



**“The Hamburg Summit: China meets Europe”**

Keynote Speech

by

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## **Future-oriented, hand in hand-cooperation to promote Sino-European mutual benefit**

Dear Vice Chancellor and Minister for Foreign Affairs Westerwelle,

Dear Mayor Ahlhaus,

Dear President Horch,

Ladies and gentlemen, friends,

It is my great pleasure to meet old and new friends at the Elbe River, and to attend together with you the fourth "Hamburg Summit". In 2006, I have accompanied Prime Minister Wen Jiabao to participate in the second "Hamburg Summit". Coming once again to Hamburg, to this Sino-German, Sino-European bridgehead, and to set foot into this ancient and magnificent town hall feels familiar. I hereby take the opportunity and express my deepest gratitude to the government of Hamburg, the Hamburg Chamber of Commerce, and all other friends who have devoted their efforts for the Sino-German and Sino-European cooperation!

From 2006 until now, although it is only four years, the world has undergone profound changes. Especially the global financial crisis, which broke out in 2008, shook the global economic development. Through the effort of the international community the world economy slowly recovers since this year again. But the deep, secondary effects of the global financial crisis are still not eliminated, the foundation of the recovery is not firm, the process is not balanced, and to realize a stable development of the world economy still requires great efforts. This "Hamburg Summit" closely focuses on dealing with the global financial crisis and the promotion of further exchange of the Sino-European cooperation, to deepen the mutual understanding between China and Europe, to strengthen cooperation, to turn this crisis into an opportunity to achieve mutual benefit as well as profit, and inevitably bring out positive impacts.

To confront the serious attack of the global financial crisis, the Chinese government has implemented a programme to maintain the economic smooth and comparatively rapid development so that in a relatively short period the economy has risen again. The growth rate of China in 2009 was 9.1%, according to estimations the growth rate this year will be around 10%. We feel deeply that this result has not been easy to

come round, at the same time we are clear-headed aware that achieving a stable global economic development still faces several difficulties, and that to solve the cumulative contradictions of China's domestic economy urgently need to be solved. Although the growth of the Chinese economy is globally seen already in the very front, China is still a developing country; the average gross domestic product per capita is 3.700 USD only, which is not even one tenth of the German one, and globally seen is behind the first hundred ranks. China still has 150 million people living below the poverty line set by the United Nations, still has 40 million people living in rural poverty, and more than 23 million people lowly insured in the cities. The problem of inequality of the Chinese development is still outstanding. To implement modernisation in a country with a population of 1.3 billion people, there is still a long way to go. Not long ago, China has formulated a blueprint for the economic and social development of the next five years in which we will hold on to make scientific development as leitmotiv and to speed up the transformation of the economy as priority; at least the following aspects come up with great effort:

**1. To further expand the domestic market to promote economic stability and growth.** The foundation of a sustainable and stable growth of China's economy is that the domestic market contributes up to 90% to the Chinese economic growth. Since the global financial crisis broke out in 2008, China has taken a series of measures to further expand its domestic market. In the coming five years, the Chinese government will speed up shaping the consume into a long-term and stable mechanism of growth; at the same time maintain reasonable growth of investments, by expanding employment, adjusting the structure of income distribution, to improve the social security systems and other measures, to focus on the quality of the economic development to maintain the economy on a stable and fast track of development.

**2. To further push forward the transformation of the economic development.** With the transformation of the economic development, we have in the last 4 years reduced the energy consumption by 15,6 per cent in ratio with national GDP; we have put over 60 million kw of small power plants out of service which is equivalent to the total energy production of England; additionally we have closed out-of-date iron-melter production facilities with a capability of more than 80 million tons and closed steel production plants with a capacity of 60 million tons as well as cement factories

with 214 million tons of capacity. It is not easy for a huge developing country like China to accomplish this. In the next five year, the Chinese government will speed up the transformation of the economic development by connecting all programmes, by pushing forward the strategic adjustment of the economic structure, the demand structure, the production structure, the structure of essential factors of investments, the composition of city and countryside, and the adjustment of regional composition; it will construct a natural resource-saving and environmental friendly society striving hard to achieve a green and sustainable development.

