**Trade** **Policy** **Review** **Body 贸易政策审议机构**

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**TRADE** **POLICY** **REVIEW**

**贸易政策审议**

REPORT BY

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EUROPEAN UNION

**欧盟**

Pursuant to the Agreement Establishing the Trade Policy Review Mechanism (Annex 3 of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization), the policy statement by European Union is attached. 根据《建立贸易政策审议机制的协定》（《马拉喀什建立世界贸易组织协定》附件3），此附欧盟政策声明。

Note: This report is subject to restricted circulation and press embargo until the end of the first session of the meeting of the Trade Policy Review Body on European Union. 注：本报告在贸易政策审议机构对欧盟进行审议的首场会议结束前只在有限范围散发，且不得对新闻媒体发布。

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**1** **INTRODUCTION 导言**

1.1. In the three years since its last Trade Policy Review, the European Union (EU)'s trade policy has continued to operate in a very challenging international environment. Geopolitical tensions have been on the rise, most recently with the Russian Federation's illegal and unjustified war of aggression against Ukraine, with spill-over effects affecting nations around the world. Economic headwinds have been setting in with inflation on the rise and the persisting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. The negative impacts of climate change have been increasingly felt around the world with severe droughts, flooding and temperature anomalies compounding an already difficult situation. The world is in transition. An active trade policy is necessary to navigate today's troubled waters. 上次贸易政策审议以来的三年里，欧盟的贸易政策继续面临极具挑战性的国际环境。地缘政治紧张局势持续升级，俄罗斯联邦最近对乌克兰发动了非法且不正当的侵略战争，其外溢效应影响到世界各国。攀升的通涨率和新冠肺炎疫情造成的持续性影响使经济遭遇了“顶头风”。气候变化的负面影响在世界各地越来越明显，严重的干旱、洪水和气温异常加剧了本已困难的局势。世界正处于转型期。积极的贸易政策是应对当前困境的必要手段。

1.2. In February 2021, the EU set out its new trade strategy in the Trade Policy Communication[[1]](#footnote-1) ("2021 Trade Policy Communication"). Responding to the challenges the EU faces and the political priorities of supporting the green and digital transitions, the new strategy was based on the concept of open strategic autonomy, designed to enhance the EU's ability to make its own choices and shape the world around it through leadership and engagement; and which also reflects the EU's fundamental belief that addressing today's challenges requires more rather than less global cooperation. 2021年2月，欧盟在《贸易政策报告》（“《2021年贸易政策报告》”）中提出了新的贸易战略。为应对欧盟面临的诸多挑战并支持绿色与数字转型等政治优先事项，新战略基于“开放式战略自主”理念，旨在增强欧盟通过领导和参与做出自主选择并塑造世界的能力，同时也反映出欧盟的基本信念，即应对当今挑战需要更多而不是更少全球合作。

1.3. The new strategy was underpinned by openness, sustainability and assertiveness. 新战略的基础是开放、可持续和坚定自信。

a. **Openness** – because the EU remains a firm believer in the benefits that deep, stable, and predictable trade relations can bring to all those involved. International trade has been a motor of growth for the EU's economy and for that of its partners and also helps to strengthen the bonds with our international partners more broadly. Everything possible must be done to sustain the benefits of cooperation and avoid a protectionist spiral. **开放**——因为欧盟仍坚信深厚、稳定和可预测的贸易关系可以使所有参与方受益。国际贸易一直是欧盟与合作伙伴经济增长的引擎，同时也有助于更广泛地加强我们与国际合作伙伴间的联系。我们必须尽一切可能维护合作成果，避免保护主义升级。

b. **Sustainability** – because trade policy needs to do what it can to support sustainable development, including combatting climate change, minimising its negative effects, and supporting adaptation, while also promoting sustainable environmental practices and labour rights. **可持续**——因为贸易政策需要尽其所能为可持续发展提供支持，包括应对气候变化，最大限度减少气候变化的负面影响，支持气候适应，促进可持续的环境实践以及维护劳工权利。

c. **Assertiveness** – because in a world of geopolitical, economic, and environmental transition, the EU needs to be able to effectively defend its interests and enforce its rights. **坚定自信**——因为在地缘政治、经济和环境均处于转型中的世界里，欧盟需要能够有效捍卫自身利益并行使自身权利。

1.4. The multilateral trading system and the World Trade Organization (WTO) remain at the centre of the EU's trade policy. A testimony to the importance attached to multilateralism, the 2021 Trade Policy Communication includes a detailed annex on WTO reform. Preserving a stable and predictable international trading environment based on clear and enforceable rules that all WTO members abide to is of fundamental strategic interest for the EU. The EU has remained committed to the WTO, while also advocating for its reform through its biggest crisis in decades and will continue to do so. The outcome of the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12) has shown that these efforts were not in vain and will hopefully give a new impetus to the continuous efforts to strengthen the multilateral trading order. Maintaining the momentum for MC13 is critical. 多边贸易体制和世界贸易组织（世贸组织）仍是欧盟贸易政策的核心。《2021年贸易政策报告》中收录了一份关于世贸组织改革的详细附件，这份附件证明了欧盟对多边主义的重视程度。基于所有世贸组织成员遵守的明确且可执行的规则维护稳定和可预测的国际贸易环境，符合欧盟的根本战略利益。欧盟始终致力于支持世贸组织，在世贸组织经历几十年来最大的危机时倡导对世贸组织进行改革，并将继续这样做。第12届部长级会议取得的成果表明，这些努力没有白费，并有望为加强多边贸易秩序的持续努力注入新动力。将此势头保持至第13届部长级会议具有至关重要的意义。

**2** **TRADE** **AND** **THE** **ECONOMIC** **ENVIRONMENT 贸易经济环境**

**2.1** **The** **EU** **economic** **environment** **and** **its** **macroeconomic** **policy 欧盟的经济环境和宏观经济政策**

2.1. The COVID-19 pandemic represented a huge shock for global and EU economies, with severe economic and social consequences over the last years. Economic activity in the EU suffered a sharp contraction in 2020 as containment measures were imposed, supply chains were put under pressure or disrupted, and international trade choked. After expanding by 1.8% in 2019, the EU economy contracted by 5.7% in 2020. The successful roll-out of the vaccination campaign, better adaptation of firms and households to the constraints of the pandemic environment and policy actions at national and EU level paved the way for a rebound of 5.4% in 2021. 新冠肺炎疫情对全球和欧盟经济造成了巨大冲击，在过去几年里产生了严重的经济和社会后果。2020年，受疫情防控措施、供应链承压或中断以及国际贸易遇阻影响，欧盟经济活动大幅萎缩。欧盟经济继2019年增长1.8%后，2020年收缩了5.7%。2021年，疫苗接种的成功推广、企业和家庭更加适应疫情环境下的限制以及国家和欧盟层面采取的各项政策行动，使欧盟经济出现了5.4%的反弹。

2.2. Decisive and coordinated policy actions at national and EU level in response to the COVID-19 pandemic helped alleviate the negative impact of the pandemic-related shock. To highlight some key policy actions, the European Central Bank announced a EUR 750 billion pandemic emergency purchase programme (PEPP) with an additional EUR 600 billion added later. The EU also redirected up to EUR 65 billion cohesion funds to help Member States tackle the COVID-19 crisis. The European Investment Bank (EIB) Group put in place a EUR 25 billion pan-European guarantee fund and provided loans up to EUR 200 billion for companies with a focus on small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) throughout the EU. The EU activated the general escape clause under the Stability and Growth Pact to accommodate exceptional government spending in response to the pandemic. The EU also established an instrument to support temporary unemployment schemes throughout the crisis, the "Support to mitigate Unemployment Risks in an Emergency" (SURE). 针对新冠肺炎疫情在国家和欧盟层面果断采取的政策协调行动，帮助欧盟缓解了疫情相关冲击带来的负面影响。例如欧洲央行宣布了7500亿欧元的紧急抗疫购债计划（PEPP），随后又追加了6000亿欧元。欧盟还调整了650亿欧元凝聚力基金的用途，以帮助成员国应对新冠肺炎疫情危机。欧洲投资银行（EIB）集团设立了250亿欧元的泛欧担保基金，并为欧盟各国以中小企业为主的公司提供了高达2000亿欧元的贷款。欧盟启动了《稳定与增长公约》下的一般豁免条款，以适应政府在应对疫情方面的特别支出。欧盟还设立了一项在危机期间为临时性失业计划提供支持的工具，即“紧急状态下减轻失业风险援助”（SURE）。

2.3. Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine poses new challenges to the EU economy. The invasion has implied renewed disruptions in global supply chains, fuelled commodity price surge and inflation, and heightened uncertainty. The EU is particularly hit due to its geographical proximity to Russia and Ukraine, heavy reliance on imported fossil fuels (especially from Russia), and high exposure to related supply chain disruptions. After expanding by 3.3% in 2022, the European Commission's autumn forecast expects EU economic growth to decelerate sharply to 0.3% in 2023, with several EU countries expected to face a recession. Easing inflation and normalisation of supply chain pressures is expected to contribute to a modest recovery in 2024, with economic growth in the EU reaching 1.6%. 俄乌冲突给欧盟经济带来了新挑战。俄罗斯的入侵致使全球供应链再次中断，大宗商品价格飙升，通胀加剧，不确定性增加。由于地理位置靠近俄罗斯和乌克兰，欧盟严重依赖进口化石燃料（尤其是进口自俄罗斯的化石燃料）且极易受到相关供应链中断的影响，因此受到的打击尤其严重。在2022年增长3.3%之后，欧盟委员会发布的秋季经济预测报告显示，2023年欧盟的经济增速将大幅下降至0.3%，多个欧盟国家预计将出现衰退。2024年，欧盟经济预计将在通胀缓解和供应链压力正常化的影响下出现温和复苏，增速将达1.6%。

2.4. The impact of the pandemic led to a deterioration of the labour market, but EU and national government policy measures successfully contained the downturn. In 2019, EU employment reached a record high in absolute terms, and the unemployment rate was at its lowest level since 2000. During the pandemic, the widespread use of job retention schemes kept many employees attached to their jobs. As a result, the unemployment rate increased only moderately from 6.8% in 2019 to 7.2% in 2020. In line with the improving economic situation, the labour market started to regain strength and the unemployment rate decreased to 7% in 2021 and is expected to go further down to 6.2% in 2022. Despite the challenging environment and the subsequent shocks from Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, the EU labour market is expected to show resilience with the unemployment rate moderately increasing to around 6.5% in 2023 and then declining to 6.4% in 2024. 疫情的影响导致劳动力市场出现恶化，但欧盟和国家政府的政策措施成功遏制了经济衰退。2019年，欧盟就业率绝对值创历史新高，失业率处于2000年以来最低水平。疫情期间，工作保留计划的广泛使用使许多员工保住了工作。因此，失业率仅从2019年的6.8%微升至2020年的7.2%。随着经济形势的改善，劳动力市场开始恢复活力，2021年失业率降至7%，预计2022年将进一步降至6.2%。尽管面临着充满挑战的环境以及俄乌冲突带来的冲击，欧盟劳动力市场预计仍将表现出韧性，失业率在2023年将微升至约6.5%，然后在2024年降至6.4%。

2.5. Surging inflation is currently a key challenge eroding households' real disposable income. The harmonised consumer price inflation rate (HICP) reached 1.4% in 2019. Suppressed economic activity due to the pandemic and falling energy prices pushed down consumer price inflation to 0.7% in 2020. Inflation started to increase from early 2021 as economic activity picked up and energy prices increased. The subsequent energy and commodity price shock combined with supply chain disruptions caused by the Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine from early 2022 further fuelled price increases. As a result, inflation in the EU surged from 2.9% in 2021 to 9.3% in 2022 – the highest in decades. Inflation is expected to gradually decline to 7% in 2023 and then to 3% in 2024. 通胀飙升是当前家庭在维持实际可支配收入时需应对的一项关键挑战。2019年，以消费价格协调指数（HICP）计算的通胀率达1.4%。2020年，因经济活动受制于疫情，加之能源价格出现下跌，消费价格通胀率降至0.7%。随着经济活动回暖和能源价格上涨，通胀率从2021年初开始上升。其后，从2022年初起，俄乌冲突使能源和大宗商品价格受到冲击并造成供应链中断，进一步推动了价格上涨。因此，欧盟的通胀率从2021年的2.9%飙升至2022年的9.3%，为几十年来最高水平。预计通胀率将在2023年逐渐降至7%，2024年将进一步降至3%。

