

Office of the  
Prime Minister



Cabinet du  
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## 卡尼总理推动加中建立新的战略伙伴关系，重点聚焦能源、农业食品及贸易

2026年1月16日  
中国，北京

在当今世界日益分裂、充满不确定性的背景下，加拿大正努力打造一个更强劲、更自主、也更具抗风险能力的经济体系。为此，新一届加拿大政府正以务实而紧迫的态度，推动贸易关系多元化，并吸引大规模新投资。作为全球第二大经济体，中国在这一进程中为加拿大提供了重要的发展机遇。

为推动加中关系迈向新阶段，加拿大总理马克·卡尼本周到访中国北京。这是自2017年以来，加拿大总理首次对中华人民共和国进行正式访问。在北京期间，卡尼总理分别与中国国家主席习近平、国务院总理李强，以及全国人大常委会委员长赵乐际举行会晤。会谈结束后，卡尼总理与习近平主席共同发表[联合声明](#)，概述加中两国新战略伙伴关系的主要方向与合作重点。

这项新伙伴关系的核心，是双方同意，在能源、清洁科技及气候竞争力方面展开合作。加拿大与中国同为全球重要的能源大国，双方将致力扩大双向能源合作，包括减少温室气体排放，以及加大对电池、太阳能、风能和能源储存领域的投资。在北京期间，卡尼总理与多位能源及清洁科技领域的企业领袖举行会晤，探讨并加快中国对加拿大的投资机会。

为充分释放这些合作的潜力，并推动加拿大本地制造业发展，加拿大将允许最多49,000辆中国制造的电动车（EV）进入加拿大市场，并适用6.1%的最惠国关税税率。这一数量相当于近期相关进口出现贸易摩擦前一年的进口水平（2023—2024年），占加拿大新车销售市场的比例不足3%。预计在未来三年内，该协议将推动中国企业与加拿大可信赖

Canada

的合作伙伴在本地开展合资投资，保障并创造新的汽车制造就业机会，同时加快加拿大电动车供应链的建设。此外，预计在五年内，超过 50% 的相关进口车辆将为可负担型电动车，其进口价格低于 35,000 加元，为加拿大消费者提供更多价格更低、选择更多的电动车选项。

农业食品和贸易长期以来一直是加中关系的重要基础，而中国目前仍是加拿大第二大出口市场。为重振并加强这一关系，卡尼总理与习近平主席达成了一项初步原则性协议，其中包括具有里程碑意义的措施，旨在消除贸易壁垒并降低关税。

- 加拿大预计，到 2026 年 3 月 1 日，**中国将把加拿大油菜籽的关税降至约 15% 的综合税率**。中国是加拿大油菜籽的重要市场，年出口额约 40 亿加元，此次关税调整意味着相较于目前约 85% 的综合税率，将出现大幅下降。
- 加拿大预计，从 2026 年 3 月 1 日起至今年年底，加拿大出口的**油菜粕、龙虾、螃蟹和豌豆将不会受到相关的反倾销关税影响**。

这些成果预计将帮助加拿大企业争取近 30 亿加元的出口订单，充分释放中国 14 亿人口市场的巨大潜力。

此外，为延续这一合作势头，加拿大设定了到 2030 年对华出口增长 50% 的目标。为实现这一目标，卡尼总理与习近平主席讨论了在清洁能源与科技、农产品、木材及其他领域扩大双向投资的合作机会。

加拿大和中国均是多边主义的坚定支持者。作为此次伙伴关系的重要支柱，双方将深化在全球治理改进等关键领域的合作，并在气候竞争力、金融及宏观经济稳定等共同关切领域保持紧密合作。加拿大期待为中国 2026 年亚太经合组织（APEC）主席国工作作出贡献，并感谢中国支持加拿大申办 2029 年 APEC 峰会。

加拿大与中国还将推动在公共安全与治安方面的务实建设性合作。双方执法机构将加强合作，更有效打击毒品贩运、跨国犯罪、网络犯罪、合成药物及洗钱活动，并为两国民众打造更加安全的社区环境。

双方还将探索在文化交流与合作方面的进一步机会，包括支持博物馆、数字内容创作者、视觉艺术家，以促进旅游交流与文化联系。卡尼总理对加拿大旅游局（Destination Canada）与中国传媒集团达成的促进赴加拿大旅游的合作协议表示欢迎，尤其是在加拿大筹备共同承办 2026 年国际足联世界杯期间。总理还欢迎习近平主席承诺为加拿大公民赴华提供免签便利。

此次总理北京之行，是卡尼总理及其内阁、党团成员和其他官员经过数月与中国政府建设性、务实接触的成果。总理期待在 2026 年亚太经合组织（APEC）领导人峰会上再次访华。

## 引述

“在最佳状态下，加中关系为两国民众创造了巨大的机遇。通过发挥双方优势，聚焦贸易、能源、农产品以及可以取得重大成果的领域，我们正在打造一个新的战略伙伴关系，承续过去的合作精华，反映当今世界现实，并惠及两国人民。”

