

Office of the
Prime Minister



Cabinet du
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卡尼總理推動加中建立新的戰略伙伴關係，重點聚焦能源、農業食品及貿易

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中國，北京

在當今世界日益分裂、充滿不確定性的背景下，加拿大正努力打造一個更強勁、更自主、也更具抗風險能力的經濟體系。為此，新一屆加拿大政府正以務實而緊迫的態度，推動貿易關係多元化，並吸引大規模新投資。作為全球第二大經濟體，中國在這一進程中為加拿大提供了重要的發展機遇。

為推動加中關係邁向新階段，加拿大總理馬克·卡尼本週到訪中國北京。這是自2017年以來，加拿大總理首次對中華人民共和國進行正式訪問。在北京期間，卡尼總理分別與中國國家主席習近平、國務院總理李強，以及全國人大常委會委員長趙樂際舉行會晤。會談結束後，卡尼總理與習近平主席共同發表[聯合聲明](#)，概述加中兩國新戰略伙伴關係的主要方向與合作重點。

這項新夥伴關係的核心，是雙方同意，在能源、清潔科技及氣候競爭力方面展開合作。加拿大與中國同為全球重要的能源大國，雙方將致力擴大雙向能源合作，包括減少溫室氣體排放，以及加大對電池、太陽能、風能和能源儲存領域的投資。在北京期間，卡尼總理與多位能源及清潔科技領域的企業領袖舉行會晤，探討並加快中國對加拿大的投資機會。

為充分釋放這些合作的潛力，並推動加拿大本地製造業發展，加拿大將允許最多49,000輛中國製造的電動車（EV）進入加拿大市場，並適用6.1%的最惠國關稅稅率。這一數量相當於近期相關進口出現貿易摩擦前一年的進口水平（2023—2024年），佔加拿大新車銷售市場的比例不足3%。預計在未來三年內，該協議將推動中國企業與加拿大可信賴

Canada

的合作伙伴在本地開展合資投資，保障並創造新的汽車製造就業機會，同時加快加拿大電動車供應鏈的建設。此外，預計在五年內，超過 50%的相關進口車輛將為可負擔型電動車，其進口價格低於 35,000 加元，為加拿大消費者提供更多價格更低、選擇更多的電動車選項。

農業食品和貿易長期以來一直是加中關係的重要基礎，而中國目前仍是加拿大第二大出口市場。為重振並加強這一關係，卡尼總理與習近平主席達成了一項初步原則性協議，其中包括具有里程碑意義的措施，旨在消除貿易壁壘並降低關稅。

- 加拿大預計，到 2026 年 3 月 1 日，**中國將把加拿大油菜籽的關稅降至約 15%的綜合稅率**。中國是加拿大油菜籽的重要市場，年出口額約 40 億加元，此次關稅調整意味着相較於目前約 85%的綜合稅率，將出現大幅下降。
- 加拿大預計，從 2026 年 3 月 1 日起至今年年底，加拿大出口的**油菜粕、龙虾、螃蟹和豌豆將不會受到相關的反傾銷關稅影響**。

這些成果預計將幫助加拿大企業爭取近 30 億加元的出口訂單，充分釋放中國 14 億人口市場的巨大潛力。

此外，為延續這一合作勢頭，加拿大設定了到 2030 年對華出口增長 50%的目標。為實現這一目標，卡尼總理與習近平主席討論了在清潔能源與科技、農產品、木材及其他領域擴大雙向投資的合作機會。

加拿大和中國均是多邊主義的堅定支持者。作為此次夥伴關係的重要支柱，雙方將深化在全球治理改進等關鍵領域的合作，並在氣候競爭力、金融及宏觀經濟穩定等共同關切領域保持緊密合作。加拿大期待為中國 2026 年亞太經合組織（APEC）主席國工作作出貢獻，並感謝中國支持加拿大申辦 2029 年 APEC 峯會。

加拿大與中國還將推動在公共安全與治安方面的務實建設性合作。雙方執法機構將加強合作，更有效打擊毒品販運、跨國犯罪、網絡犯罪、合成藥物及洗錢活動，併為兩國民眾打造更加安全的社區環境。

雙方還將探索在文化交流與合作方面的進一步機會，包括支持博物館、數字內容創作者、視覺藝術家，以促進旅遊交流與文化聯繫。卡尼總理對加拿大旅遊局（Destination Canada）與中國傳媒集團達成的促進赴加拿大旅遊的合作協議表示歡迎，尤其是在加拿大籌備共同承辦 2026 年國際足聯世界盃期間。總理還歡迎習近平主席承諾為加拿大公民赴華提供免籤便利。

此次總理北京之行，是卡尼總理及其內閣、黨團成員和其他官員經過數月與中國政府建設性、務實接觸的成果。總理期待在 2026 年亞太經合組織（APEC）領導人峯會上再次訪華。

引述

“在最佳狀態下，加中關係為兩國民眾創造了巨大的機遇。通過發揮雙方優勢，聚焦貿易、能源、農產品以及可以取得重大成果的領域，我們正在打造一個新的戰略伙伴關係，承續過去的合作精華，反映當今世界現實，並惠及兩國人民。”

– 加拿大總理 馬克·卡尼閣下

簡要事實

- 這是卡尼總理首次對中華人民共和國的正式訪問。
- 通過這一新的貿易協議，加拿大預計將解決許多長期存在的貿易障礙，惠及從牛肉到寵物食品等多個重要農產品行業。
- 在總理訪華期間，加拿大與中國簽署了新的投資合作備忘錄（MOU），以加強雙方在能源、打擊犯罪、文化交流、木材產品，以及食品安全和動植物健康等領域的合作。
 - 這些投資合作備忘錄將提升兩國在推動全球向低碳、氣候韌性經濟轉型方面的能力，同時拓展投資機會並創造高薪就業崗位，為加拿大產業和工人帶來實際收益。
- 中國是加拿大第二大單一國家貿易夥伴，2024 年雙邊商品貿易總額達到 1,189 億加元。其中，加拿大對華商品出口額為 300 億加元，進口額為 889 億加元。
- 在農業、林業及海產品領域，中國是加拿大全球第二大客戶，2024 年銷售額約為 134 億加元。

- 此次訪問標誌着加中關係的重要轉折點，並延續了過去一年中推動合作與振興貿易夥伴關係的富有成效的交流。這些交流包括：
 - 卡尼總理在韓國慶州亞太經合組織（APEC）領導人會議期間首次會見習近平主席，並在美國紐約聯合國大會第 80 屆會議期間與[國務院總理李強](#)舉行會晤。
 - 加拿大總理議會秘書布洛伊斯隨薩斯喀徹溫省省長莫伊率領的[貿易代表團訪問中國](#)。
 - 加拿大外交部長阿南德訪問中國，[與中國外交部長王毅會面](#)。
 - 加拿大國際貿易部長西杜與中國商務部長[王文濤](#)舉行會談。
 - 加拿大農業與農產品部長麥克唐納訪問中國，[與高級政府官員及中加主要行業領袖進行交流會談](#)。

相關產品

- [加中領導人會晤聯合聲明](#)
- [背景資料：加中關於經濟與貿易問題的原則性初步協議](#)
- [加中經濟與貿易合作路線圖](#)
- [卡尼總理與中華人民共和國國家主席習近平舉行會晤](#)
- [卡尼總理與全國人大常委會委員長趙樂際舉行會晤](#)
- [卡尼總理與中國務院總理李強舉行會晤](#)

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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 80th 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](#)