**Webinar Wrap-up**

**网络研讨会闭幕致辞**

It is trite to say the relationship between the US and China is of great importance. One of the most significant parts of that relationship is international trade and the protection of intellectual property, the topics we briefly discussed in this webinar.

中美两国关系至关重要，此乃老生常谈。中美关系的核心之一为国际贸易和知识产权保护，也就是我们在这次网络研讨会所讨论的主题。

The international economy is poor and inflation is raging, which is having a significant detrimental effect on the living standards of people around the world. This is in part as a result of the Russian invasion of Ukraine and engendered hostility between some parties.

全球经济增长乏力，通货膨胀肆虐，各国人民的生活水平普遍下降，原因之一在于俄罗斯入侵乌克兰，有关国家敌对情绪滋生。

The economic situation and hostility existing between the US and China has caused a slowdown in trade. Such things as tariffs, duties, countervailing duties and the like on Chinese products entering the US market increases the cost of products to the consumer. China is retaliating by placing duties on the US goods. For example, in 2018, Trump’s administration imposed four rounds of additional tariffs on approximately two-thirds of Chinese imports to the US under Section 301, including spare parts for cars, home appliances, luggage etc.

中美两国的经济形势以及两国间的对抗情绪导致贸易放缓。美国对进入本土市场的中国产品征收关税、反补贴税等，令消费者不得不承受产品价格上涨。中国则采取反制措施，对美国商品征收关税。例如，2018年，特朗普政府依据301条款对约三分之二的中国商品加征四轮关税，包括汽车零配件、家用电器、行李箱等。

President Joe Biden has kept the tariffs in place since taking office in January 2021.

总统乔·拜登2021年1月上任后并未取消关税。

Beijing has imposed a series of tariffs on US imports since early 2018, in retaliation for US duties on Chinese goods. The latest round of these “tit-for-tat” tariffs went into effect on 24th September 2019, with China slapping a 10% levy on $60 billion worth of US products. Among the items caught in the crossfire are a range of medical supplies, including X-ray machines, blood sugar test strips, and defibrillators.

自2018年初以来，为报复美国对中国商品的关税，中国对美国进口商品征收了一系列关税。2019年9月24日，最新一轮的“以牙还牙”关税生效，中国对价值600亿美元的美国商品征收10%的关税。在中美此轮交锋中，一系列医疗用品被列入征税名单，包括X光机、血糖试纸和除颤器。

The idea that China is being punished for its errant behaviour by placing duties on its products entering into the US market is far from the whole truth. The duties exacerbate the inflation and the costs to the consumers and badly affect their livelihood. It is ridiculous to assert that China is paying millions of dollars in duties while the US consumers are enjoying the benefits of tariffs on Chinese goods. Even if protectionist tariffs might have some punitive effect on the respective governments, the collateral economic damage to individuals is consequential in the form of inflation, product availability & quality, among other things. Governments are not significantly injured by trade protectionism, consumers are.

对进入美国市场的中国产品征收关税，是对中国的错误行为的惩罚，这一想法与事实相悖。关税加剧了通货膨胀，让消费者不得不承受产品价格上涨，从而严重影响了他们的生活。中国正支付数百万美元的关税；而美国消费者则安然享受对中国商品征收关税的好处，这一说法是荒谬的。保护主义关税可能会对政府产生一些惩罚性影响，但随之而来，对个人的经济损害重大，体现在通货膨胀、产品供应不足和产品质量下降。贸易保护主义对政府影响甚微，消费者才是最大的受害者。

Diminishing international trade is not beneficial to the international economy. Indeed, at this time, it would be prudent to pursue ways to stimulate international trade. The execution of the China-Europe Trade Agreement would be a step in this direction. The consideration of phase two of the China-US Trade Agreement, coupled with the elimination of tariffs on Chinese goods, will stimulate international trade. The US returning to membership of CPTPP and approval of China’s application to join CPTPP will also be beneficial. Proposed agreement by ASEAN regarding IP and trade should be given serious consideration.

国际贸易的萎缩不利于国际经济发展。事实上，此时寻求促进国际贸易发展的良策方为可行之计。中欧贸易协定的执行将是朝这个方向迈出的一步。对中美贸易协定第二阶段的考虑，以及取消对中国商品的关税，将有助于国际贸易增长。美国重新加入CPTPP，以及批准中国加入CPTPP的申请，也将有所裨益。东盟提出的关于知识产权和贸易的协议应该得到认真考虑。

President Biden and Chairman Xi Jinping met for the first time as leaders of their respective countries in Indonesia on 14th November 2022. This is an appropriate time to consider reemerging from isolation and re-igniting international trade and cooperation in the protection of IP.

2022年11月14日，拜登总统和习近平主席在印度尼西亚作为各自国家的领导人首次会晤。这正是打破隔阂、将国际贸易和知识产权保护重新引入正轨的恰当时机。

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