- 加拿大总理 马克·卡尼阁下

## 簡要事實

- 这是卡尼总理首次对中华人民共和国的正式访问。
- 通过这一新的贸易协议，加拿大预计将解决许多长期存在的贸易障碍，惠及从牛肉到宠物食品等多个重要农产品行业。
- 在总理访华期间，加拿大与中国签署了新的投资合作备忘录（MOU），以加强双方在能源、打击犯罪、文化交流、木材产品，以及食品安全和动植物健康等领域的合作。
  - 这些投资合作备忘录将提升两国在推动全球向低碳、气候韧性经济转型方面的能力，同时拓展投资机会并创造高薪就业岗位，为加拿大产业和工人带来实际收益。
- 中国是加拿大第二大单一国家贸易伙伴，2024 年双边商品贸易总额达到 1,189 亿加元。其中，加拿大对华商品出口额为 300 亿加元，进口额为 889 亿加元。
- 在农业、林业及海产品领域，中国是加拿大全球第二大客户，2024 年销售额约为 134 亿加元。

- 此次访问标志着加中关系的重要转折点，并延续了过去一年中推动合作与振兴贸易伙伴关系的富有成效的交流。这些交流包括：
  - 卡尼总理在韩国庆州亚太经合组织（APEC）领导人会议期间首次会见习近平主席，并在美国纽约联合国大会第 80 届会议期间与[国务院总理李强](#)举行会晤。
  - 加拿大总理议会秘书布洛伊斯随萨斯喀彻温省省长莫伊率领的[贸易代表团访问中国](#)。
  - 加拿大外交部长阿南德访问中国，[与中国外交部长王毅会面](#)。
  - 加拿大国际贸易部长西杜 与中国商务部长[王文涛](#)举行会谈。
  - 加拿大农业与农产品部长麦克唐纳访问中国，[与高级政府官员及中加主要行业领袖进行交流会谈](#)。

## 相关产品

- [加中领导人会晤联合声明](#)
- [背景资料：加中关于经济与贸易问题的原则性初步协议](#)
- [加中经济与贸易合作路线图](#)
- [卡尼总理与中华人民共和国国家主席习近平举行会晤](#)
- [卡尼总理与全国人大常委会委员长赵乐际举行会晤](#)
- [卡尼总理与中国国务院总理李强举行会晤](#)

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## **Prime Minister Carney forges new strategic partnership with the People's Republic of China focused on energy, agri-food, and trade**

January 16, 2026

Beijing, People's Republic of China

In a more divided and uncertain world, Canada is building a stronger, more independent, and more resilient economy. To that end, Canada's new government is working with urgency and determination to diversify our trade partnerships and catalyse massive new levels of investment. As the world's second-largest economy, China presents enormous opportunities for Canada in this mission.

To forge a new Canada-China partnership, the Prime Minister, Mark Carney, visited Beijing, the People's Republic of China, this week. This marked the first visit to China by a Canadian Prime Minister since 2017. In Beijing, Prime Minister Carney met with the President of China, Xi Jinping, the Premier of China, Li Qiang, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Zhao Leji. After their meeting, Prime Minister Carney and President Xi released a [joint statement](#) outlining the pillars of Canada and China's new strategic partnership.

Central to this new partnership is an agreement to collaborate in energy, clean technology, and climate competitiveness. Canada and China are both energy superpowers focused on expanding two-way energy cooperation – reducing emissions and scaling up investments in batteries, solar, wind, and energy storage. While in Beijing, the Prime Minister met business leaders in energy and clean technology to identify and accelerate Chinese investment opportunities in Canada.

To help deliver the full potential of these partnerships, and build up our domestic manufacturing sector, Canada will allow up to 49,000 Chinese electric vehicles (EV) into the Canadian market, with the most-favoured-nation tariff rate of 6.1%. This amount corresponds to volumes in the year prior to recent trade frictions on these imports (2023-2024), representing less than 3% of the Canadian market for new vehicles sold in Canada. It is expected that within three years, this agreement will drive considerable new Chinese joint-venture investment in Canada with trusted partners to protect and create new auto manufacturing careers for Canadian workers, and ensure a robust build-out of Canada's EV supply chain. With this agreement, it is also anticipated that, in five years, more than 50% of these vehicles will be affordable EVs with an import price of less than \$35,000, creating new lower-cost options for Canadian consumers.

Agri-food and trade are foundations of the longstanding relationship between Canada and China – and China continues to be our second-largest export market. To renew and strengthen that relationship, Prime Minister Carney and President Xi secured a [preliminary agreement-in-principle](#) with landmark measures to remove trade barriers and reduce tariffs:

- By March 1, 2026, Canada expects that **China will lower tariffs on Canadian canola seed to a combined rate of approximately 15%**. China is a \$4 billion canola seed market for Canadian producers, and this change represents a significant drop from current combined tariff levels of approximately 85%.
- Canada expects that **Canadian canola meal, lobsters, crabs, and peas will not be subject to relevant anti-discrimination tariffs** from March 1, 2026, until at least the end of this year.

