotion Society）主办的「新版中国外商投资法——持续开放发展新基石」专题研讨会，昨天在温市西门菲莎大学（SFU）莫里斯·沃斯克对话中心举行。



会议邀请了中加两国专家、学者在研讨会上进行了解和研讨；同时，展望新法实施後，为加拿大工商企业带来新的机遇。出席专题研讨会者有：中国驻温哥华总领事佟晓玲、卑

诗省贸易省务厅长周炯华、加拿大国际贸易促进会会长郑小玲、前联邦国际贸易部长、亚太门户部长以及国库委员会主席戴国卫（StockwellDay）、大成加拿大律师事务所合伙人兼中国业务部主管邵威、阿尔伯塔大学中国研究院院长侯秉东（GordonHoulden），及前加拿大国际理事会全国顾问委员蔡宏安等近200人；而上述各嘉宾亦先後在台上致辞。



中国驻温哥华总领事佟晓玲在会上致辞中，她详细介绍了中国新版外商投资法的突出亮点，以及指出新法的制定，是中国40年改革开放历程中之里程碑式的大事；且称：新制有利进一步扩大中国改革开放的步伐等。

卑诗省贸易省务厅长周炯华，则代表省长贺谨（JohnHorgan）祝贺研讨会成功举办。此外，他亦表扬主办方加拿大国际贸易促进会，长期以来为中加贸易作出不朽的努力和贡献。

## 中国外商投资法明年正式出台 为加国企业带来机遇

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在今年3月15日，中国全国人民代表大会通过了《中华人民共和国外商投资法》。这是一部备受全球投资者关注，又将对中国经济带来全方位影响的法律。中国40年改革开放不仅成就了“中国经济奇迹”，也成就了加中两国经贸合作的累累硕果。中国正在推进新一轮的改革开放，最新出台的中国外商投资法就是代表性举措之一，这将为世界和加中合作带来更多的机会。

一直致力于加中经贸合作的加拿大国际贸易促进会值此中国外商投资法出台之际，于5月22日在温市中心的西门菲沙大学莫里斯对话中心的亚太会议厅特别面向加拿大工商企业举办了一场2019“新版中国外商投资法—持续开放发展新基石”的专题研讨会。活动邀请了加中两国专家、学者对新法进行研讨，并展望新法实施后为加拿大工商企业带来的机遇。

出席研讨会的主讲嘉宾分别有：中国驻温哥华总领事佟晓玲、卑诗省贸易省务厅长周炯华、Stockwell Day Connex总裁戴国卫、大成律师行合伙人Wei Shao邵威、前加拿大国际理事会全国顾问委员David Choi蔡宏安、阿尔伯塔大学中国学院院长Prof. Gordon Houlden侯秉东教授、温哥华商报亚太主编Chuck Chiang蒋长欣。近200人出席了研讨会，出席者还包括法国驻温副总领事、加拿大联邦环球事务部、省就业贸易科技厅、本地各商会、企业家、法律界、学术界和侨界著名人士及各大传媒。此次活动得到了加拿大三级政府和中国领事馆的大力支持。

以下是媒体刊登的主要嘉宾发言稿：

**BIV (Business in Vancouver)** 全文刊登了中国驻温哥华总领馆佟晓玲总领事、戴国卫和侯秉东的发言。明报亦全文刊登了中国驻温哥华总领馆佟晓玲总领事的发言。

The following are the speech scripts of the guest speakers:

*Business in Vancouver* published in entirety the speeches of Consul General Tong Xiaoling of the Chinese consulate-general in Vancouver, Mr. Stockwell Day, former Minister of International Trade and Mr. Gordon Houlden, Director of the China Institute at University of Alberta.

*Ming Pao Daily News* also published in entirety the speech of Ms. Tong Xiaoling.



Commentary

## China committed to opening doors wider to foreign investment

By Tong Xiaoling | May 28, 2019, 9:00am



Shutterstock

**On March 15, the Chinese People's Congress passed the Foreign Investment Law of the People's Republic of China. The formulation of this fundamental law governing foreign investment is of milestone significance in China's 40-year journey of opening up to the outside world.**

It is also one of China's significant initiatives to open its door even wider, to boost foreign investment, to protect the legal rights of the foreign investors and to regulate the administration and management system for foreign investment.



It serves as a powerful legal guarantor for a higher level of openness. This new law has attracted the attention of governments and businesses worldwide.

There are five major points in this new law:

1) Further clarification of the principle of equal treatment to both domestic and foreign businesses.