**3. To further strengthen the drive of cooperation in the fields of science and technology and innovation.** China will continue to set priority on science and technology, to speed up building an innovative country and to increase the contribution of science and technology to the economic growth; it will develop a modern production system with optimized structure, advanced technology, clean and safe, highly value-added as well as with a strong capability to absorb employment, it will speed up the traditional industries by the use of high-technology, promote science and technology as well as innovation to agriculture, and continuously upgrade science and technology to improve people's lives.

**4. To further improve and open the economic system.** China will continue to persevere its external opening as its elementary national policy and the opening-strategy to implement mutual benefit and profit. It will push forward the transformation of its foreign trade from a quantitative to a qualitative scale. It will increase the utilisation of the quality of foreign investments, expand the opening of the service sector; and at the same time support and encourage Chinese enterprises to invest abroad. It will vigorously participate in the entire economic policy and regional cooperation to promote a prosperous development of the global economy.

**5. To further ensure and improve people's welfare.** We will set the promotion of employment on first priority of the economic and social development, build up widely covering public services for education, medical treatment, social insurances and insurance system for the cities and countryside, open the income channels of the peasants, and strengthen the basic facilities and public services for the rural areas. We will persistently walk together the way of prosperity to let the entire people benefit from the achievements.

Ladies and Gentlemen, friends,

China's development is inevitably linked to the global development; China's development is part of the world. Since China's accession to the WTO in 2001, it has in average imported commodities worth 687 billion USD each year and created more than 14 million employment opportunities for interrelated countries and regions. Since 2004 the EU has been China's biggest trading partner; China nowadays turns into the second biggest export market for the EU, and the average yearly EU exports to China produce roundabout 1 million employment opportunities. The imported commodities from China enable 200 million European households to save spending each year worth 60 billion Euros, which has positive impacts on the price stability of the European Union's market. This means, the more China develops, the more opportunities it brings for the world and the bigger is its contribution. Looking ahead, a China with an even more stable development, more vitality and a further opening will surely be a vast perspective for the Sino-European economic and trade cooperation. The Chinese side wishes to continue to broaden the Sino-European, Sino-German economic cooperation based on the principles of mutual benefit. For this, we would like to raise the following four suggestions:

**1. To continue the promotion of bilateral trade and investments.** Being the case that the European Union is China's biggest trading partner, it is also a very important source of investments in China. Last year, the exports of the European Union in total declined by 16 per cent, but the exports to China against the trend grew by 4 per cent. This year, the Sino-European trade regains powerful growth; the annual growth is expected to exceed 500 billion USD, which would be a new height in history. In 2009, the sales revenues and profit of European invested enterprises in China grew by respectively 37 per cent. We should increase the value and protection of this not-easy-coming mutually beneficial and profitable phase. The trade deficit Europe runs with China, it also runs with other countries, this is a result of the international division of labour and market competition, China has no scrupulous pursue for surplus. As a matter of fact, the trade deficit of the EU with China in 2009 declined by 32.3 per cent and in the period of this year's January to September it decreased by 15.8 billion USD. Certain anti-dumping measures and anti-subsidy investigations practices taken by the European side towards China are not good for resolving Europe's concern and also harm China's interests. We welcome European invested enterprises to further

expand their investments in China; we highly attach importance to improve the investment environment to give enterprises which invest in China the same treatment than national ones. We wish to strengthen cooperation in intellectual property rights with every country, to increase the level of protection of the intellectual property rights. We also encourage Chinese companies to invest in Europe, and hope for a simplification of formalities for Chinese business men and a non-discrimination policy towards Chinese companies, to let Chinese enterprises in Europe expand their trade and investment offers and enjoy an even more attractive environment and circumstances.