Together, these results will help unlock nearly \$3 billion in export orders for Canadian workers and businesses as they realise the full potential of the massive Chinese market of 1.4 billion people.

Finally, to build on this momentum, Canada has set an ambitious goal to increase exports to China by 50% by 2030. To achieve this outcome, Prime Minister Carney and President Xi discussed increasing two-way investment in clean energy and technology, agri-food, wood products, and other sectors.

Canada and China are both strong advocates of multilateralism. As a key pillar of this partnership, we will deepen our engagement on improved global governance. We will collaborate closely in key areas of shared interest, including climate competitiveness and financial and macroeconomic stability. Canada looks forward to contributing to China's 2026 Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Presidency and appreciates China's support for Canada's bid to host the 2029 Summit.

Canada and China will also pursue pragmatic and constructive engagement in public safety and security. Our law enforcement agencies will increase cooperation to better combat narcotics trafficking, transnational and cybercrime, synthetic drugs and money laundering – and create safer communities for people in both of our countries.

They will also explore further opportunities for cultural exchanges and partnerships, including supporting museums, digital content creators, visual artists – to increase travel exchanges and cultural ties. Prime Minister Carney welcomed the agreement between Destination Canada and China Media Group to facilitate further outbound tourism to Canada, especially as we prepare to co-host the FIFA World Cup 26™. The Prime Minister welcomed President Xi's commitment to introducing visa-free access for Canadians travelling to China.

The Prime Minister's visit to Beijing was the culmination of constructive, pragmatic engagement with the Chinese government over many months by the Prime Minister, members of his cabinet and caucus, and other officials. The Prime Minister looks forward to returning to China for the 2026 APEC Leaders' Summit.

## Quote

“At its best, the Canada-China relationship has created massive opportunities for both our peoples. By leveraging our strengths and focusing on trade, energy, agri-food, and areas where we can make huge gains, we are forging a new strategic partnership that builds on the best of our past, reflects the world as it is today, and benefits the people of both our nations.”

– The Rt. Hon. Mark Carney, Prime Minister of Canada

## Quick facts

- This was Prime Minister Carney’s first official visit to the People’s Republic of China.
- With this new trade agreement, Canada also expects to see a resolution of many long-term trade obstacles for a range of important agricultural sectors, from beef to pet food.
- During the Prime Minister’s visit, Canada and China secured new memorandums of understanding (MOUs) to reinforce cooperation on energy, combatting crime, cultural exchanges, wood products, and food safety and animal and plant health.
  - The MOUs will strengthen both nations’ abilities to drive the global transition toward a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy, expand investment, and create high-paying careers. These are where Canadian industries and workers stand to benefit.
- China is the second-largest single-country trading partner to Canada, totalling \$118.9 billion in two-way merchandise trade in 2024. Canadian merchandise exports to China were \$30 billion, while merchandise imports were \$88.9 billion.
- China is Canada’s second-largest customer globally for agriculture, forest products, and seafood products, with sales of approximately \$13.4 billion in 2024.
- This visit marked a turning point in the Canada-China relationship and builds on productive engagements undertaken this past year to advance cooperation and revitalise the trade partnership. These engagements include:
  - Prime Minister Carney’s first meetings with President Xi on the sidelines of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation Leaders’ Meeting in Gyeongju, the Republic of Korea, and with [Premier Li](#) at the 80<sup>th</sup> Session of the United Nations General Assembly in New York City, United States of America.
  - The participation of Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, Kody Blois, in a [trade delegation to China](#), led by the Premier of Saskatchewan, Scott Moe.
  - A visit to China by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anita Anand, to meet with her counterpart, the [Minister of Foreign Affairs of China, Wang Yi](#).
  - A meeting between the Minister of International Trade, Maninder Sidhu, and the [Minister of Commerce of China, Wang Wentao](#).
  - A visit to China by the Minister of Agriculture and Agri-Food, Heath MacDonald, to [engage with senior government officials and meet with key Chinese and Canadian industry leaders](#).

## Related products

- [Joint statement of the Canada-China Leaders' Meeting](#)
- [Backgrounder - Preliminary Agreement-In-Principle to Address Economic and Trade Issues between Canada and the People's Republic of China](#)
- [Canada-China Economic and Trade Cooperation Roadmap](#)
- [Prime Minister Carney meets with President of the People's Republic of China Xi Jinping](#)
- [Prime Minister Carney meets with Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China Zhao Leji](#)
- [Prime Minister Carney meets with Premier of the People's Republic of China Li Qiang](#)

## Associated link

- [Canada-China relations](#)