Article 15 stipulates that “pursuant to the law, the equal participation of foreign capital enterprises in the formulation of standards will be ensured.” Article 16 stipulates that “pursuant to the law the foreign capital enterprises can participate in fair competition for government procurement bidding. The products and services provided by foreign capital enterprises within China will receive equal treatment in government procurement process.”

These relevant articles are in response to the concerns of foreign capital enterprises and convey a clearer signal in procurement and standard formulation, which will make the Chinese market even more attractive to the foreign investment.

2) Foreign investors will be treated no less favourably than domestic investors in the investment access stage, except in areas specified in China’s Market Access Negative List.

This new law includes both the Pre-entry National Treatment and the Negative List for foreign investment as its basic management system. Beyond the Negative List, no threshold will be set and no special management will be enforced for the foreign investors who can make their investment, establish and conduct their business operation and receive supervision in the same manner as their domestic counterparts. Totally different from the old system, which was based on a case-by-case approval approach, this is a new management system for foreign investment.

3) Protection of intellectual property.

The new law provides a clear-cut response to concerns about the safeguarding of intellectual property in China. Article 22 stipulates that “the intellectual properties of the foreign investors and foreign investment businesses are to be protected; the legal rights and interests of the owners and relevant right holders of intellectual properties are to be protected as well.”

With regard to the issue of technical co-operation, it clearly stipulates that “technical co-operation based on voluntary intent and following the business

practices” and “any administrative agency or its personnel are prohibited from forcing technological transfer from foreign companies operating in China.”

4) The establishment of a healthy and comprehensive service system for foreign investment.

Article 11 stipulates “consultancy and services will be provided for foreign investors and foreign capital enterprises in areas such as laws and regulations, policies and measures, and investment project information.” This system will effectively push the government to adjust some of its functions, establish communication channels between governments and businesses to enable the governments to provide more services and support for these businesses. For foreign capital enterprises, this can help them understand various Chinese laws and regulations better and catch the market trend faster, and improve their business competitiveness.

5) The establishment of a reporting system of foreign investment information.

Taking into account the established international practices, this new law sets up a reporting system of foreign investment information, which requires that the foreign investors and foreign capital enterprises report their relevant investment information that will serve as the basic data for reference in the formulation of foreign investment policies and in their management. The Principle of Least Burdens is also applied. Based on the information sharing principle, no extra reporting burdens will be added to the foreign capital enterprises for information that can be retrieved from business and taxation registration and other channels.

There are 42 articles making up the principal contents of the new law, and several corresponding bylaws will be enacted during the process of its enforcement. The key features of the process are: openness, transparency and predictability. It will be open to the foreign investors and foreign capital enterprises in due course for their opinions and feedback. By then the foreign investors will have ample opportunity to express their views and expectations.

China today is at a critical historical juncture of a great national renaissance in an ever-changing world unprecedented in the last century. It is only natural and unavoidable for a growing and stronger China to experience some rough waters and sustain some stormy attacks on her historical voyage. However, China’s determination to defend her sovereignty, national security and development interest is rock solid. We have the capability to defend our national interest. In the meantime, our commitment to non-stop reform and further openness will

not be deterred. China's sustained efforts in promoting free and convenient investment and mutually beneficial economic globalization will continue. As always, China welcomes foreign businesses to come to China to invest and to develop mutually beneficial cooperation.

Over 14,000 Canadian businesses are currently investing and operating in China. We sincerely invite even more Canadian businesses to China for investment and co-operation, in a joint effort to bring the economic and trade relationship between our two countries to a brand new level.

Tong Xiaoling is the Consul General of the People's Republic of China in Vancouver. These remarks are excerpted from her address on May 22 to the Canada International Trade Promotion Society.

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## 改革不停顿 开放不止步

### ——欢迎外商外资赴华投资兴业

中华人民共和国驻温哥华总领事 佟晓玲

今年3月15日，中国全国人民代表大会通过了《中华人民共和国外商投资法》。这部外商投资领域基础性法律的制定，是中国40年改革开放历程中里程碑式的大事，是中国进一步扩大对外开放，积极促进外商投资，保护外商投资合法权益，规范外商投资管理的重大举措，对推动高水平开放提供了更有力的法治保障。这部法律的出台，也成为各国政府、企业关注的焦点。这部法律，有五个突出的亮点：

第一，进一步明确了内外资一致的原则。第十五条规定，“保障外商投资企业依法平等参与标准制定工作”，第十六条规定，“保障外商投资企业依法通过公平竞争参与政府采购活动。政府采购依法对外商投资企业在中国境内生产的产品、提供的服务平等对待。”相关条款回应了外商关切，传递了政府采购、标准制定等工作更加透明的信号，将大大增强中国市场对外资的吸引力。