## **2. To strengthen the pragmatic cooperation in the fields of high technology.**

Europe is China's biggest source for technology; both sides have formulated the "Sino-European programme on cooperation in Science and Technology" and there is a huge demand in the Chinese market for European new and high-technology products. We hope that even more European new and high-technology enterprises as well as Research & Development institutions come to China to set up businesses; we also hope that the European side opens towards a pragmatic attitude, relaxes exports restrictions towards Chinese high-tech products, to pave the way for cooperation in the area of high-technology. For example, under the circumstances that the Chinese government has already achieved substantially energy-savings and reduced emissions, we have set new independent actions and targets to decrease the total output value of carbon dioxide emissions until 2010 compared to 2005 by 40 to 45 per cent and to increase the proportion of non-fossil energies of the energy demand up to 15 per cent, the capacity of nuclear power installations will grow from nowadays 9,1 to 70 mio. kw, the capacity of wind installations will grow from 22 to 150 mio. kw, and the capacity of solar installations will grow from 150.000 to 20mio. kw. China is in the middle of the process to achieve the above-mentioned aims; it possesses a huge market and demand; yet German and other European countries have capital and technological advantages; if both sides grab the opportunity, deepen the mutual cooperation, it could even be said that there are unlimited business opportunities. The Chinese side wishes to further expand and deepen the mutual cooperation in the fields of energy-saving and environmental protection, and therefore turn the development of economic and trade relations into a new highlight.

**3. To emphasize the cooperation between small and medium sized enterprises of China and Europe.** For the past few years, large quantities of European small and medium sized enterprises invested in China, partaking in the benefits of China's rapid economic development, and therefore also contributed to China's economic and social development. Chinese SMEs currently still set their priority on labour intensive processing, while European SMEs possess a strong competitiveness due to their capital and technology intensive industries; the potential for mutual cooperation is huge. We ought to build more platforms to develop the Sino-European SME political dialogue and the impacts of the mechanisms of the Sino-German SME policy consultations, promote the cooperation in the fields of product development, technology and innovation as well as marketing, and put great effort in the fields of financing, information and administration services by increasing assistance and convenience. The Chinese side sincerely considers offering special funding to encourage the cooperation of Sino-European SMEs in the fields of high-technology. China's international SME exhibition is an important platform by the Chinese government to push forward the international cooperation of SMEs. For this purpose, the Chinese side plans to - beginning by 2011 - set up each year the "European pavilion" in the time of the exhibition, and to welcomes the European side to actively coordinate and organise enterprises to enthusiastically exhibit and participate.

**4. To strengthen the links and coordination of the international economic and financial affairs.** The Chinese side wishes to strengthen the links and coordination with the European side in the frame of G20 and other multilateral important mechanisms to touch upon important topics of the global economy and finance. Currently, both sides should emphasise to strengthen cooperation under the following three aspects. Firstly, to commonly promote the opening of the global market. Insisting on free trade, opposing every kind of trade protectionism, continuing to push forward the liberation and facilitation of trade and investments, and commonly push forward the negotiations of the Doha-round during the current year to achieve comprehensive and balanced results. Secondly, to strengthen the joined cooperation of supervisory institutions regarding banking and finances. China and Europe have already established a relatively perfect, outstandingly effective dialogue on banking and finances, dialogues on monetary issues and security supervisory as well as mechanisms of cooperation in banking and finances. The supervisory institutions of both sides regarding banking and finances should further strengthen

cooperation, explore effective methods of supervision to build up a stable and controllable banking and finance environment for the economic development. Thirdly, to commonly push forward the reform of the international economic and financial institutions. China wishes to strengthen the links and coordination with the European side in the G20 and other important multilateral institutions to promote the establishment of a fair and efficient global administrative system to contribute to the global economic recovery and to achieve sustainable growth.