2.6. The expected economic growth and inflation in the EU are surrounded by exceptionally large risks and resulting uncertainty. A major downside risk for growth is related to the security of gas supplies. Further supply shocks in the commodity markets also continue to pose a risk and could further fuel inflation. Inflationary pressures could become more entrenched, further eroding households' income and weigh on the recovery. Risks stemming from the global economic growth remain significant. 欧盟在实现经济增长和应对通胀方面还存在异常巨大的风险以及由此产生的不确定性因素。经济增长面临的主要下行风险之一与天然气供应的安全有关。大宗商品市场中的进一步供应震荡也将继续构成风险，并可能使通胀进一步加剧。通胀压力可能会变得更加根深蒂固，进一步侵蚀家庭收入，拖累经济复苏。全球经济增长带来的风险依然突出。

2.7. On the other hand, several crucial EU policy actions will support economic growth in the coming years. In 2020, the EU unveiled its Next Generation EU[[2]](#footnote-2) (NGEU) recovery plan with the aim to support the recovery of EU countries from pandemic and foster the green and digital transitions. Financial support under the NGEU reaches EUR 750 billion and it is channelled through seven programmes in the form of grants (EUR 390 billion) and loans (EUR 360 billion). The Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) represents the bulk of the NGEU effort comprising close to 90% of the total budget. According to the RRF, Member States applying for financial support, have to submit national recovery and resilience plans setting out their reform and investment agenda up to 2026. 另一方面，欧盟的几项关键政策行动将支持未来几年的经济增长。2020年，欧盟公布了《下一代欧盟复苏计划》，旨在支持欧盟国家从疫情中复苏，并促进绿色和数字化转型。该计划的财政支持达到7500亿欧元，通过七个项目以赠款（3900亿欧元）和贷款（3600亿欧元）形式提供。复苏和恢复基金（RRF）是《下一代欧盟复苏计划》工作的主要组成部分，占总预算的近90%。根据该基金的要求，申请资金支持的成员国必须提交国别复苏和恢复计划，其中列出截至2026年各自的改革和投资议程。

2.8. Following Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, the EU has launched the REPowerEU Plan with the objective to end the EU's dependence on Russian fossil fuels. The plan aims at fostering energy savings, diversification of energy supplies and accelerated roll-out of renewable energy. The RRF would be at the core of the implementation of the REPowerEU. Upon approval of the Commission's proposal, Member States would have to integrate a dedicated REPowerEU chapter in their Recovery and Resilience Plans (RRPs). 俄乌冲突之后，欧盟启动了欧盟可再生能源（REPowerEU）计划，目的是结束欧盟对俄罗斯化石燃料的依赖。该计划旨在促进能源节约、能源供应多样化和加快可再生能源的推广。复苏和恢复基金将是实施REPowerEU计划的核心。一旦委员会的提案获得批准，成员国将必须在其复苏和恢复计划中纳入专门的REPowerEU章节。

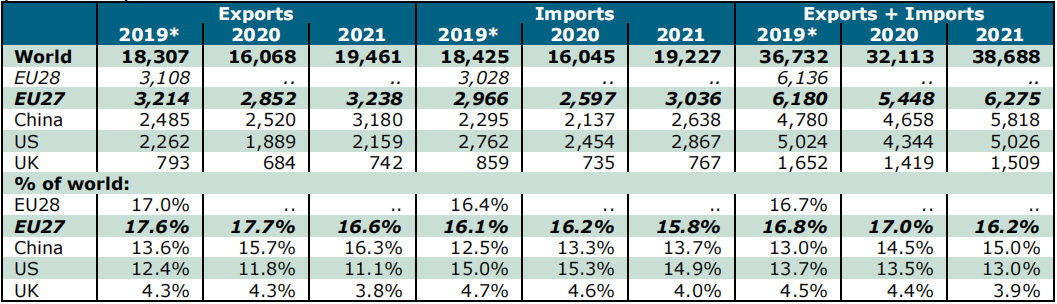
2.9. The EU is also revising its economic governance framework which aims to guide Member States in achieving their economic and fiscal policy objectives. It seeks to achieve macroeconomic convergence, safeguard sound public finances and address macroeconomic imbalances. Together with a common monetary policy and a common currency in the euro area, the framework has created conditions for economic stability, sustainable economic growth and higher employment for those living in the EU. Following a public debate, which started in February 2020, the Commission published a Communication presenting its orientations for the future of the EU economic governance on 9 November 2022[[3]](#footnote-3). 欧盟还正在修订其经济治理框架，旨在指导成员国实现其经济和财政政策目标。该框架寻求实现宏观经济趋同，维护健全的公共财政并解决宏观经济失衡问题。该框架与欧元区的共同货币政策和共同货币一起为欧盟成员国的经济稳定、可持续经济增长和更高的就业率创造了条件。在2020年2月为此举行公开辩论后，委员会于2022年11月9日发布了一份通讯文件，阐述了未来欧盟经济治理的方向。

**2.2** **Trends** **in** **foreign** **trade** **and** **foreign** **direct** **investment外贸和外商直接投资趋势**

2.10. The EU remains the number one trading bloc in the world looking at imports and exports of goods and services combined, ahead of the United States, China, Japan and the UK. In 2021, the EU accounted for 16.2% (EUR 6.3 trillion) of total world trade in goods and services (see Table **1**). Taking trade in goods separately (exports and imports combined), the EU is the world's second largest trading block (after China). The EU holds a leading position (and the share of 25%) in the global trade of services. 从货物和服务进出口总额来看，欧盟仍是全球第一大贸易集团，领先于美国、中国、日本和英国。2021年，欧盟占世界货物和服务贸易总额的16.2%（6.3万亿欧元）（见表1）。单就货物贸易（进出口总和）而言，欧盟是世界第二大贸易集团（仅次于中国）。欧盟在全球服务贸易中处于领先地位（占比达25%）。

**Table** **1** **Total** **world** **trade** **by** **reporter** **(goods** **and** **services) 表1 按报告方统计的世界贸易总额（货物和服务）**

(EUR billion) （10亿欧元）



|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **出口额** | | | **进口额** | | | **出口额+进口额** | | |
| **2019\*** | **2020** | **2021** | **2019\*** | **2020** | **2021** | **2019\*** | **2020** | **2021** |
| **世界** | **18,307** | **16,068** | **19,461** | **18,425** | **16,045** | **19,227** | **36,732** | **32,113** | **38,688** |
| *欧盟28国* | *3,108* | *..* | *..* | *3,028* | *..* | *..* | *6,136* | *..* | *..* |
| ***欧盟27国*** | ***3,214*** | ***2,852*** | ***3,238*** | ***2,966*** | ***2,597*** | ***3,036*** | ***6,180*** | ***5,448*** | ***6,275*** |
| 中国 | 2,485 | 2,520 | 3,180 | 2,295 | 2,137 | 2,638 | 4,780 | 4,658 | 5,818 |
| 美国 | 2,262 | 1,889 | 2,159 | 2,762 | 2,454 | 2,867 | 5,024 | 4,344 | 5,026 |
| 英国 | 793 | 684 | 742 | 859 | 735 | 767 | 1,652 | 1,419 | 1,509 |
| **占世界百分比** | | | | | | | | | |
| 欧盟28国 | 17.00% | .. | .. | 16.4% | .. | .. | 16.7% | .. | .. |
| ***欧盟27国*** | ***17.60%*** | ***17.7%*** | ***16.6%*** | ***16.1%*** | ***16.2%*** | ***15.80%*** | ***16.80%*** | ***17.0%*** | ***16.2%*** |
| 中国 | 13.6% | 15.7% | 16.3% | 12.5% | 13.3% | 13.7% | 13.0% | 14.5% | 15.0% |
| 美国 | 12.4% | 11.8% | 11.1% | 15.0% | 15.3% | 14.9% | 13.7% | 13.5% | 13.0% |
| 英国 | 4.3% | 4.3% | 3.8% | 4.7% | 4.6% | 4.0% | 4.5% | 4.4% | 3.9% |

Note: Services figure does not include the value of services provided by EU-owned companies established

in other countries (i.e. Mode 3). 注：服务数字不包括由在其他国家设立的欧盟所有公司（即模式3）提供的服务价值。

\* - For the ease of comparison with the following years values of UK trade in 2019 are taken out of the EU aggregate and presented separately from the ones for EU27. 为便于与随后几年比较，2019年英国的贸易额已从欧盟贸易总额中扣除，并与欧盟27国的贸易额分开列报。

Source: IMF, WTO, Eurostat/DG Trade (Intra-EU trade excluded). 资料来源：国际货币基金组织，世贸组织，欧洲统计局/贸易总司（不包括欧盟内部贸易）。

2.11. As a share of GDP, total EU trade in goods and services corresponded to around 43% in 2021 and has been following an increasing trend over the last decade. Notwithstanding this trend, world-wide lockdowns related to the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in a temporary decline in 2020. 2021年，欧盟货物和服务贸易总额约占GDP的43%，且过去十年一直呈增长趋势。尽管如此，全球因新冠肺炎疫情实施的严格限制在2020年仍导致欧盟货物和服务贸易总额在GDP中的占比出现暂时性下降。

2.12. About 38 million EU jobs depend on EU exports. The share of EU employment supported by sales of goods and services to the rest of the world in total employment increased from 12% in 2000 to 18% in 2019. This means that one in five EU jobs is supported either directly or indirectly by extra-EU exports.[[4]](#footnote-4) 欧盟约有3800万个就业岗位依赖于欧盟出口。欧盟向世界其他地区销售货物和服务所支撑的就业在总就业中所占份额从2000年的12%增加到2019年的18%。这意味着五分之一的欧盟就业岗位直接或间接得到欧盟区外出口支持。

2.13. The United States is the EU's largest export market for goods. In 2021, it accounted for EUR 400 billion (18%) of total EU goods exports. Other large export markets are the UK at EUR 284 billion (13%), China at EUR 224 billion (10%) and Switzerland at EUR 157 billion (7%). The same year, the EU imported EUR 473 billion (22%) of goods from China, EUR 233 billion (11%) from the US and EUR 163 billion (8%) from the Russian Federation. 美国是欧盟最大的货物出口市场。2021年，欧盟对美货物出口总额达4000亿欧元（占欧盟货物出口总额的18%）。其他主要出口市场包括英国（2840亿欧元，占比13%）、中国（2240亿欧元，占比10%）和瑞士（1570亿欧元，占比7%）。同年，欧盟从中国进口了4730亿欧元的货物（占欧盟货物进口总额的22%），从美国进口了2330亿欧元的货物（占比11%），从俄罗斯联邦进口了1630亿欧元的货物（占比8%）。

2.14. The spike in energy prices has negatively affected the EU's energy trade balance and the EU merchandise trade surplus moved to a deficit in 2022. Over the course of the first half of 2022, this deficit has widened. 能源价格飙升对欧盟的能源贸易平衡产生了负面影响，2022年欧盟货物贸易由顺差转为逆差。2022年上半年，货物贸易逆差有所扩大。

2.15. With respect to services, EU exports are directed primarily to the United Kingdom (20%) and the United States (20%), as well as to Switzerland (12%), and China (5%). The EU's leading service suppliers are the United States (30%), followed by the United Kingdom (18%) and Switzerland (7%). The proportion of EU services exports (excluding investment) accounted for by digitally-enabled services, amounts to 48%. 在服务方面，欧盟的主要出口市场为英国（占欧盟服务出口总额的20%）和美国（占比20%），以及瑞士（占比12%）和中国（占比5%）。欧盟的主要服务供应国是美国（占欧盟服务进口总额的30%），其次是英国（占比18%）和瑞士（占比7%）。数字服务在欧盟服务出口（不包括投资）中所占比例达48%。

2.16. In 2020, EU companies were the source of around EUR 8,600 billion outward Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) stocks worldwide, while non-EU companies had FDI stocks in the EU worth around EUR 7,300 billion. The figures remained similar compared to 2018 (see Table 2). The main leading sources and destination of FDI are the United States, the United Kingdom and Switzerland (both for inward and outward stocks). 2020年，欧盟企业是全球约8.6万亿欧元对外直接投资存量的来源，非欧盟企业在欧盟的直接投资存量约为7.3万亿欧元。以上数字与2018年相比基本保持不变（见表2）。外商直接投资的主要来源国和主要目的地国包括美国、英国和瑞士（包括对内投资存量和对外投资存量）。

