China's Free Trade Agreement Upgrading Strategy

MOFCOM, China

November 2022

General View of International Economic and Trade Rules

Multilateral Trade System Represented by WTO

► Unified rules, non-discriminatory, expansive beneficiaries

difficult coordination, slow process

Regional Trade Arrangement Represented by Free Trade Agreements

- ► higher level of openness, more flexible, more efficient
- ► limited beneficiaries: only FTA members

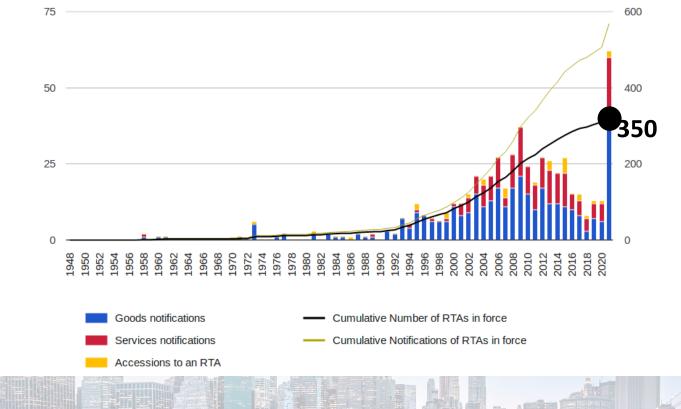


The System of International Economic Rules

Number of FTAs Notified to the WTO (1948-2021)

RTAs currently in force (by year of entry into force), 1948 - 2021

Number per year

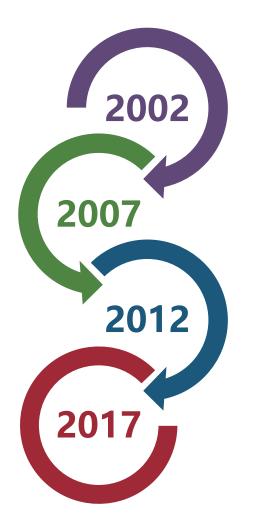


Cumulative Number

Comparing the Free Trade Agreetments of Major Economies

No	Economy	Number of FTAs	Number of FTA partners	Trade with FTA partners/Total trade (%)
1	Mexico	14	55	81
2	Korea	14	55	63
3	Canada	15	51	84
4	Australia	15	28	67
5	Indonesia	10	20	68
6	Turkey	16	50	52
7	Africa	7	89	48
8	European Union	42	71	39
9	United States	15	21	44
10	Japan	18	48	52
11	China	19	26	35

The Development of China's FTA Strategy



China's takeoff in Building Free Trade Areas

Signed the "10+1" Comprehensive Economic Cooperative Framework Agreement

2002

Carried out FTA Strategy

2007

Accelerating the Implementation of FTA Strategy

2012

Building on the neighboring regions, accelerating the implementation of FTA strategy and forming a network of global-oriented Free Trade Areas

2017

Facilitating the construction of Free Trade Areas and promoting an openness-oriented global economy

CCP' s Central Committee Strategic Plan for FTA

The fifth Plenary Session of the CCP 19th Central Committee's Advice Regarding Drafting the 14th Five-Year Plan on National Economic and Social Development and 2035 Vision

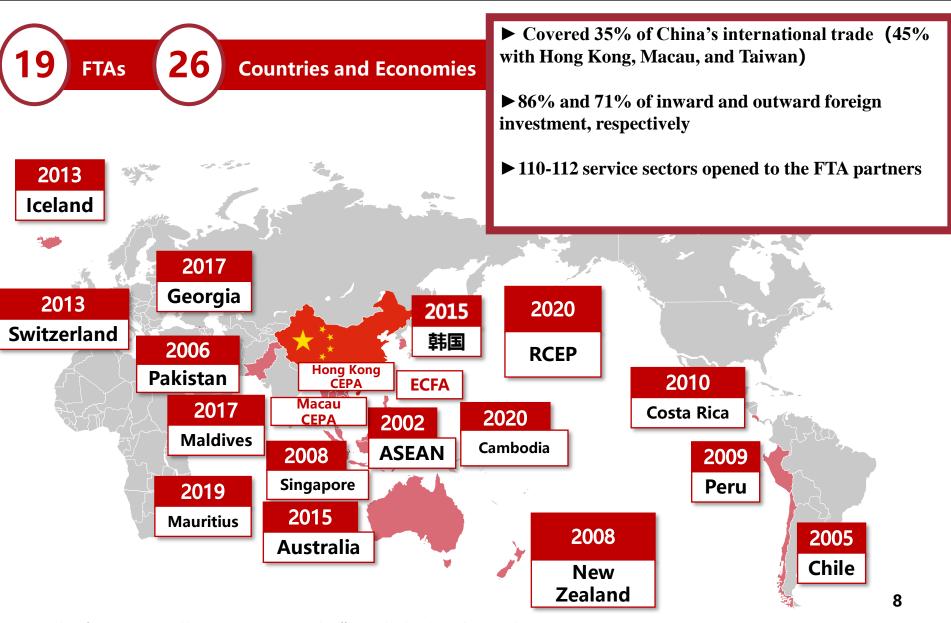
Implementation the Free Trade Area upgrading strategy and creating a network of global-oriented and high-standard Free Trade Areas

CCP' s Central Committee Strategic Plan for FTA

Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China on October 16, 2022

Expand the globally-oriented network of high-standard free trade areas

China' s FTA Strategy



Overview of China's FTAs (1)