第二，对外商投资实行准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理制度。这部法律将准入前国民待遇加负面清单管理制度作为外商投资管理的基本制度，负面清单之外的领域对外国投资者不设门槛、不实行特殊管理，外商投资者可以同境内投资者一样进行投资，依照同样的法律设立企业、从事生产经营活动和接受监督。这与之前的逐案审批管理模式有根本的不同，是一种全新的外商投资管理制度。

第三，保护知识产权。知识产权保护是大家十分关注的热点问题。这部法律也给予了明确回应，第二十二条规定，“保护外国投资者和外商投资企业的知识产权，保护知识产权权利人和相关权利人的合法权益。”

针对技术合作问题，明确规定了“鼓励在外商投资过程中基于自愿原则和商业规则开展技术合作”，“行政机关及其工作人员不得利用行政手段强制转让技术”。

第四，建立健全外商投资服务体系。第十一条规定，“为外国投资者和外商投资企业提供法律法规、政策措施、投资项目信息等方面的咨询和服务。”

这一体系将有效推动政府转变职能，建立政府和企业的沟通机制，使得政府更加主动给企业提供更多服务和支持。对外资企业而言，可以更加深入了解中国各类政策法规，及时掌握市场动向，进一步提升企业竞争力。

第五，建立外商投资信息报告制度。法律参照借鉴国际上的通行做法，建立了外商投资信息报告制度，要求外国投资者和外国投资企业报告有关的投资信息，便于在外资政策的制定和外资的管理方面提供基础信息。同时规定了最小负担原则，即通过企业登记、税务登记等途径以及其他渠道能够了解外商投资信息的，按照信息共享的原则，不再增加外商投资企业申报负担。

这部法律有42个条款，规定得相对原则，在实施过程中还会制定若干配套细则，这一过程中，也会更加公开透明和可预期，将以适当方式征求外商投资者和外商投资企业的意见，

外商有机会充分发表意见和诉求。

当今中国，既处于百年未有之世界大变局中，又处在民族伟大复兴的关键阶段。在这个阶段遭遇风浪、经受打压，是中国发展壮大过程必然要经历的历史关口。面对霸凌主义的行径，躲不过、绕不开。对此，我们维护国家主权、安全和发展利益的信念坚如磐石，有能力捍卫民族利益，同时，中国改革不停顿、开放不止步的决心不动摇，推进贸易和投资自由化、便利化，推进包容普惠的经济全球化的努力不间断。中国将一如既往欢迎外国企业来华投资开展互利合作！

目前，加拿大有 1.4 万余家企业在中国投资兴业，我们真诚欢迎更多的加拿大企业赴华开展投资合作，助推两国经贸关系更上一层楼！



Asia Pacific

## Ignore Huawei fallout: Stockwell Day

Keep looking to China despite diplomatic dust-up, ex-minister tells  
Canadian businesses

By Chuck Chiang | May 29, 2019, 8:01am

Telus board director and former federal politician Stockwell Day says trade ties with China are crucial despite the current chill in relations between Ottawa and Beijing | Submitted

**Several Canadian officials – including former federal minister Stockwell Day – are urging businesses in Canada to not let the Huawei Technologies Co. Ltd. affair overshadow opportunities in the Chinese market.**

Leaders in politics, academia and the legal sector were among speakers at a forum discussing China's recently adopted foreign investment law, hosted by local Chinese-Canadian business group Canada International Trade Promotion Society.

The forum, held in Vancouver on March 22, initially avoided mentioning Huawei and arrested CFO Meng Wanzhou by name – until Day delved into what he called “the elephant in the room.”

Day noted his role on the board of directors for Telus (TSX:T), which has repeatedly stated it does not believe Huawei components in Canadian telecom networks pose a security risk. Telus has used Huawei equipment in non-core parts of its 3G and 4G networks, and has also said its 5G network would be hit with delays if Ottawa decides to ban the Chinese tech giant from participating.

“We’ve had a very successful relationship with Huawei for a number of years,” Day said. “We developed ways, which we have shared with the Canadian security establishment on a technological basis, in terms of making sure there aren’t any concerns with the equipment. There are certain elements of Huawei equipment that we do not have in our core, nor do we intend to. There are many elements of their equipment that are state-of-the-art, and we do incorporate those – as do telecom companies in about 120 companies around the world.”

Day added that Huawei 5G technology has not been completely banned in places like Great Britain and Germany, and Ottawa should follow suit.

“Some people say that the U.S. is using security concerns as a non-tariff barrier,” he said. “I will let you decide if they are doing that or not. But if our government ... determines that the technology is sound, then we need to boldly say that to the United States. And we need to tell them that if Canada continues to use Huawei equipment – as 120 countries do – we do not want to see any retaliation against us because of their determination of Huawei.”