**Table** **2** **EU27** **FDI 表2 欧盟27国外商直接投资**

(EUR billion) （10亿欧元）

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stocks 存量  Flows 流量 | **Inward 对内** | | | **Outward 对外** | | |
| **2018**  6,900  -263 | **2019**  7, 176  55 | **2020**  7,317  302 | **2018**  8,661  -205 | **2019**  9,083  128 | **2020**  8,589  106 |

Source: Eurostat. 资料来源：欧洲统计局

**3** **MULTILATERAL** **AND** **BILATERAL** **TRADE** **POLICY 多边和双边贸易政策**

**3.1** **The** **EU's** **multilateral** **trade** **agenda 欧盟的多边贸易议程**

3.1. Against the backdrop of major transformations such as the green and digital transitions, as well as serious geopolitical tensions, global rules-based trade and trade cooperation with the WTO at its core is more important than ever. A well-functioning WTO is vital for ensuring free and fair trade. 在绿色和数字转型等重大变革以及地缘政治局势严重紧张的背景下，基于规则的全球贸易以及以世贸组织为核心的贸易合作比以往任何时候都更加重要。运行良好的世贸组织对于确保贸易自由和公平具有至关重要的意义。

3.2. Accordingly, the EU has put WTO reform at the heart of its trade policy agenda in the review period and actively pursues its objectives. The 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12), which was one of the most successful Ministerial Conferences since the establishment of the WTO, has vindicated the EU's approach and should help to give new impetus to the continuous efforts for further reform. 因此，欧盟在审议期内将世贸组织改革作为其贸易政策议程的核心，并积极追求实现相关改革目标。第12届部长级会议是世贸组织成立以来最成功的部长级会议之一，印证了欧盟做法的正确性，应有助于为持续推进改革提供新动力。

3.3. MC12 delivered significant outcomes. The WTO has been able (i) to show that it remains relevant and responsive to current challenges with outcomes in health, food security, and sustainability; and (ii) to equip itself for the future with the commitment to WTO reform. The fisheries subsidies agreement achieved two strategic objectives: integrating sustainability into WTO rules and reinforcing disciplines on subsidies. The extension of the moratorium on customs duties on e-commerce until MC13 or until 31 March 2024 sent an important message to business. 第12届部长级会议取得了重大成果。世贸组织已能够（i）表明其仍能够应对当前挑战，并在卫生、粮食安全和可持续性方面取得成果；（ii）以世贸组织改革承诺为未来做好准备。渔业补贴协定实现了两个战略目标：将可持续性纳入世贸组织规则和加强补贴纪律。将暂停对电子商务征收关税的期限延长至第13届部长级会议或2024年3月31日，向企业传递出了一个重要信号。

**3.1.1** **WTO** **Reform 世贸组织改革**

3.4. The EU welcomes in particular that the MC12 outcome document identifies WTO reform as a fundamental interest and contains a political commitment to discussions with a view to having a fully and well-functioning dispute settlement mechanism by 2024. The EU remains determined to push forward with **WTO** **reform** across the three core functions (dispute settlement, negotiation, and deliberation) of the organisation in preparation for MC13. 第12届部长级会议成果文件将世贸组织改革确定为一项根本利益并包含了对举行讨论的政治承诺，以期在2024年之前建立一个全面且运转良好的争端解决机制，对此欧盟特别欢迎。欧盟仍将坚决推进**世贸组织**三大核心职能（争端解决、谈判和审议）的**改革**，以期为第13届部长级会议做好准备。

***a.*** ***Dispute*** ***settlement 争端解决***

3.5. No WTO reform is more critical or urgent than delivering on the aim identified in the MC12 outcome document of having a "fully and well-functioning dispute settlement system" by 2024. The EU is constructively engaged in reform discussions. Time before 2024 is tight. The EU believes that reform discussions should be focussed on identifying solutions for a limited set of issues that require improvement with a view to reaching agreement no later than MC13. 世贸组织改革最关键、最紧迫的任务，莫过于实现第12届部长级会议成果文件确定的在2024年之前建立一个“全面且运转良好的争端解决机制”的目标。欧盟正建设性地参与改革讨论。2024年之前时间紧迫。欧盟认为，改革讨论应侧重于为需改进的有限问题提供解决方案，以期能够在第13届部长级会议之前达成协议。

3.6. While the EU's priority is finding a lasting multilateral solution to the Appellate Body situation, in the meantime, the EU will continue to support the smooth operation of and foster participation in **the** **Multi-party** **interim** **appeal** **arbitration** **arrangement** **(MPIA)** . The MPIA is an interim arrangement designed to preserve, in any WTO disputes among participating WTO members, the right to a functioning two-tier and independent dispute settlement mechanism under WTO rules. The MPIA is open to all WTO members to join, for as long as the Appellate Body is not able to function fully. Not only is the MPIA of use to regular users of WTO dispute settlement; more fundamentally, it signals commitment to a rules-based international trading system, with properly functioning WTO dispute resolution at its heart. 欧盟的首要任务是为上诉机构问题找到持久的多边解决方案。但与此同时，欧盟将继续支持**多方临时上诉仲裁安排（MIIA）**的顺利运作并促进各方参与其中。多方临时上诉仲裁安排是一项临时安排，旨在在参与其中的世贸组织成员之间的任何世贸组织争端中，维护根据世贸组织规则建立有效的双层独立争端解决机制的权利。只要上诉机构不能充分运作，多方临时上诉仲裁安排就向所有世贸组织成员开放。多方临时上诉仲裁安排不仅对经常诉诸世贸组织争端解决的成员有用，更重要的是，该安排标志着对以规则为基础的国际贸易体系的承诺，其核心是世贸组织争端解决机制的正常运作。

***b.*** ***Negotiating*** ***function 谈判功能***

(i) Multilateral negotiations 多边谈判

3.7. The EU played an active role at the MC12 in June 2022 to reach a landmark Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies delivering on UN Sustainable Development Goal Target 14.6 (SDG14.6) . The agreement prohibits subsidies to vessels or operators engaged in illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing, prohibits subsidies to fishing on overfished stock without appropriate measures being in place to rebuild the stock, prohibits subsidies to fishing on unregulated high seas, and includes far-reaching transparency provisions. 欧盟在2022年6月举行的第12届部长级会议上发挥了积极作用，促使会议达成了具有里程碑意义的《渔业补贴协定》，该协定有利于联合国可持续发展目标14.6（SDG14.6）的实现。该协定禁止向从事非法、不报告和不管制（IUU）捕捞的船只或经营者提供补贴，禁止在未采取适当措施重建已过度捕捞鱼类种群的情况下向捕捞已过度捕捞鱼类提供补贴，禁止对在不受管制的公海捕鱼提供补贴，并包括影响深远的透明度条款。

3.8. The EU's internal procedures are already underway to accept the agreement and to have it enter into force as soon as possible. To assist developing countries to implementing the new agreement, the EU supports the new WTO fisheries funding mechanism. The EU is committed to constructively engage in the continued negotiations to deliver a comprehensive agreement addressing subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing. 欧盟已启动内部程序以尽快接受该协定并使其生效。为协助发展中国家执行此项新协定，欧盟支持新的世贸组织渔业筹资机制。欧盟致力于通过建设性地参与持续谈判达成一项全面协议，以解决导致产能过剩和过度捕捞的补贴问题。

3.9. While the success of the fisheries agreement has breathed some oxygen into the system, there are more WTO rules in need of modernisation. The EU considers that work on level playing field issues, including on industrial subsidies is fundamental to making the WTO fit for current challenges. In view of the increasing importance of industrial policy, it is important to reinforce the deliberating function in the WTO on how to address distortions arising from a wide range of state interventions, including subsidies and activities of State-owned enterprises. While state interventions can be an appropriate tool to contribute to important public objectives, such as the climate transition, the state interventions should be designed so as to avoid or minimise negative spill over effects on trading partners. 尽管渔业协定的达成为世贸组织体系注入了一些活力，仍有更多世贸组织规则有待实现现代化。欧盟认为，就包括工业补贴在内的公平竞争环境问题开展工作，对于使世贸组织适应当前挑战具有至关重要的意义。鉴于产业政策的重要性日益增加，加强世贸组织的审议功能对于解决由补贴和国有企业活动等广泛的国家干预行为引发的扭曲问题具有重要意义。虽然国家干预措施可以成为促进重要公共目标（如气候转型）的适当工具，但国家干预措施的设计应避免或尽量减少对贸易伙伴产生负面外溢影响。

(ii) Plurilateral negotiations 诸边谈判

3.10. The plurilateral initiatives (on domestic regulations, e-commerce and investment facilitation for development) have played an important role in enabling WTO members to work on new rules and the finalisation of the ongoing open plurilateral Joint Statement Initiatives (JSIs) negotiations on investment facilitation for development and e-commerce are of strategic importance for the credibility of the system. （关于国内法规、电子商务和促进发展投资便利化的）诸边倡议在推动世贸组织成员制定新规则方面发挥了重要作用，而正在进行中的关于促进发展投资便利化和电子商务的开放性诸边联合声明倡议（JSIs）谈判的最后敲定对该体系的可信度具有战略性重要意义。

***Joint*** ***Statement*** ***Initiative*** ***on*** ***Services*** ***Domestic*** ***Regulation 服务贸易国内规制联合声明倡议***

3.11. The EU has been at the forefront of the negotiations on a landmark deal to cut red tape in services. In December 2021, 67 WTO members, including the EU, successfully concluded the negotiations of the Joint Statement Initiative on Services Domestic Regulation (2 more members joined the Initiative since then). It is the first WTO deliverable in the area of trade in services in more than 20 years. The negotiated outcome will cut red tape, simplify unnecessarily complicated regulations and ease procedural hurdles faced by service suppliers. The agreed disciplines will enter into force upon completion of the certification procedure in the WTO. 在一项旨在削减服务业繁文缛节的里程碑式协定的谈判中，欧盟一直走在前列。2021年12月，包括欧盟在内的67个世贸组织成员成功结束了《服务贸易国内规制联合声明倡议》谈判（此后又有2个成员加入该倡议）。该倡议是20多年来世贸组织在服务贸易领域内取得的第一项成果。谈判成果将减少繁文缛节，简化不必要的复杂规定，并化解服务供应商面临的程序性障碍。各方商定的纪律将在世贸组织认证流程完成后生效。

***Investment*** ***facilitation*** ***for*** ***Development 促进发展投资便利化***

3.12. Given investment facilitation's contribution to the development agenda, the EU attaches great importance to negotiations under the Joint Statement Initiative on Investment Facilitation for Development. The EU considers that the future agreement could benefit all WTO members, notably developing countries, as they seek to attract foreign direct investment and bridge the current "investment gap" in order to reach the SDGs. The agreement will include provisions on special and differential treatment that recognise the need to support capacity building in developing countries. The EU is committed to successfully finalize the process already in 2023, so that this agreement becomes a deliverable of MC13. 鉴于投资便利化对发展议程的贡献，欧盟高度重视《投资便利化联合声明倡议》下的谈判。欧盟认为，未来的协议可能使所有世贸组织成员受益，尤其是发展中国家，因为它们正寻求通过吸引外商直接投资和弥合当前“投资缺口”实现可持续发展目标。该协议将包括有关特殊和差别待遇的条款，承认有必要支持发展中国家的能力建设。欧盟承诺在2023年成功完成这一进程，从而使该协议成为第13届部长级会议的成果。

***e-commerce 电子商务***

3.13. The plurilateral WTO Joint Statement Initiative on e-commerce remains the EU's priority in the area of digital trade. Within this Joint Statement Initiative, 87 WTO members, representing a mix of developed, developing and least-developed countries, are conducting negotiations on trade- related aspects of electronic commerce. The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the importance of digital economy and its huge opportunities by lowering the costs for businesses – particularly micro-, small and medium sized enterprises (MSMEs) – to access and participate in global markets. A global set of rules and commitments on digital trade within the WTO framework could greatly help to unlock these opportunities, particularly for the developing and least developed countries. 世贸组织关于电子商务的诸边联合声明倡议仍是欧盟在数字贸易领域的优先事项。在这项联合声明倡议下，包括发达国家、发展中国家和最不发达国家在内的87个世贸组织成员正在就电子商务与贸易有关的方面进行谈判。新冠肺炎疫情突显了数字经济的重要性及其带来的巨大机遇，因为数字经济降低了企业，特别是中小微企业进入和参与全球市场的成本。在世贸组织框架内制定一套关于数字贸易的全球规则和承诺可极大地有助于释放这些机会，特别是对发展中国家和最不发达国家而言。