Ladies and Gentlemen, friends,

35 years ago, China and Europe established diplomatic relations. Since 35 years, the Sino-European economic and trade relations have undergone a huge development, and have turned into an important engine as well as the firm and solid foundation of the comprehensive strategic partnership of China and Europe. In this global financial crisis, rarely seen this century, the world economy suffered serious attacks and China was put through a test. Through strong effort, we surely can overcome the temporary difficulties, and implement new and bigger progress and development. We are very confident about China's tomorrow and we are very confident about the future of the Sino-European economic cooperation.

Today and here, everybody is leader in the fields of Sino-European politics, economy and corporations; the huge potential of Sino-German and Sino-European economic cooperation has not yet been elaborated. I am confident that communication, dialogue and cooperation will open doors of opportunities. We only need to grasp the opportunities, strengthen the understanding, condense consensus and pragmatically act, then we can surely welcome a new phase for the mutual benefits of the Sino-German and Sino-European relations and cooperation.

Thank you!

## 面向未来 携手合作 促进中欧互利共赢

——在中欧论坛汉堡峰会第四次晚宴上的演讲

中华人民共和国国务委员 马 凯

(2010年11月26日 汉堡)

尊敬的韦斯特维勒副总理兼外长，

尊敬的阿尔豪斯市长，

尊敬的霍尔希主席，

女士们，先生们，朋友们，

很高兴与各位新老朋友相聚在易北河畔，共同出席中欧论坛汉堡峰会第四次晚宴。2006年，我曾陪同温家宝总理出席汉堡峰会第二次会议。再次来到汉堡这座中德、中欧经贸往来的桥头堡，踏进古老、壮丽的市政厅，备感亲切。借此机会，我谨向汉堡市政府、汉堡商会和所有长期致力于中德、中欧友好合作的朋友们表示衷心的感谢！

2006年至今，虽然只有四年，世界又已发生巨大变化。特

别是自 2008 年起爆发的国际金融危机，对世界经济发展造成了严重冲击。经过国际社会共同努力，今年以来世界经济呈现出缓慢复苏势头。但是，国际金融危机的深层次影响尚未消除，复苏基础不牢固，进程不平衡，实现世界经济稳定发展还需要艰苦的努力。这次汉堡峰会，紧紧围绕应对国际金融危机和促进中欧经贸合作进行交流，对于中欧加深了解、加强合作，努力化危机为机遇，实现互利共赢，必将发挥积极的作用。

面对国际金融危机的严重冲击，中国政府实施了保持经济平稳较快发展的一揽子计划，在较短时间里实现了经济回升向好。2009 年中国经济增长速度为 9.1%，预计今年将达到 10% 左右。我们深感这一成绩来之不易，同时清醒地认识到，国际经济实现稳定发展还面临许多困难，中国国内经济运行长期积累的矛盾亟待解决。虽然经济总量已位居世界前列，但中国仍然是一个发展中国家，人均国内生产总值只有 3700 多美元，不及德国的十分之一，排在世界 100 名之后。中国还有 1.5 亿人生活在联合国贫困线以下，仍有 4000 万农村贫困人口，2300 多万城市低保人口。中国发展中不平衡的问题依然突出。在一个有着 13 亿人口的国家实现现代化，还有很长的路要走。前不久，中国制定了未来 5 年经济社会发展蓝图，我们将坚持以科学发展为主题，以加快转变经济发展方式为主线，至少在以下几个方面作出更大的努力：

一是更加重视扩大内需促进经济平稳较快增长。内需对中国经济增长的贡献率一直在 90%以上，这是我国经济长期持续稳定增长的基础。2008 年爆发国际金融危机以来，中国采取了一系列措施进一步扩大内需。未来 5 年，中国政府将通过扩大就业、调整收入分配格局、完善社会保障制度等措施，加快形成消费长期稳定增长机制，同时保持投资的合理增长，更加注重经济发展质量，使经济保持在平稳较快发展的轨道上。