No	FTA	Year of taken effect	FTA partner(s)	Trade volume with China (100 million USD)	Share of China's total trade volume (%)
1	China-ASEAN*	2003	10 ASEAN countries	6415	14.02
2	China-Chile*	2006	Chile	409	0.89
3	China-Pakistan*	2007	Pakistan	180	0.39
4	China-New Zealand	2008	New Zealand	183	0.40
5	China-Singapore*	2009	Singapore	899	1.97
6	China-Peru	2010	Peru	237	0.52
7	China-Costa Rica	2011	Costa Rica	22	0.05
8	China-Iceland	2014	Iceland	3	0.01
9	China-Switzerland	2014	Switzerland	318	0.70

Note: * stands for the FTAs that have completed the second-stage or upgrade negotiation

Overview of China's FTAs (2)

No	FTA	Year of entry into force	FTA partner(s)	Trade volume with China (100 million USD)	Share of China's total trade volume (%)
10	China- Korea	2015	Korea	2846	6.22
11	China-Australia	2015	Australia	1696	3.71
12	China-Georgia	2018	Georgia	15	0.03
13	China-Maldives	Not taken effect yet	Maldives	4	0.01
14	China-Marithius	2020	Marithius	8	0.02
15	China-Cambodia	2021	Cambodia	94	0.21
16	Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)	2021	ASEAN, Japan, Korea, Australia, and New Zealand	14290	31.23

Note: Mainland China's agreements with Hong Kong (CEPA) and Taiwan (ECFA) are not included in the table above

China's ongoing FTA negotiations

Under negotiation

- ► Gulf Arabic States Cooperation Committee (United Arab Emirates, Oman, Bahrain,
- Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia)
- ▶ China-Japan-Korea ▶ Pakistan ▶ Panama
- ► Israel ► Palestine ► Norway ► Sri Lanka ► Moldova ► Ecuador ► Nicaragua
- ► Korea, Singapore (2nd phase) ► Peru (upgrade)

Under joint feasibility studies



Facilitating the Development of Bilateral Economic Relations



78,3 billion USD

Bilateral Trade Volume between China and ASEAN

878,2 billion USD

By 2021, China has been ASEAN's top trade partners for 13 consecutive years; In 2020, ASEAN historically became China's top trade partner for the first time

Enhancing the Competitiveness of Enterprises

Cutting and removing the tariff on exports and imports

Reducing the importing cost of upstream raw material and components of the supply chain

Reducing the exporting cost of downstream consumer products

Reducing the cost for enterprises to "Go-global" Enhancing the price competitiveness

Enterprises are able to search resources and business opportunities in a larger scope

Free Trade Agreement

Clearer and more standarded investment environment

Increasing the real benefits of consumers



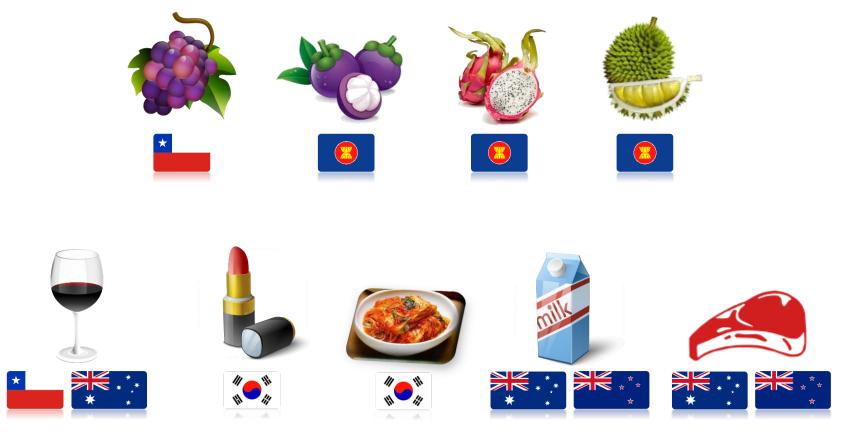


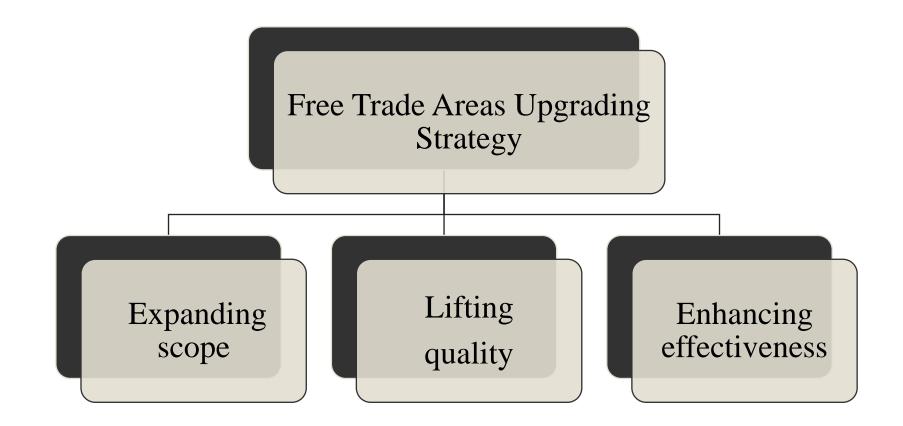
China-ASEAN FTA The Tariff rate of China's Imports from ASEAN: 7%→0%



China-Chile FTA The Tariff rate of China's Imports from Chile: 14-20%→0%

Increasing consumer welfare





Lifting quality:

Raising the level of liberalization of trade in goods

Relaxing the market entry of trade in services and investment



Actively participate in negotiations of rules

putside ADB with appropriate permission.

Enhancing effectiveness:

Promoting a healthy interaction between FTA negotiations and domestic reforms

Enhancing the publicity, training, monitoring and assessment of FTAs

Exploring establishing sub-national experimenta l sites to upgrade free trade areas Establishing a coordinated network composed by the government, association, enterprises and research institutes

China's FTA information





Thanks