3.14. The EU therefore continues to play a constructive role with a view of driving these negotiations towards a high-standard and commercially significant outcome building on existing WTO agreements and frameworks. The EU welcomes the positive negotiating momentum and the substantial progress made to date in the negotiations. A positive outcome in the negotiated areas will deliver important benefits including boosting consumer confidence and supporting businesses trading online. 因此，欧盟继续发挥建设性作用，以期推动这些谈判能在现有世贸组织协定和框架基础上取得高标准和具有商业意义的成果。欧盟欢迎谈判迄今取得的积极势头和实质性进展。在谈判领域取得积极成果将带来重大效益，例如提振消费者信心和支持在线交易。

3.15. In addition to the plurilateral work on e-commerce, the EU remains committed to maintaining the multilateral moratorium on custom duties on electronic transmissions. The EU is of the view that digital trade should be free of customs duties in order to facilitate the widespread adoption of digital technologies, which are key for the economic growth of both developed and developing countries, their ability to innovate and the prosperity of their citizens. The EU also remains committed to the reinvigoration of the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce, and particularly its development dimension, as instructed in the MC12 ministerial decision. 除电子商务相关诸边工作外，欧盟还继续致力于维持暂停对电子传输征收关税的多边措施。欧盟认为，数字贸易应免除关税以促进数字技术的广泛采用，而数字技术是发达国家和发展中国家经济增长、创新能力和公民繁荣的关键。欧盟还将按照第12届部长级会议决定指示继续致力于重振电子商务工作计划，特别是该计划项下的发展议程。

***c.*** ***Monitoring*** ***and*** ***deliberative*** ***function 监测和审议职能***

3.16. The WTO's large network of regular councils and committees present an important pool of expertise when it comes to the challenges the organisation faces. These specialized bodies can play an essential role to elevate policy discussion, facilitate the diffusion of information, help to solve specific trade concerns, share experiences, identify best practices and issue non-binding recommendations. 世贸组织拥有一个由常设理事会和委员会组成的大规模网络。当世贸组织遭遇任何挑战时，这些理事会和委员会将为其提供一个重要的专家库。这些理事会和委员会属于专业机构，能够发挥重要作用，帮助世贸组织提升政策讨论水平，推动信息传播，解决特定贸易关切，分享经验，识别最佳实践并提供不具有约束力的建议。

3.17. At the same time, there is significant room for improvement when it comes to transparency and the effective functioning of WTO bodies. In this context, the EU has put forward a proposal to develop guidelines for WTO councils and committees in which Members raise and discuss trade concerns[[5]](#footnote-5) and co-sponsored the proposal on notification compliance in the area of trade in goods.[[6]](#footnote-6) The EU remains committed to work actively with other Members on improving the efficiency and functioning of WTO bodies through discussions in specific Committees, as well as in the General Council. 与此同时，世贸组织的这些机构在透明度和运作效果方面仍有大幅提升空间。在这一背景下，欧盟曾建议为世贸组织各理事会和委员会制定指导方针，以便成员在这些场合提出并讨论贸易关切事项。此外，欧盟还与其他成员一道，就货物贸易领域的通报合规问题提交了一份联合提案。目前，欧盟仍在与其他成员积极合作，致力于通过在特定委员会及总理事会协商讨论的方式提升世贸组织各机构的效率和运作效果。

3.18. Besides the work on improving the practical functioning of WTO bodies, the EU sees the need for more meaningful policy deliberation on major pressing trade policy challenges to help build convergence. To name a few areas: the nexus between trade and climate, addressing distortive state interventions and finding new ways to support developing countries facing difficulties in integrating into the global trading system and global value chains. 除开展工作提升世贸组织各机构实际运作水平外，欧盟还认为，世贸组织有必要就重大且迫切的贸易政策问题进行更具意义的政策协商，以推动共识达成。这里略举数例：贸易与气候之间的关系问题，扭曲性国家干预问题，寻找新的方式方法、为那些在融入全球贸易体系和全球价值链领域存在困难的发展中国家提供支持的问题等。

***d.*** ***Development 发展***

3.19. Contributing towards development is a critical challenge of the WTO agenda. The EU considers development to be a cross-cutting issue as an area for policy deliberation. It is imperative that the WTO finds new ways to support the efforts of those developing countries that face particular difficulties in integrating into the global trading system. Improving the deliberative function in key committees, including the Committee on Trade and Development (CTD), and making them a forum for meaningful policy discussions could help identify how the WTO can support integration in global value chains as well as the process of regional integration and industrialisation. Particular attention should be given to Least Developed Countries, including to ensure a smooth transition in the case of graduation. 促进发展是世贸组织议程面临的一项重大挑战。欧盟认为，就政策协商而言，发展是一个跨领域议题。当务之急是，世贸组织应寻找新的方式方法，为那些在融入全球贸易体系方面存在特定困难的发展中国家提供支持。改进关键委员会包括贸易与发展委员会的协商职能，使其成为成员进行有效政策协商的场所，有助于明确世贸组织应如何支持全球价值链的一体化及区域体一体化和工业化这个问题。在这方面，世贸组织应特别关注那些最不发达国家，包括确保其在“毕业”方面的平稳过渡等。

**3.1.2** **WTO** **response** **to** **global** **challenges 世贸组织对全球性挑战的应对之策**

***a.*** ***Trade*** ***and*** ***Health 贸易和卫生***

3.20. The EU has been at the forefront of the work on the WTO response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including through its participation in the Ottawa Group. In June 2021, the EU put forward in the WTO a comprehensive approach in relation to trade and health, which included elements such as trade facilitating measures, improved transparency, restraint from export restrictions, as well as expanding production capacity. Intellectual property was also part of this proposed broader solution. Following the 2022 MC12 outcome, the EU has actively participated in the various committees mentioned in the Ministerial Declaration on the WTO Response to the COVID-19 Pandemic and Preparedness for Future Pandemics through experience sharing sessions. 在世贸组织应对新冠肺炎疫情的努力中，欧盟一直冲在第一线，并参与了世贸组织的渥太华工作组。2021年6月，欧盟在世贸组织提出了一项关于贸易和卫生问题的全面倡议，其中包括推出贸易便利措施、提高透明度、约束出口限制、扩大产能等内容。知识产权也是这一解决方案广泛提议中的一部分。2022年世贸组织第12届部长级会议召开后，通过经验分享，欧盟积极参与了《关于世贸组织新冠肺炎疫情应对和未来疫情应对准备的部长宣言》所述各委员会的活动。

3.21. WTO members also agreed at MC12 on a Ministerial Decision on the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) that provides for a number of clarifications and a waiver of certain obligations of the TRIPS Agreement to allow eligible WTO members to authorise a company to manufacture and export COVID-19 vaccines in a fast and simplified manner without the consent of the patent owner. The EU has remained engaged in this important and difficult discussion and has been instrumental in arriving to this outcome. 在世贸组织第12届部长级会议上，世贸组织成员还就《<与贸易有关的知识产权协定>相关部长级决定》达成了一致。这项决定澄清了上述协定下的若干问题，并豁免了该协定下的某些义务，以便具备资格的世贸组织成员授权公司不经专利所有人同意即以迅速、简化方式生产并出口新冠疫苗。欧盟全程参与了这场重要而艰难的谈判，并在这一成果的达成方面发挥了重要作用。

3.22. Work on trade and health must continue beyond MC12. The pandemic highlighted the crucial role of trade in combatting public health crises. There is a need to take stock of the lessons learnt and make the WTO more responsive for future pandemics. 贸易和卫生工作必须在世贸组织第12届部长级会议的基础上继续进行。新冠肺炎疫情凸显了贸易在应对公共卫生危机方面扮演的重要角色。我们有必要从这次疫情中总结经验教训，以提高世贸组织在未来疫情中的反应能力。

***b.*** ***Agriculture*** ***and*** ***Food*** ***Security 农业和粮食安全***

3.23. The EU's active and constructive engagement contributed to the successful adoption of the Declaration on the Emergency Response to Food Insecurity and the Decision in support of the World Food Programme during MC12. These outcomes demonstrate that the WTO can deliver a timely response to the current challenges. Addressing the food security concerns was a key priority for the EU for MC12 and will continue to play a crucial role in the preparations for MC13. 在世贸组织第12届部长级会议上，欧盟积极而富有建设性的参与推动会议通过了《关于紧急应对粮食安全问题的部长宣言》及一项旨在支持世界粮食计划署的决定。这些成果表明，世贸组织能够及时应对当前挑战。在世贸组织第12届部长级会议上，解决粮食安全关切是欧盟的一个关键优先事项。在世贸组织第13届部长级会议的准备工作中，欧盟将继续扮演关键角色。

3.24. The EU remains fully engaged in the discussions on the implementation of the MC12 Ministerial Declaration. In this context, transparency is one of the priorities, including transparency's role in addressing food security challenges for example in relation to export restrictions, which can be detrimental to food importing countries. Further work on improving transparency across the board in agriculture is necessary. The EU will also continue to push for reforms of trade distorting domestic support, which can adversely impact food security. A new approach in the agricultural negotiations post MC12 is needed: integrating issues of food security, environment, climate, poverty and sustainable production. 目前，欧盟仍在全面参与关于世贸组织第12届部长级会议部长宣言实施问题的讨论。在这一背景下，透明度——包括透明度在应对粮食安全挑战（如出口限制）方面发挥的作用——就成了欧盟关注的优先事项之一。毕竟，出口限制对粮食进口国而言可能具有相当大的危害。此外，欧盟还认为有必要进一步提高整个农业领域的透明度。而且，欧盟还将继续推动改革那些扭曲贸易的国内支持措施，因为这些措施可能会对粮食安全产生不利影响。在世贸组织第12届部长级会议之后，农业领域的谈判有必要采用一种新的方法，即：将粮食安全、环境、气候、贫困和可持续生产等问题结合起来。

***c.*** ***Trade*** ***and*** ***Environment*** ***&*** ***Climate 贸易、环境和气候***

3.25. The EU believes that the WTO must help to address the urgent challenges of climate change and environmental sustainability. The EU has co-sponsored and been actively engaged in the Trade and Environmental sustainability structured discussions, Informal Dialogue on the Plastics Pollution and Sustainable Plastics Trade and the Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform initiatives in the WTO in this regard. 欧盟认为，世贸组织必须帮助其成员应对气候变化和环境可持续性等迫切挑战。在世贸组织内部，欧盟与其他成员共同支持并积极参与了关于贸易和环境可持续性问题的结构化讨论、关于塑料污染和可持续塑料贸易问题的非正式对话及关于化石燃料补贴改革的各项倡议。

3.26. Trade and Environmental Sustainability structured Discussions can contribute by considering how trade related climate measures and policies can be designed in a way that maximises environmental and climate impact at the same time limiting impacts on trade; explore approaches for facilitating access to environmental goods and services; identify trade policy actions that can contribute to transition to resource efficient and circular economy; and exploring the ways to enhancing transparency on subsidies and exchange best practices in design environmentally positive subsidies in conformity with relevant WTO rules. 贸易与环境可持续结构化讨论可通过下列方式发挥其作用：讨论贸易相关气候措施和政策的设计方式，以便在实现其环境和气候影响最大化的同时限制其对贸易的影响；探索便利环境商品和服务获取的方式方法；明确有助于资源高效循环经济转型的贸易政策行动；探索提高补贴透明度的方法，并就设计符合世贸组织相关规则且有利于环境补贴的最佳实践开展交流等。

3.27. The Fossil Fuel Subsidy Reform initiative shows the way how the WTO can play a role in reducing harmful fossil fuel subsidies, while taking into account the development and social aspects and as a first step to increase transparency on fossil fuel subsidies. 化石燃料补贴改革倡议表明，世贸组织在减少有害化石燃料补贴方面可以发挥其作用。在这一过程中，世贸组织可将发展和社会维度纳入考量。这是提高化石燃料补贴透明度的第一步。

3.28. The Informal Dialogue on the Plastics Pollution will help shape understanding of global trade in plastics, including flows of plastics embedded in internationally traded goods and how the WTO can contribute to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) process to end plastic pollution. 关于塑料污染的非正式对话有助于塑造人们对全球塑料贸易的认识，包括对国际贸易商品内嵌塑料流动和世贸组织推动联合国环境大会终止塑料污染的认识。