二是更加重视推进经济发展方式转变。为转变经济发展方式，过去 4 年，中国万元 GDP 能耗累计下降 15.6%，淘汰小火电机组 6000 多万千瓦，相当于英国全国发电装机容量；淘汰落后炼铁产能 8000 多万吨，炼钢产能 6000 多万吨，水泥产能 2.14 亿吨。做到这些，对中国这样的发展中大国实属不易。今后 5 年，中国政府将把加快转变经济发展方式作为贯穿各项工作的主线，以推进经济结构战略性调整为主攻方向，推动需求结构、产业结构、要素投入结构、城乡结构、区域结构调整，建设资源节约型、环境友好型社会，努力实现绿色发展和可持续发展。

三是更加重视强化科技创新的驱动作用。中国将继续把科学技术摆在优先发展的地位，加快建设创新型国家，提高科技进步对经济增长的贡献率，发展结构优化、技术先进、清洁安全、附加值高、吸纳就业能力强的现代产业体系，运用高新技术加快提升传统产业，促进农业农村科技创新，不断提升科技

改善民生的能力。

四是更加重视完善开放型经济体系。中国将继续坚持对外开放的基本国策，实施互利共赢的开放战略。推动外贸从规模数量型向质量效益型转变，着力提高利用外资质量，扩大服务领域开放，同时支持和鼓励国内企业对外投资，积极参与全球经济治理和区域合作，促进世界经济繁荣发展。

五是更加重视保障和改善民生。我们将把促进就业放在经济社会发展的优先位置，建立健全覆盖城乡的教育、医疗、社保等公共服务和保障体系，拓宽农民增收渠道，加强农村基础设施建设和公共服务。我们将坚定不移走共同富裕道路，使发展成果惠及全体人民。

女士们，先生们，朋友们！

中国的发展离不开世界的发展，中国的发展也属于世界。自2001年加入世界贸易组织以来，中国平均每年进口6870亿美元的商品，为相关国家和地区创造1400多万个就业机会。从2004年起至今，欧盟一直是中国最大的贸易伙伴，现在中国成为欧盟第二大出口市场，对中国的出口平均每年为欧盟带来100多万个就业机会。来自中国的商品让欧洲2亿个家庭每年节省600亿欧元支出，对欧盟市场价格稳定发挥了积极的作用。事实说明，中国越发展，给世界带来的机遇和作出的贡献就越大。展望未来，一个更加稳定发展、更加充满活力、更加开放

的中国，一定会为中欧经贸合作带来更加广阔的前景。中方愿意本着互利共赢原则，继续扩大中欧、中德间的经贸合作。为此，我愿提出以下四点建议：

第一，继续促进双边贸易和投资。欧盟既是中国最大的贸易伙伴，又是中国重要的外资来源地。去年欧盟对外出口总体下降 16%，但对华出口逆势增长 4%。今年中欧贸易恢复强劲增长，全年有望超过 5000 亿美元，创历史新高。2009 年，在华欧资企业销售收入和利润分别增长 9% 和 37%。我们应当倍加珍惜并维护这一来之不易的互利共赢局面。欧方对中方存在贸易逆差，这与欧方对其他国家有顺差一样，是国际分工和市场竞争的结果，中国没有刻意追求顺差。事实上，2009 年欧盟对华贸易逆差同比下降 32.3%，今年 1-9 月同比减少 158 亿美元。欧方对中国某些产品采取反倾销措施和反补贴调查等做法，不利于解决欧方关切，也损害了中方利益。我们欢迎欧资企业进一步扩大在华投资，高度重视改善投资环境，对在华企业一律给予国民待遇。我们愿与各国加强知识产权合作，提高知识产权保护水平。我们也鼓励中国企业赴欧投资，希望简化中国商务人员赴欧手续，对中国企业实行非歧视性的政策，为中国企业在欧扩大贸易和投资提供更具吸引力的环境和条件。