The Chinese tech firm has been a prime target for U.S. authorities, who allege that Huawei circumvented sanctions by doing business in Iran, and laundered the proceeds through U.S. banks while stealing technological secrets from American rivals.

Meanwhile, U.S. officials have accused Beijing of using Huawei’s network to spy on other countries – a charge that Huawei has denied.

Meng was arrested in Vancouver on December 1 on an extradition request by the United States, and Washington continues to wage a tariff war with Beijing after talks broke down earlier in May.

U.S. President Donald Trump has tweeted that Meng could serve as a bargaining chip in the negotiations, which has prompted accusations that the U.S. extradition request may be politically motivated.

Day acknowledged that the situation – especially now that two Canadian citizens are detained in China and face espionage charges – is serious. But he also noted that China’s ongoing One Belt, One Road (OBOR) initiative presents a major opportunity for Canadian small businesses, especially considering that China is aware that it needs sustainable, clean energy and resources – something that Canada can provide.

“We have a degree of complacency here in Canada because we have a small population with a large resource base, which allows us to live fairly comfortably,” said Day, who is also on the board of the Canada China Business Council. “But there’s something going on in many other places in the world now that we are in danger of being excluded from. We need to elevate our vision on where we want our goods to ship to.”

Gordon Houlden, director of the University of Alberta’s China Institute, agreed with Day’s assessment. Houlden, a former diplomat with stints in Beijing, Hong Kong and Taipei, said he doesn’t share concerns that the trade deficit Canada has with China would widen if the two sides expand their business relationship.

“To try to balance your trade with every country – as President Trump is trying to do now – I think it’s a mistake,” Houlden said. “I think it’s enormously distorting to your economy if you achieve that, and it also means you have to be restrictive on your imports, which harms your domestic

economy.... About 64% of Canada's GDP is dependent on trade. We really need foreign trade, and what's important is the overall magnitude of trade."

Houlden said China's Import Expo last year was a signal that Beijing is open to more foreign economic presence in China.

Shao Wei, partner at the Canadian operation of global law firm Dentons and an expert in China-related business transactions, said another indication of Beijing's acceptance of greater foreign investment came on March 15 with the passing of the new foreign investment law, which promises more transparency for foreign investors and companies doing business in China by January 1, 2020.

The new law is widely seen as Beijing ceding ground to the United States in the ongoing trade talks; and while the legislation lacks specifics, the overarching intention from Beijing is an important indicator, Shao said.

"This new law was approved in only four to five months, so there was clearly a fast-track system," Shao said. "It demonstrates the political will ... and it is widely seen as China's reply to international complaints of forced technology transfer from companies doing business in China. So I think this is a milestone in terms of China providing a legal framework to that end." Ultimately, Day said, even with Canada's relationship in China in deep-freeze and with some commodities like canola being affected, long-term trade with China cannot be ignored if Canadian businesses are looking for major gains.

"People have said this whole OBOR thing, China could be using it for dangerous purposes, and there could be danger associated with this," Day said. "Folks, I'm sure that the first time people discovered fire, there was someone who jumped back and said it shouldn't be used because someone could get burned. I'm sure when they invented the wheel, the first time the wheel ran over someone's foot, someone would say to put it away.... Of course we recognize there are negative sides to this, but we can't overlook the positive opportunities that are there."



## **Canada International Trade Promotion Society**

**May 22, 2019**

**Gordon Houlden**

- **It is my pleasure to be able to speak to the Canada International Trade Promotion Society today.**
- **It is also good to be in the city of Vancouver, which has the strongest connections to Asia of any Canadian city, and the deepest knowledge of Asia.**
- **I will speak briefly about China's Import Fair, but also about what I believe to be the motivation behind the fair.**

**Slide**

- **Xi Jinping**
- **May, 2017 concept floated by Chinese President.**
- **A mere 7 months later the Fair was held, with 450,000 participants from over 100 countries.**

**Slide**

- **Canadian participation at federal Ministerial level with strong provincial participation from the regions**

**Slide**

- **Fair site – no country is currently building as many spectacular examples of contemporary architecture as China.**

**Slide**

- **The personal involvement of President Xi, not just in announcing the Fair, but also in coming to the Fair to speak and to meet foreign delegations sent a strong signal domestically and internationally of the importance that China attaches to the concept of an Import Fair.**

- **Most states focus on export promotion as a path to growth and prosperity – that is exactly what China did, beginning after the Third Plenum of 11<sup>th</sup> Central Committee In 1978.**