3.29. The EU is also one of the initiating members (together with Ecuador, Kenya and New Zealand) launching the Coalition of Trade Ministers on Climate. The Climate Coalition was officially launched during the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in Davos on 19 January 2023. The coalition establishes a high-level political dialogue providing guidance on how trade and trade policies can help respond to the climate crisis, sustainable development and contribute to the just transition. 欧盟还是贸易部长气候联盟的创始成员之一（其他成员为厄瓜尔多、肯尼亚和新西兰）。2023年1月19日世界经济论坛达沃斯年会期间，该气候联盟正式成立。通过创立高级别政治对话机制，该联盟为贸易和贸易政策如何协助人们应对气候危机和可持续发展问题并促进公正转型提供了指导。

3.30. Beyond its participation in different plurilateral initiatives, the EU is convinced of the importance of reinforcing multilateral deliberation in the WTO on critical trade and environmental challenges in particular those related to the climate transition. The WTO Committee on Trade and Environment could play a critical role in this regard. 除参与各类诸边倡议外，欧盟还坚信，加强世贸组织内部关于重大贸易和环境挑战——特别是气候转型相关挑战——的多边协商非常重要。在这方面，世贸组织贸易与环境委员会可扮演重要角色。

**3.2** **The** **EU's** **bilateral** **agenda 欧盟的双边议程**

3.31. The EU continued to pursue an active bilateral trade agenda in an increasingly difficult international environment affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine and rising protectionism. The EU's efforts concentrated on strengthening bilateral partnerships; creating the conditions to support the security, resilience, and stability of supply chains; creating new opportunities for businesses through diversification of imports, exports and investments; and supporting sustainable development. 由于新冠肺炎疫情、俄乌冲突和保护主义抬头等多重因素的影响，国际环境日趋恶化。在这一背景下，欧盟继续实施了积极的双边贸易议程。欧盟的努力聚焦于以下方面：强化双边伙伴关系，创造条件提高供应链的安全性、韧性和稳定性，通过进出口和投资的多元化为企业创造新的发展机会，支持可持续发展等。

**3.2.1** **Bilateral** **trade** **agreements 双边贸易协定**

3.32. The EU has in place 42 preferential trade agreements with 74 partners. In 2021, EU trade with preferential partners amounted to EUR 1,891 billion covering 44% of its external trade. EU exports to those countries reached EUR 1,049 billion and EU imports from them amounted to EUR 841 billion. Adding trade with partners that the EU has concluded negotiations on agreements with, but where the agreements are in the process of being adopted or ratified (3.4%), the share of EU preferential trade in its total external trade would rise to 47.4%. EU trade in services with preferential partners saw a trade surplus of EUR 91 billion in 2020 down from EUR 106 billion in 2019 but still almost three times as much as the EU surplus with all trading partners (i.e., EUR 33 billion in 2020, down from EUR 50 billion in 2019). 目前，欧盟已与74个合作伙伴签署42项特惠贸易协定。2021年，欧盟与其特惠贸易伙伴之间的贸易额高达18910亿欧元，占其对外贸易总额的44%。对这些国家而言，欧盟的出口额为10490亿欧元，而进口额则为8410亿欧元。如果再加上已结束特惠贸易协定谈判但相关协定仍处于通过或批准进程的贸易伙伴的贸易额（3.4%），特惠贸易在欧盟全部对外贸易中的份额将上升至47.4%。2020年，欧盟与特惠贸易伙伴之间的服务贸易实现了910亿欧元的顺差，与2019年1060亿欧元的顺差相比出现了下降，但仍是欧盟与其所有贸易伙伴之间贸易顺差（2020年为330亿欧元，而2019年为500亿欧元）的近三倍。

***a.*** ***Europe*** ***and*** ***its*** ***Neighbourhood 欧洲与其邻居***

3.33. The EU has Association Agreements with **Georgia,** **Republic** **of** **Moldova** **and** **Ukraine**. These agreements include Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Areas which cover trade liberalization and approximation with the EU acquis in selected areas, notably Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), Sanitary and Phytosanitary measures (SPS), customs, procurement and services . On 23 June, the European Council decided to grant candidate country status to Ukraine and Moldova, and recognise European perspective of Ukraine, Moldova and Georgia. 欧盟与**格鲁吉亚、摩尔多瓦共和国和乌克兰**都签署了联系国协定。这些协定包括深入全面自贸区协定，涉及贸易自由化和类似于欧盟特定领域现行法的协议内容。很明显，技术性贸易壁垒、卫生与植物卫生措施、海关、采购和服务等均在这些协定的范围之内。6月23日，欧洲理事会决定授予乌克兰和摩尔多瓦以候选国地位，并认可了乌克兰、摩尔多瓦和格鲁吉亚的欧洲观。

3.34. With effect of 4 July 2022, the EU granted temporary trade-liberalisation measures to Ukraine supplementing trade concessions applicable under the EU-Ukraine Association Agreement.[[7]](#footnote-7) 2022年7月4日，欧盟批准乌克兰临时适用贸易自由化措施，作为《欧盟—乌克兰联系国协定》下贸易减让措施的补充。

3.35. The European Commission has been also providing macro-financial assistance (MFA) loans to Ukraine. The total MFA support provided to Ukraine since the beginning of the war was EUR 7.2 billion, which was fully disbursed until end of 2022. Moreover, on 9 November 2022, the Commission proposed an unprecedented support package for Ukraine of up to EUR 18 billion in highly concessional loans under the new MFA+ instrument, which was approved by the co-legislators in mid-December, to be disbursed in regular instalments as of early 2023. First tranche of EUR 3 billion was already disbursed in January 2023. 欧盟委员会还一直在为乌克兰提供宏观金融援助贷款。自俄乌冲突爆发以来，欧盟在宏观金融援助贷款框架下提供给乌克兰的支持资金总额达72亿欧元，且在2022年结束前均已全部兑现。此外，2022年11月9日，该委员会还前所未有地提议在新的“宏观金融援助+”工具下向乌克兰提供多达180亿欧元的一揽子支持。2022年12月中旬，欧盟的共同立法者批准了这项支持计划，并决定在2023年初以后以分期方式定期支付。2023年1月，首期30亿欧元贷款已经发放。

3.36. Ukraine has been formally invited to join to the EU-Common Transit Countries' Convention on a Common Transit Procedure and the Convention on the Simplification of Formalities in Trade in Goods. It deposited its instruments of accession to the Conventions in August and can therefore operate common transit from 1 October 2022. This is an important step forward in Ukraine's pre-accession strategy and will greatly support the work on Solidarity Lanes to and from Ukraine. 乌克兰已正式获邀加入《欧盟—共同过境国关于共同过境手续的公约》和《货物贸易手续简化公约》。2022年8月，乌克兰正式向上述公约组织交存了加入书，因此可于2022年10月1日起开始实施共同过境程序。这是乌克兰加入欧盟过程中预加入战略的重要一步，将有力支持乌克兰与欧盟之间“团结车道”的运作。

3.37. These Conventions enable goods to move much more easily between the EU and the Common Transit Countries.[[8]](#footnote-8) Simplified rules, such as mutually recognised financial guarantees and less controls, help to cut down on costs for EU and partner country businesses, while facilitating and boosting trade. As such, Ukraine's participation in these Conventions will facilitate trade between Ukraine and the EU Member States, as well as other common transit countries. In addition, the EU has also concluded temporary road transport agreements with Ukraine and Moldova, which have partly liberalised road freight transport between the parties and thereby supported the Ukrainian and Moldovan economies in light of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. 这些公约有助于货物在欧盟与共同过境国之间更加自由地流动。简化后的规则（如相互认可的财务担保、管控措施的减少等）有助于降低欧盟及其伙伴国企业的成本，同时便利和促进贸易。因此，乌克兰加入这些公约将便利该国与欧盟成员国及其他共同过境国之间的贸易。此外，欧盟还与乌克兰和摩尔多瓦缔结了临时性道路运输协定，部分实现了缔约方之间道路货物运输的自由化。在俄乌冲突的背景下，这将为乌克兰和摩尔多瓦两国的经济提供支持。

3.38. With effect of 23 July 2022, the EU granted autonomous trade measures to Moldova in the form of one-year additional tariff rate quotas for the seven agricultural products which are not yet fully liberalized under the EU-Moldova Deep and Comprehensive Free Trade Agreement (DCFTA).[[9]](#footnote-9) 2022年7月23日，欧盟以一年期额外关税配额的形式为《欧盟—摩尔多瓦深入全面自贸协定》下尚未实现充分自由化的七种农产品实施了自主贸易措施。

3.39. In addition, in December 2020, the EU extended pre-existing autonomous trade measures applying to the **Western** **Balkans** for a further period of five years, until 31 December 2025.[[10]](#footnote-10) The measures provide additional market access going beyond the trade preferences set out in the Stabilisation and Association Agreements that the EU has signed with each of the Western Balkans partners. 此外，2020年12月，欧盟延长了适用于**西巴尔干国家**的既有自主贸易措施，延长期限为五年，截至2025年12月31日。在欧盟与西巴尔干每一贸易伙伴签署的稳定与联系协定规定的贸易优惠之外，这些措施为西巴尔干国家提供了额外的市场准入。

3.40. The EU concluded negotiations for enhanced non-preferential trade agreements with **Kyrgyz** **Republic** in July 2019 and with **Uzbekistan** in June 2022, continues negotiations for such an agreement with Azerbaijan, launched in 2017, and the mandate to open negotiations for an enhanced non-preferential trade agreement with **Tajikistan** was validated by the Council in December 2022. 欧盟分别于2019年7月和2022年6月结束了其与**吉尔吉斯斯坦共和国**和**乌兹别克斯坦**就强化版非特惠贸易协定进行的谈判。欧盟与阿塞拜疆之间的类似谈判已于2017年启动，目前仍在进行之中。2022年12月，欧洲理事会又批准了就强化版非特惠贸易协定开始与**塔吉克斯坦**进行谈判的计划。

3.41. The **EU-UK** **Trade** **and** **Cooperation** **Agreement** (TCA) concluded between the EU and the **UK** was applied provisionally as of 1 January 2021 and entered into force on 1 May 2021. It includes preferential trade commitments in trade in goods (zero tariffs and zero quotas), services and investments, digital trade, good regulatory practices and regulatory cooperation, capital movements, intellectual property, public procurement, aviation and road transport . Those commitments are underpinned by provisions ensuring a level playing field and sustainable development (LPFS). The TCA goes beyond trade and it also covers energy, fisheries, social security coordination, law enforcement and judicial cooperation in criminal matters, thematic cooperation, participation in Union programmes and dispute settlement. 欧盟与**英国**之间缔结的**《欧盟—英国贸易与合作协定》**已于2021年1月1日临时适用，并于2021年5月1日正式生效。该协定涉及货物贸易（零关税和零配额）、服务和投资、数字贸易、良好监管实践和监管合作、资本流动、知识产权、公共采购、航空和道路运输等领域的优惠贸易承诺。而且，这些承诺都有旨在确保公平竞争和可持续发展的条款支撑。《欧盟—英国贸易与合作协定》并不仅限于贸易，它还涉及能源、渔业、社会保障协调、刑事执法和司法合作、主题合作、工会参与和纠纷解决等领域。

***b.*** ***Africa 非洲***

3.42. In the 2021 Trade Policy Communication the EU committed to reinforce its engagement with African countries by, inter alia, deepening and widening its existing trade agreements with African regional economic communities and strengthening their sustainability dimension, as well as supporting cooperation with the **African** **Union** and its members and the smooth implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area. 在《2021年贸易政策报告》中，欧盟曾承诺加强其与非洲国家之间的接触，而其具体措施则包括深化和拓宽与非洲区域经济共同体之间的既有贸易协定、强化其可持续发展维度、支持与**非盟**及其成员国之间的合作和非洲大陆自由贸易区的顺利实施等。

3.43. That communication also proposed to set up a **EU-AU** **High** **level** **dialogue** on economic integration, between the two Commissions aiming at supporting the implementation of the African Continent Free Trade Area (AfCFTA), notably through sharing expertise and lessons learnt on matters pertaining to trade, investment, regional value chains, industrial development, customs union and single markets. Another objective is to enhance EU-AU cooperation in the WTO. This high level dialogue was launched during the Commission-to-Commission meeting that took place in Brussels on 28 November 2022, and its first meeting is foreseen in 2023. The EU is also foreseeing to adopt a Memorandum of Understanding with the Secretariat of the African Continental Free trade Area to notably improve communication and enhance policy discussion between both sides on matters pertaining to trade and economic integration. 该报告还建议欧盟委员会与非盟委员会设立一个关于经济一体化的**欧盟—非盟高级对话机制**，以便分享贸易、投资、区域价值链、产业发展、海关联盟和单一市场等领域的专业技能和经验教训，从而支持非洲大陆自由贸易区的实施。另一目的则是增进欧盟与非盟在世贸组织内的合作。2022年11月28日，在布鲁塞尔举行的欧盟委员会—非盟委员会会议上，该高级对话机制正式启动，而其首次会议预计将于2023年举行。据预计，欧盟还将与非洲大陆自由贸易区秘书处通过一项谅解备忘录，以改善双方就贸易和经济一体化问题进行的沟通交流和政策讨论。