第二，加强高新技术领域的务实合作。欧盟是中国最大的技术来源地，双方制定了《中欧科技伙伴关系计划》，欧方的高

新技术产品在中国有巨大的市场需求。我们希望欧方更多的高新技术企业和研发机构到中国落户，也希望欧方以开放务实的态度，放宽对华高技术产品出口的限制，为高技术领域的合作铺平道路。例如，中国政府在已经实现大幅度节能减排的情况下，提出了新的自主行动目标，到2020年单位国内生产总值二氧化碳排放比2005年下降40%到45%，非化石能源占一次性能源消费比重达到15%。核电装机容量将由现在的910万千瓦增加到7000万千瓦，风电装机容量将由2200万千瓦增加到1.5亿千瓦，太阳能发电量将由15万千瓦增加到2000万千瓦。中国在实现上述目标的过程中，有着巨大的市场和需求，而德国等欧洲国家有着资金和技术的优势，双方如果抓住机遇，深化互利合作，可谓商机无限。中方愿进一步拓展和深化双方在节能环保领域的实质性合作，使其成为发展经贸关系的新亮点。

第三，将中小企业作为两国经贸合作的重点。近年来，大批欧洲中小企业到中国投资，分享到中国经济快速发展的成果，也为中国经济社会发展作出了贡献。中国中小企业目前仍以劳动密集型生产加工企业为主，欧洲的中小企业在资金技术密集型产业具有很强的竞争力，双方合作潜力巨大。我们应当搭建更多平台，发挥好中欧中小企业政策对话、中德中小企业政策磋商等机制的作用，促进中小企业在产品开发、技术创新和市场营销等方面的合作，努力在融资、信息和行政服务等方面提

供扶持和便利。中方愿考虑提供专项资金，鼓励中欧中小企业在高新科技领域开展合作。中国国际中小企业博览会是中国政府为推动中小企业国际合作而创建的重要平台。中方拟从2011年开始，每年在博览会期间免费专设“欧洲馆”，欢迎欧方积极协调，组织企业踊跃参展参会。

第四，加强国际经济金融事务的沟通和协调。中方愿与欧方在二十国集团和其他重要多边机制中，就涉及世界经济金融的重大问题加强沟通与协调。当前，双方应着重从以下三方面加强合作。一是共同推动世界市场开放。坚持自由贸易，反对各种形式的贸易保护主义，继续推进贸易和投资自由化、便利化，共同推动多哈回合谈判在年内达成全面、均衡的结果。二是加强金融监管机构的沟通合作。中欧已经建立了较为完善、卓有成效的金融对话、财金对话和保险监管等金融合作机制。双方金融监管机构应进一步加强沟通和合作，探索有效的监管模式，为经济发展创造稳定、可控的金融环境。三是共同推进国际经济金融机构改革。中方愿与欧方在二十国集团和其他重要多边机制中加强沟通与协调，推动构建兼顾公平和效率的全球治理体系，为全球经济复苏和实现可持续增长作出贡献。

女士们，先生们，朋友们！

今年是中欧建交35周年。35年来，中欧经贸关系取得了巨大发展，成为发展中欧全面战略伙伴关系的重要引擎和坚实

基础。在这场百年罕见的国际金融危机中，世界经济遭受了严重的冲击，中国经受住了考验，欧盟经受住了考验。通过艰苦努力，我们一定能够克服暂时的困难，实现新的更大进步和发展。我们对中国的明天充满信心，我们对中欧经贸合作关系的明天充满信心。

今天在座的各位都是中欧政治、经济、企业界的领军人物，中德、中欧经济合作的巨大潜力有待你们发挥聪明才智和务实精神来挖掘。我坚信，沟通、对话、合作将为我们打开机会之门。只要我们把握机遇，加强了解，凝聚共识，务实行动，就一定能够迎来中德和中欧关系合作共赢的新局面！

谢谢大家！