#### **Slide**

- **This followed the export led-driven path followed by Japan post-WWII, ROK and island of Taiwan.**
- **But to make policy sense of why China would actively promote imports we have to first examine the success of the policy shifts led by Deng Xiaoping.**

#### **Slide**

- **Here we see the basis for the conditions that made an Import Fair both possible and desirable.**
- **I met Deng – 3 times while posted in China and he remains to me one of the most important world leaders of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.**
- **Through internal economic reform and the “open door” policy China achieved a sustained growth path that is unmatched by any large country in history.**

#### **Slide**

- **Here we see the Chinese growth in imports and exports that parallels the GDP growth.**
- **China became the world’s largest trader, even as the second largest economy behind the US.**
- **But even great success brings complications.**
- **Gap between exports and imports is about US \$1 trillion.**
- **I would note that I do not believe in the need for perfectly balanced trade with every partner – that would actually be difficult to achieve without sustained interference by central governments, and would in my view be counter-productive to economic efficiency.**

- Since 1995, China has been recording consistent trade surpluses which from 2004 to 2009 have increased 10 times.
- In 2018, China posted a trade surplus of USD 351.76 billion, the lowest since 2013, as exports increased 9.9 percent, its strongest performance in seven years, while imports were up 15.8 percent.
- The biggest trade surpluses were recorded with Hong Kong, the US, the Netherlands, India, the UK, Vietnam, Singapore and Indonesia.
- China recorded trade deficits with Taiwan, South Korea, Australia, Germany, Brazil and South Africa.
- This is a normal situation. Canada is among the countries with which China has a trade surplus – roughly 3 to 1.
- I am old enough to recall when Canada had a trade surplus – in the 1980's, but, again, as long as a country's overall trade is not sharply in deficit, it is not at all necessary to balance trade with each economy.

#### Slide

- US deficit 3-1

#### Slide

- Canada also has a rough 3-1 trade deficit with China.
- China sensibly runs trade deficits with Australia because of China's need for Aussie agricultural products, minerals and LNG. Australia's small population cannot match in imports from China the extraordinary level of Australian exports to China.
- With Japan China needs Japanese machine tools and other industrial inputs to fuel its own manufacturing sector.
- But even with gradually declining exports as a percentage of GDP, the sheer size of China's still expanding economy can create imbalances in trade.
- Not all countries, especially less developed states, can easily identify products for export to China that meet Chinese needs.
- As well, the China market is not necessarily easy to penetrate for small and medium-sized firms.

- **Language, business culture and distance are barriers for many would-be exporters.**
- **I suspect that in this audience these factors, except perhaps distance, are not as daunting as they may be for, say, an exporter in Croatia or Senegal.**
- **Most small and medium sized firms cannot afford a representative office in any Chinese city, and to fly into say, Guangzhou without experience of the challenges implicit in China's territorial expanse, internal differentiation and regulations can be overwhelming.**
- **But the initiation of a national scale import fair, with the personal support and presence of the President is to me without precedence.**
- **The response of foreign states, including Canada and many many others testifies to the interest of exporters world-wide.**
- **But why would China do this?**
- **I believe that there are several reasons.**
- **First, it is in China's enlightened self-interest to build strong two-way trade relations with other states.**
- **States that can rely on exports to boost their own export success will value these trade ties more than where their trade profile only relies on Chinese imports.**
- **Secondly, China's increasingly choosy consumers can take advantage of high-quality products from global markets, in some cases these can be produced more inexpensively abroad than in China.**
- **As China's industrial wages increase there is an economic logic in devoting China's work force to products and services that have a higher value added, leaving the less sophisticated products to other economies.**
- **This is economically rational on the part of China's leaders and planners, and should allow the most rational use possible of China's huge, increasingly well-educated, but gradually shrinking work force.**

- It is not a criticism to say that it is China's best interests to increase their imports – this in fact fits the frequently employed phrase by Beijing of “win-win”.
- Even the ambitious and bold creation of an annual will not resolve of the issues related to trade imbalances, nor should it.,
- Exporters to China have the primary responsibility of bringing products to the Chinese huge and growing market.
- But, as I have mentioned, especially for smaller, distant countries the concentration of buyers in one place is a huge advantage for exporters to China, especially for firms that do not have extensive experience or knowledge of the China marketplace.

#### Slide

- But China's economy is also changing - % of China's GDP involving exports.
- This was part of the 13<sup>th</sup> 5 year plan, but also a sign of a maturing economy which gradually depends more on internally generated growth, not just exports and imports.

Lighter side

US

Canada

34 years

I would now like Jennie Cheng to so speak to the success of the 2018 Import Fair.