3.44. Negotiations of a Sustainable Investment Facilitation Agreement between the EU and **Angola** was concluded in November 2022. The agreement, once signed and ratified by the parties, will facilitate investment, simplify procedures, enhance public-private dialogue and promote responsible investment. Negotiations to extend the scope of the existing Economic Partnership Agreement between the EU and five **Eastern** **and** **Southern** **African** countries (Comoros, Madagascar, Mauritius, Seychelles and Zimbabwe) beyond trade in goods and development cooperation to other trade-related issues were launched in October 2019 with 10 rounds of negotiations having taken place by December 2022. The EU is currently negotiating with **Kenya** the bilateral implementation of the Economic Partnership Agreement concluded in 2014 with the five countries of the East African Community but not implemented. Under the EU-Central Africa Economic Partnership Agreement, the EU and **Cameroon** concluded in June 2022 the negotiation for a protocol on rules of origin. 2022年11月，欧盟与**安哥拉**就《可持续投资便利化协定》进行的谈判正式结束。一旦为双方签署并批准，该协定将便利投资、简化程序、改善公私对话并推动负责任的投资。欧盟与**东部和南部非洲地区**五国（科摩罗、马达加斯加、毛里求斯、塞舌尔和津巴布韦）之间已有经济伙伴关系协定，涉及货物贸易和发展合作等领域。2019年10月，旨在拓展这些协定内容、使其涵盖其他贸易相关议题的谈判正式启动。截至2022年12月，相关谈判已经进行了10轮。2014年，欧盟与东部非洲共同体五国也缔结了经济伙伴关系协定，但并未付诸实施。目前，欧盟正就该协定在双边层面上的实施与**肯尼亚**进行谈判。在《欧盟—中部非洲经济伙伴关系协定》下，欧盟与**喀麦隆**已于2022年6月结束了原产地规则相关协议的谈判。

3.45. The EU and the six countries implementing the **EU-SADC** Economic Partnership Agreement (Botswana, Eswatini, Lesotho, Mozambique, Namibia and South Africa) are working on its review and impact assessment. Under the EU-**Ghana** Interim Economic Partnership Agreement, Ghana started effective implementation of tariff cuts for EU products entering Ghana on 1 July 2021 (in addition to products covered by 0% most-favoured-nation (MFN) tariffs were liberalised in early 2020); further liberalisation by Ghana started on 1 January 2022, according to the agreed schedule. Under the EU-**Ivory** **Coast** Interim Economic Partnership Agreement, the Ivory Coast started the second phase of liberalisation (tariff cuts) on 1 January 2021. 欧盟与南部非洲共同体六国（即博茨瓦纳、斯威士兰、莱索托、莫桑比克、纳米比亚和南非）签署了《**欧盟—南部非洲共同体**经济伙伴关系协定》。目前，双方正对该协定进行审议和影响评估。根据《欧盟—**加纳**临时经济伙伴关系协定》，自2021年7月1日起，加纳开始对进入该国的欧盟产品实施关税减让（享受零关税最惠国待遇的产品已于2020年初实现自由化）。根据协定时间表，自2022年1月1日起，加纳还将对欧盟产品进一步实施贸易自由化。根据《欧盟—科特迪瓦临时经济伙伴关系协定》，自2021年1月1日起，科特迪瓦开始实施第二阶段的自由化措施（关税减让）。

***c.*** ***Asia 亚洲***

3.46. In Southeast Asia, on 30 June 2019 the EU signed the Free Trade Agreement and the Investment Protection Agreement with **Viet** **Nam**. The EU-Viet Nam Free Trade Agreement entered into force on 1 August 2020 and establishes a free trade area between the EU and Viet Nam and sets out the rules accompanying trade liberalization, in a manner mindful of high levels of environmental and labour protection and relevant internationally recognised standards and agreements. The EU-Vietnam Investment Protection Agreement is ratified by Viet Nam and will enter into force once ratified by all EU Member States. 在东南亚，2019年6月30日，欧盟与**越南**签署了《自贸协定》和《投资保护协定》。《欧盟—越南自贸协定》于2020年8月1日生效。它为双方创建了一个自由贸易区，并创设了贸易自由化相关规则，体现了高水平的环境和劳动保护及国际认可的相关标准和协议。目前，《欧盟—越南投资保护协定》已为越南批准。一旦为欧盟所有成员国批准，该协定将立即生效。

3.47. In addition, the **EU-Singapore** Free Trade Agreement entered into force on 21 November 2019. The EU-Singapore Investment Protection Agreement will enter into force once ratified by all EU Member States. The EU also continues negotiations for a free trade agreement with **Indonesia**, a process launched in September 2016. 此外，《**欧盟—新加坡**自贸协定》已于2019年11月21日生效。《欧盟—新加坡投资保护协定》一旦为欧盟所有成员国批准，该协定将立即生效。2016年9月，欧盟启动了与**印度尼西亚**之间的自贸协定谈判。目前，欧盟正在继续进行这场谈判。

3.48. The EU has relaunched negotiations on a comprehensive free trade agreement with **India** on 17 June 2022 and launched separate negotiations for an Investment Protection Agreement and an Agreement on Geographical Indications. The first rounds of negotiations were held in June – July, in October and in December 2022. 2022年6月17日，欧盟重新启动了与**印度**的全面自贸协定谈判。另外，双方还还启动了关于投资保护协定和地理标志协定的单独谈判。前几轮谈判已于2022年6-7月、10月和12月进行。

3.49. Negotiations on data flows in the framework of the **EU-Japan** Economic Partnership Agreement, which contains an explicit review clause on data flows, were launched on 24 October 2022. 《**欧盟—日本**经济伙伴关系协定》框架下的数据流动谈判已于2022年10月24日启动。该协定明确规定了数据流动审查条款。

***d.*** ***Pacific 太平洋地区***

3.50. On 30 June 2022 the **EU** **and** **New** **Zealand** concluded the negotiations for a modern free trade agreement with several new important and ambitious provisions. This is the first agreement reflecting the outcome of the EU's 2022 Trade and Sustainable Development review, with sanctionable commitments on the Paris Climate Agreement as well as the International Labour Organization (ILO) core labour standards. Moreover, this is the EU's first trade agreement with a dedicated chapter on sustainable food systems, with provisions on gender equality and on trade and fossil fuel subsidies reform, also comprising unique commitments on circular economy, deforestation, carbon pricing, and protection of the marine environment. 2022年6月30日，**欧盟与新西兰**结束了双方关于现代自贸协定的谈判。该协定包含若干重要且颇具雄心的新条款。这是第一份反映了欧盟2022年贸易和可持续发展审议结果的协定。该协定就《巴黎气候协定》及国际劳工组织的核心劳动标准作出了承诺，并规定一旦违反，可予以制裁。而且，这是欧盟第一份就可持续粮食体系单独设章的贸易协定，其条款涉及性别平等、贸易和化石燃料补贴改革等内容，而且还涉及循环经济、森林砍伐、碳定价、海洋环境保护等方面的独特承诺。

3.51. Negotiations for a comprehensive trade agreement with **Australia**, launched in June 2018, are ongoing. 与**澳大利亚**的全面贸易协定谈判已于2018年6月启动，目前仍在进行中。

3.52. The **Solomon** **Islands** acceded to the EU-Pacific States Economic Partnership Agreement on 17 May 2020. An accession process is underway with Tonga. Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Niue and Vanuatu informed the EU on 15 October 2020, 9 June 2022, 29 November 2022 and 1 December 2022 respectively of their intention to accede to the agreement. **所罗门群岛**于2020年5月17日正式加入了《欧盟—太平洋国家经济伙伴关系协定》。汤加的加入程序目前也在进行之中。东帝汶、图瓦卢、纽埃和瓦努阿图也分别于2020年10月15日、2020年6月9日、2022年11月29日和2022年12月1日通知欧盟，表示了加入该协定的意愿。

***e.*** ***Latin*** ***America*** ***and*** ***the*** ***Caribbean 拉丁美洲和加勒比海地区***

3.53. The EU is also active in developing the trade relations with partners in **Latin** **America** **and** **the** **Caribbean**. Since the political conclusion of the negotiations of the trade part of the **EU-Mercosur** agreement in June 2019, the EU together with Mercosur has been engaged in technical work to finalise the Agreement. 欧盟还在积极发展其与**拉丁美洲和加勒比海地区**伙伴之间的贸易关系。2019年6月，**欧盟—南方共同市场**协定贸易部分的政治谈判正式结束。此后，双方开始进行协定的技术性工作，以便最终敲定该协定。

3.54. Negotiations with **Chile** to modernise and upgrade the existing bilateral agreement started in 2017 and on 9 December 2022, the EU and Chile concluded negotiations on an "Advanced Framework Agreement". The agreement will help deepen existing cooperation. It aims at boosting trade and investment also to support of the green and digital transitions and to provide new opportunities for businesses. The EU-Chile Advanced Framework Agreement is a comprehensive agreement that beyond its trade component, covers also political dialogue and cooperation (including with respect to human rights as well as climate change and the environment). 为实现既有双边协定的升级和现代化，2017年，欧盟和智利启动了关于“高级框架协定”的谈判，并于2022年12月9日结束了谈判。该协定有助于深化双方之间的既有合作，其目的是推动双边贸易和投资，支持绿色和数字转型，并为企业提供新的发展机遇。《欧盟—智利高级框架协定》是一项全面协定。它不仅包括贸易内容，而且还涉及政治对话与合作（包括人权、气候变化和环境领域的对话和合作）。

3.55. In 2018, the EU reached a political agreement with **Mexico** on the modernisation of the current Global Agreement (in force since 2000) and complemented by the commitments on public procurement in 2020. The conclusion of the negotiations of the political and cooperation pillar took place in 2019. The legal revision of the EU-Mexico modernised Agreement is currently ongoing. 2018年，欧盟与**墨西哥**就现行全球协定（2000年生效）的现代化达成了一项政治共识。在这项共识的基础上，2020年，双方又就公共采购问题作出了承诺。2019年，双方关于政治和合作支柱的谈判正式结束。目前，欧盟—墨西哥现代化协定的法律修订程序正在进行中。

3.56. **EU** **and** **Central** **America** (CA) pursued the dynamic implementation of the trade pillar of their Association Agreement. EU and CA signed the protocol for Croatia's accession to the Agreement in 2020, the EU agreed to protect 11 new Central American new geographical indications in June 2022 and an ex-post evaluation published by the EU in September 2022 showed that provisional application of the trade pillar of the Agreement since 2013 had contributed to create jobs, increase welfare and decrease poverty in Central America. **欧盟与中美洲地区**致力于以动态方式实施其联系协定的贸易支柱。2020年，欧盟与中美洲地区签署了关于克罗地亚加入该协定的协议。2022年6月，欧盟又同意为中美洲地区的11项新地理标志提供保护。欧盟于2022年9月发表的一份事后评估表明，自2013年以来，该协定贸易支柱的临时实施已为中美洲地区创造了就业、增进了福利并减少了贫困。

3.57. 2022 marked the 10th anniversary of application of the **Multi-party** **Trade** **Agreement** **(2013)** **with** **Peru** **and** **Colombia** and the 5th anniversary of the **accession** **of** **Ecuador** (2017). The Agreement gradually opens up markets on both sides increases the stability and predictability of trade and investment flows and supports structural reforms. 2022年是欧盟与**秘鲁和哥伦比亚**之间**《多方贸易协定（2013）》**正式实施的第10年，同时也是**厄瓜尔多**正式加入该协定的第5年。该协定逐步打开了双边市场，增强了贸易和投资流的稳定性和可预测性，并为结构化改革提供了支持。

3.58. Negotiations on an agreement to protect geographical indications in the context of the implementation of the EU-**CARIFORUM** Economic Partnership Agreement[[11]](#footnote-11) are ongoing. The second evaluation and implementation study following the 10th year of implementation of the EU-CARIFORUM Economic Partnership Agreement was published in 2021 and its results are being used in the ongoing joint review of the agreement. 在实施《欧盟—**加勒比论坛**经济伙伴关系协定》的背景下，欧盟与加勒比地区关于地理标志保护协定的谈判也在进行之中。在实施10年后，《欧盟—加勒比论坛经济伙伴关系协定》进行了第二次评估和实施审议。审议结果已于2021年发布，并被运用于该协定目前正在进行的联合审查。

**3.2.2** **Trade-related** **cooperation 贸易相关合作**

3.59. Apart from negotiations of new trade agreements, the EU is also engaged in other forms of trade-related cooperation with certain trade partners. 除为达成新的贸易协定进行谈判外，欧盟还与某些贸易伙伴进行了其他形式的贸易相关合作。

3.60. During the bilateral summit on 15 June 2021, the EU and the US agreed to suspend for a period of five years retaliatory tariffs authorised by the WTO and move forward with a **Cooperative** **Framework** **for** **Large** **Civil** **Aircrafts** (LCAs). The parties agreed to only finance their LCA manufacturers on market terms and provide R&D funding through an open and transparent process. The Cooperative Framework for LCA also established a working party, chaired by each party's trade minister, tasked with analysing and addressing non-market practices of third parties in this sector. 在2021年6月15日举行的双边峰会上，欧盟和美国同意在五年内暂停实施世贸组织批准的报复性关税，并继续推动双方之间的**民用大飞机合作框架**。双方同意仅以市场化方式对民用大飞机制造商提供融资，并通过公开、透明的方式为其提供研发资金。该民用大飞机合作框架还成立了一个由双方贸易部长主持的工作组，负责对行业内第三方的非市场行为进行分析和应对。

3.61. Encouraged by resolving one of their most ardent trade conflicts, the EU and the US announced the beginning of a renewed transatlantic partnership at their bilateral summit on 15 June 2021.[[12]](#footnote-12) Strengthening trade, investment and technological cooperation is a key priority of both parties in a multilateral and bilateral context. Kick-starting this positive agenda, the EU and US agreed to establish the **EU-US** **Trade** **and** **Technology** **Council** **(TTC)** as platform for cooperation. 为解决双方之间最为激烈的贸易冲突之一，欧盟与美国在2021年6月15日举行的双边峰会上宣布启动新的跨大西洋伙伴关系。加强贸易、投资和科技合作是双方在多边和双边背景下的关键优先事项。启动这项积极议程后，欧盟和美国同意设立**欧美贸易和技术理事会**，作为双方之间的合作平台。

3.62. The objective of the TTC is to enhance trade and investment, strengthen technological and industrial leadership, and boost innovation, by promoting emerging technologies and infrastructure, and encouraging compatible standards and regulations based on shared democratic values. 欧美贸易和技术理事会的目标，就是要强化贸易和投资，加强科技和产业领导力，并推动创新，而其具体措施则包括推广新兴技术和基础设施、鼓励在共享民主价值观的基础上促进标准和规范的兼容等。

3.63. Throughout the TTC process, the EU and US welcome and facilitate dialogue with business, trade unions, consumer organizations, and environmental and other non-government organizations. The TTC working groups organise many events with stakeholders and publish feedback on the EU's online discussion platform, Futurium.[[13]](#footnote-13) Furthermore, a tripartite Trade and Labour Dialogue was set up during the second TTC ministerial meeting in spring 2022, which brings together representatives of trade unions, businesses and government and which had its inaugural meeting in September 2022.[[14]](#footnote-14) Its objective is to explore ways to promote internationally recognised labour rights, including the eradication of forced labour and child labour. 在欧美贸易和技术理事会的所有活动中，欧盟和美国都欢迎并推动与企业、工会、消费组织和环境及其他非政府组织之间的对话。欧美贸易和技术理事会的工作组组织了许多有利益相关方参加的活动，并通过欧盟的在线讨论平台Futurium公布了活动反馈。在2022年春季举行的欧美贸易和技术理事会第二次部长级会议上，双方还成立了一个贸易和劳工问题三方对话机制，将工会、企业和政府代表汇聚一堂。2022年9月，该机制召开了首次会议，旨在探讨有效方法，促进国际认可的劳工权利，包括消除强制劳动和童工等。

3.64. The most recent ministerial meeting of the TTC took place on 5 December 2022. In the area of trade, the TTC agreed at this occasion on the need to advance the transition to a low-carbon economy in a manner that is mutually supportive and to embark on a Transatlantic Initiative on Sustainable Trade. Continued cooperation on investment screening and on export controls, including as regards sanction-related restrictions of exports to Russia by intensifying information exchange was also agreed. The EU and US decided to continue work to facilitate transatlantic trade giving impetus to expansion of existing mutual recognition agreements for marine equipment and the pharmaceutical sector, explore sectorial conformity assessment for example in the area of machinery or promote the use of digital tools to facilitate bilateral trade and investment. The EU and US will also continue on non-market economic policies and practices and on shared concerns as regards economic coercion. In the area of technology, the TTC presented a joint roadmap to develop common tools and standards for trustworthy artificial intelligence, launched cooperation on quantum and tech for public good, agreed on an early warning mechanism and increased transparency commitments for public support in the semiconductor sector and announced digital initiative projects with the partner countries Kenya and Jamaica. 2022年12月5日，欧美贸易和技术理事会举行了最近一次部长级会议。在这次会议上，欧美贸易和技术理事会就贸易领域以相互支持的方式推动低碳经济转型并启动跨大西洋可持续贸易倡议的必要性达成了共识。此外，双方还就投资审查和出口管制领域的持续合作，包括强化信息交流、以加强制裁相关对俄出口限制方面的合作，达成了共识。欧盟和美国决定继续推动跨大西洋贸易，扩大海洋设备和制药行业既有互认协议的范围，在机械等领域探索行业合格评定，并推广数字工具的运用，以促进双边贸易和投资。欧盟和美国还将继续就非市场经济政策和行为及双方都关切的经济胁迫问题开展合作。在科技领域，欧美贸易和技术理事会就可信人工智能通用工具和标准的联合开发提出了路线图，启动了有利于公众利益的量子及相关技术合作，就半导体行业公共支助的早期预警机制和透明度提升承诺达成了共识，并与伙伴国家肯尼亚和牙买加宣布了数字倡议项目。

3.65. On 31 October 2021, as demonstration of renewed trust, the EU and the US jointly announced their intention to agree on a **Global** **Arrangement** **on** **Sustainable** **Steel** **and** **Aluminium** **(GSA)**. The parties also agreed to pause the WTO disputes they initiated against each other regarding the US Section 232 measures (DS548) and the EU's additional duties (DS559) respectively. The US unilaterally suspended its application of the Section 232 duties with respect to the EU, however quantitatively restricting duty-free imports of EU steel and aluminium based on historical volumes. In parallel, the EU decided to suspend its commensurate rebalancing measures. 2021年10月31日，作为信任恢复的标志，欧盟和美国共同宣布了双方就**“可持续钢铝产品全球安排”**达成共识的意愿。双方还同意暂停各自就美国232措施（DS548）和欧盟额外关税（DS559）在世贸组织发起的争端。美国还单方面中止了232措施对欧盟产品的适用，但基于历史进口规模对免税进口的欧盟钢铝产品实施了数量限制。作为回应，欧盟也决定中止实施其对应的再平衡措施。

3.66. The aim of the GSA is to address shared challenges in the global steel and aluminium sector, stemming from global non-market excess capacity as well as the carbon intensity of the industries. The GSA is intended to become a multilateral effort and is open to interested countries that share the commitment of the EU and the US to restore market orientation and reduce trade in carbon-intensive steel and aluminium products. 可持续钢铝产品全球安排旨在应对全球钢铝行业因全球性非市场化产能过剩和碳强度等原因导致的共同挑战。欧美双方希望将其发展成一项多边安排。因此，只要认同欧盟和美国旨在恢复市场导向并减少碳密集型钢铝产品贸易的承诺，任何国家均可加入。

3.67. On 25 April 2022, India's Prime Minister Modi and Commission President von der Leyen agreed to establish an **EU-India** **Trade** **and** **Technology** **Council** **(TTC)** to provide political steer on strategic issues at the nexus of trade, trusted technology and security, and to deepen their bilateral coordination in these fields.[[15]](#footnote-15) The aim is to launch the TTC in the run-up to the next EU-India Summit. 2022年4月25日，印度总理莫迪和欧盟委员会主席冯·德莱恩一致同意设立**欧盟—印度贸易和技术理事会**，以便为贸易、可信技术和安全交叉领域的战略问题提供政治指导，并加深这些领域的双边协调。目标是在下一次欧盟-印度峰会之前启动欧盟—印度贸易和技术理事会。

3.68. In its "Strategy for Cooperation with the Indo-Pacific", the EU announced the intention to develop **Digital** **Partnerships** with Japan, the Republic of Korea and Singapore. The Partnerships are flexible instruments going beyond dialogue and exchange of information in order to create a collaboration vehicle to deliver concrete deliverables, such as collaboration in the field of Research & Innovation, regulatory cooperation and mechanisms for collaboration in international fora. 在“印太合作战略”中，欧盟表达了与日本、韩国和新加坡发展**数字伙伴关系**的意愿。这类伙伴关系属于灵活机制，并不局限于对话和信息交流，而是为了创设一个协调平台，以提供研创协作、监管合作、国际协作机制之类的具体可交付成果。

3.69. Key topics included in the scope of each Partnership comprise: semiconductors supply chain resilience; 5G/6G; cybersecurity; platform, data and AI regulation; digital trade; digital identity and digital signatures; closing the digital skills gap and digital inclusion. 上述每一伙伴关系下包含的主要议题有：半导体供应链韧性，5G/6G，网络安全、平台、数据和AI监管，数字贸易，数字身份和数字签名，弥补数字技能鸿沟和数字包容等。

3.70. The EU-Japan Digital Partnership was launched at the EU-Japan Summit on 12 May 2022 and now both sides are working on its implementation. Priority deliverables in the implementation phase include Semi-conductors, 5G/6G, Data Free Flow with Trust (DFFT), and the Far North Fiber (FNF) undersea cable. 欧盟—日本数字伙伴关系于2022年5月12日在欧日峰会上正式启动。目前，双方正就其具体实施开展工作。实施阶段的优先交付成果包括半导体、5G/6G、可信数据自由流动、远北光纤海底电缆等项目。

3.71. The Digital Partnership with the Republic of Korea was signed on 28 November, and the one with Singapore on 1 February 2023. 欧盟与韩国的数字伙伴关系协定已于2022年11月28日签署，而与新加坡的数字伙伴关系协定则于2023年2月1日签署。

3.72. The Digital Partnerships have non-binding Digital Trade Principles as a key deliverable. The Digital Trade Principles with the Republic of Korea were signed on 30 November 2022, and the one with Singapore on 31 January 2023. The Digital Trade Principles with Japan are expected to be adopted in the near future. 这些数字伙伴关系的关键可交付成果之一，是不具有约束力的数字贸易原则。欧盟与韩国之间的数字贸易原则已于2022年11月30日签字确认，而与新加坡的数字贸易原则则是2023年1月31日签署的。欧盟与日本之间的数字贸易原则预计将于不久的将来获得通过。

3.73. Canada and the EU have taken a further step in the implementation of the Comprehensive Economic and Trade Agreement (CETA). Negotiations on a **mutual** **recognition** **agreement** **for** **the** **professional** **qualifications** **of** **architects** have been successfully concluded in March 2022, making this the first ever such agreement on professional qualifications negotiated by the EU. Following its adoption and entry into force, architects from the EU and Canada, who meet the criteria set out in the agreement, will be able to have their qualifications recognised and thus supply their services in the other Party's territory more easily. 在实施《全面经济贸易协定》方面，欧盟和加拿大又进了一步。2022年3月，双方之间的**建筑师执业资质互认协定**相关谈判顺利结束。这是欧盟第一份通过谈判达成的职业资质协定。该协定通过并生效后，双方将承认满足该协定所述标准的欧盟和加拿大建筑师的资质，从而降低其在对方境内执业的难度。

3.74. **The** **pan-Euro-Mediterranean** **(PEM)** **Convention** **on** **rules** **of** **origin** establishes common rules of origin (RoO) among the countries in the PEM zone in order to facilitate trade and the integration of supply chains within the area. In the context of fast-moving trade relations and evolving world economies, the current rules of origin are outdated, and hence need to be revised and modernised. **《泛欧—地中海公约》原产地规则**在泛欧—地中海地区国家间确立了一套原产地通用规则，以促进区域贸易发展和供应链的一体化。在贸易关系飞速发展和世界经济不断演变的背景下，当前的原产地规则已经过时，因此需要进行修订，并实现现代化。

3.75. In the context of the revision of the PEM Convention, the EU and a majority of PEM Contracting parties decided to start applying the new, modernised rules of origin in advance (the so-called transitional rules), pending the adoption and entry into force of the revised PEM Convention. 在修订《泛欧—地中海公约》的背景下，该公约大多数缔约方均决定在修订后的公约获得通过并正式生效之前即提前适用新的现代化原产地规则（即所谓的过渡规则）。

**4** **TRADE** **AND** **DEVELOPMENT 贸易和发展**

4.1. Besides active involvement on development in the WTO and in bilateral trade cooperation, the EU also deploys autonomous trade and development policy tools with the objective of fulfilling its political commitment to support sustainable development globally, as reflected in the implementation of the United Nations (UN) Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) – to which all WTO members have committed. 除积极参与世贸组织的发展工作和双边贸易合作外，欧盟还部署了自主贸易和发展政策工具，以实现其支持全球可持续发展的政治承诺，而联合国2030年可持续发展议程和可持续发展目标的实施就是一例。联合国的可持续发展议程是所有世贸组织成员的承诺。

**4.1** **Supporting** **inclusive** **growth** **in** **developing** **countries 支持发展中国家的包容性增长**

4.2. At unilateral level, the EU's **Generalised** **Scheme** **of** **Preferences** (GSP) removes import duties for products coming into the EU market from vulnerable developing countries. Under the standard GSP arrangement, the EU currently grants partial or full tariff reductions on around 66% of tariff lines to 11 countries. The **Special** **Incentive** **Arrangement** **for** **Sustainable** **Development** **and** **Good** **Governance** (GSP+) grants mostly duty-free treatment to essentially the same 66% of tariff lines after application and a positive assessment by the EU. In 2022 there are eight GSP+ beneficiaries. The **"Everything** **But** **Arms"** (EBA) arrangement under the EU's GSP gives Least Developed Countries (LDCs) tariff-free, quota-free access to the EU market for all products except arms and ammunition. 46 LDCs benefit from the EU's EBA in 2022; in 2021 over EUR 22 billion of imports into the EU from LDCs used EBA preferences, or 66% of all goods imported from LDCs. 在单边层面，欧盟的**普惠制**取消了弱势发展中国家进入欧盟市场产品的进口关税。在普惠制的标准安排下，欧盟目前就66%左右的关税税目向11个国家授予了全部或部分关税减让待遇。欧盟的**可持续发展和良好治理特殊激励安排**（“普惠制+”）基本上赋予了上述66%关税税目以免税待遇，但以相关国家提出申请且欧盟作出了积极评价为条件。2022年，“普惠制+”安排共有八个受益国。在普惠制下，欧盟**“除武器外一切皆可”**安排授予了最不发达国家除武器和弹药外所有产品进入欧盟市场时的免税、免配额待遇。2022年，46个最不发达国家从欧盟“除武器外一切皆可”安排中受益。2021年，最不发达国家进入欧盟市场的220多亿欧元产品享受了“除武器外一切皆可”安排提供的优惠，占最不发达国家向欧盟出口总额的66%。

4.3. Under the EU's current GSP Regulation, all GSP beneficiary countries (including EBA beneficiaries) have to respect the principles of 15 core conventions on human and labour rights. In addition, the GSP+ arrangement requires countries to fulfil, ratify and effectively implement a total of 27 international conventions covering core human and labour rights, environmental protection, and good governance. A central part of the EU's approach to GSP is to carefully monitor the beneficiary countries' respect of these conditionalities. In case of concerns in this respect, the EU engages with the relevant beneficiary countries, and can as a last resort withdraw the preferences. The EU reported on the implementation of the scheme in 2020[[16]](#footnote-16) and will publish a new report in 2023. 根据欧盟当前生效的普惠制条例，所有普惠制受益国（包括“除武器外一切皆可”安排的受益国）均须遵守15项核心人权和劳动权公约规定的原则。此外，“普惠制+”安排还要求受益国履行、批准并有效实施27项涉及核心人权和劳动权、环境保护和良好治理等内容的国际公约。欧盟普惠制的一项主要内容，是对受援国在尊重这些公约方面的情况实施监测。如果发现任何问题，欧盟将与相关受援国进行接触。作为最终手段，欧盟可取消相关优惠待遇。2020年，欧盟曾就“普惠制+”项目的实施情况发布过一份报告。2023年，欧盟将就该项目发布一份新报告。

4.4. The EU GSP is undergoing a review since the current Regulation expires on 31 December 2023. The review aims to maintain the key features of the current scheme, building on its success as evidenced in a 2018 independent mid-term evaluation and in the impact assessment for the Commission proposal for GSP post 2023. Targeted improvements aim to better respond to the evolving needs of developing countries and reinforce the scheme's social and environmental impact. A new regulation was proposed by the European Commission on 22 September 2021.[[17]](#footnote-17) The proposal is currently before the EU legislator, and is to be adopted in time to provide predictability and stability to beneficiaries and business. 目前，欧盟的普惠制正接受审议，因为当前条例将于2023年12月31日到期。审议旨在维持当前项目的主要特征，并在其成功的基础上进一步提升。实际上，2018年进行的独立中期评估和欧盟委员会2023年后普惠制发展建议相关影响力评估均表明，普惠制项目取得了成功。精准改进是为了更好地响应发展中国家不断变化的需求，并强化该项目的社会和环境影响。2021年9月22日，欧盟委员会提出了一项新的普惠制建议。目前，该建议正在欧盟立法机构进行审议，并将适时通过，以便为受益国和企业提供可预测性和稳定性。

**4.2** **Aid** **for** **Trade** **贸易援助**

4.5. To support developing countries' integration into the world economy, poverty reduction and sustainable development, the EU views **Aid** **for** **Trade** (AfT) as a crucial tool. EU and Member States' AfT is based on the 2017 joint AfT Strategy, with five overarching priorities: (i) reducing fragmentation, integrating development tools, increasing leverage of AfT through better informed and coordinated delivery; (ii) scaling up impact – making the most of instruments across EU external policies, (iii) stronger focus on social and environmental sustainability and inclusive economic growth; (iv) a more differentiated approach to countries, with increased focus on LDCs; and (v) improved monitoring and reporting. The most recent EU Aid for Trade Progress Report (2022) was launched in December 2022.[[18]](#footnote-18) The reporting is also informing the EU's participation in the monitoring of the AfT initiative globally. During the eight Global Review of AfT at the WTO in July 2022, the European Commission co-hosted two events in addition to those organised by EU Member States and with speakers in additional sessions. 为了支持发展中国家融入世界经济、减贫和可持续发展，欧盟将**贸易援助**视为至关重要的工具。欧盟和成员国的贸易援助基于2017年联合贸易援助战略，并设定了五大首要优先事项：（i）减少分散，整合发展工具，通过更加合理和可协调的交付增加贸易援助的杠杆作用；（ii）充分利用欧盟对外政策中的工具，从而扩大影响；（iii）更加注重社会和环境可持续性以及包容性经济增长；（iv）对各国采取更有针对性的做法，给予最不发达国家更多关注；（v）改进监测和报告。最新的欧盟贸易援助进展报告（2022年版）于2022年12月发布。该报告还为欧盟参与全球贸易援助倡议的监测提供了信息。2022年7月进行的贸易援助八次全球审查期间，除了欧盟成员国组织的活动之外，欧盟委员会还共同主办了两次活动，并在额外会议上发言。

4.6. The EU and its Member States collectively constitute the world's largest AfT donor, accounting for around 40% of global AfT, with collective commitments amounting to EUR 22.9 billion in 2020 (the latest year for which there is data, and an increase of 22% from 2019). 13% of the EU's AfT went to LDCs. Following the integration of the European Green Deal, EU AfT targeting climate change adaptation or mitigation has been steadily growing over the decade, tripling in real terms between 2011 and 2020, with almost half of EU AfT addressing climate change by 2020. EU AfT addressing environmental issues more than doubled over the same period. 欧盟及其成员国共同构成了世界上最大的贸易援助捐助国，约占全球贸易援助的40%，2020年，集体承诺总额为229亿欧元（目前可获得的最新数据，比2019年增长了22%）。欧盟贸易援助的13%流向最不发达国家。在《欧洲绿色协议》一体化后，欧盟以适应或减缓气候变化为目标的贸易援助在过去十年中稳步增长，在2011年至2020年期间实际增长了两倍，到2020年，几乎一半的欧盟贸易援助用于应对气候变化。同期，欧盟处理环境问题的贸易援助增加了一倍多。

4.7. EU AfT is a tool to deliver on the Global Gateway.[[19]](#footnote-19) Launched in December 2021 it is a new strategy to mobilize investments totalling EUR 300 billion over the period 2021-27. Accordingly, EU AfT is more and more driven by innovative de-risking tools to catalyse private sector investment. This is done primarily through blending operations (i.e., a combination of EU grants with loans or equity from public and private financiers) and financial guarantees. In line with the EU's geopolitical objectives and commitment to the 2030 Agenda, the Global Gateway strategy aims to boost smart, clean and secure investments in digital, energy and transport, and to strengthen health, education and research systems across the world to underpin a lasting global recovery while promoting universal values and high standards, good governance and transparency. 欧盟贸易援助是在全球门户上交付的工具。这是一项于2021年12月启动的新战略，旨在2021-2027年期间筹集总额为3000亿欧元的投资。因此，欧盟贸易援助越来越受到创新去风险工具的推动，以促进私营部门投资。这主要是通过混合操作（即欧盟赠款与公共和私人金融家的贷款或股权相结合）和财政担保来实现的。根据欧盟的地缘政治目标和对2030年议程的承诺，全球门户战略旨在促进对数字、能源和交通的智能、清洁和安全投资，并加强世界各地的卫生、教育和研究系统，以支持持久的全球复苏，同时促进普世价值和高标准、善治和透明度。

**5** **SUSTAINABILTY** **可持续性**

**5.1** **The** **EU's** **actions** **on** **climate** **change** **and** **environmental** **protection** **欧盟在气候变化和环境保护方面的行动**

5.1. In late 2019, the European Commission tabled an agenda to become the world's first climate neutral continent by 2050. The **European** **Green** **Deal**, which is based on that target, is a comprehensive plan to make the EU's economy and society ready for a climate neutral future. 2019年底，欧盟委员会提出了一项议程，即到2050年成为世界上第一个“气候中立的大陆”。基于这一目标的**《欧洲绿色协议》**是一项全面的计划，旨在让欧盟经济和社会为气候中立的未来做好准备。

5.2. The European Green Deal seeks to transform the EU into a modern, resource-efficient and competitive economy where there are no net emissions of greenhouse gases by 2050, economic growth is decoupled from resource use, and no one is left behind in what will be a just transition. 《欧洲绿色协议》旨在将欧盟转变为一个现代、资源高效和有竞争力的经济体，到2050年实现温室气体零排放，经济增长与资源使用脱钩，确保所有人在公正的转型中都不被落下。

5.3. The European Green Deal provides a comprehensive set of actions to reach these goals, in the form of strategies, regulations, standards in the areas of climate, energy, transport, agriculture, industry, environment and oceans, finance and regional development, research and innovation[[20]](#footnote-20) (see below in section 5.1.1 an overview of the actions). 《欧洲绿色协议》以气候、能源、交通、农业、工业、环境和海洋、金融和区域发展、研究和创新领域的战略、法规和标准的形式，提供了实现这些目标的系统性措施（见下文第5.1.1节行动概述）。

5.4. The EU is aware that if it wants to pursue global challenges such as combating climate change, biodiversity loss, pollution, or promoting more sustainable production and consumption, it needs to increase cooperation with third countries. In the cases where the European Green Deal policies have an external dimension, the EU is engaging with its partners. The EU makes sure that its external assistance actively promotes effective and ambitious climate and environment action and integration. The EU designs its climate and environmental policies in line with the WTO rules and provides a full transparency on EU climate- and environmental measures to the EU trading partners bilaterally, including in the context of trade agreements, and in the WTO. The EU has made numerous presentations on the policies with potential trade impacts in the WTO Committee on Trade and Environment, and other committees, and will continue this engagement in the future. The objective of this has been early engagement with partners to understand any potential concerns and see how they could be addressed in the policy design as well as to avoid any adverse implications or impacts for international trade in goods affected by EU legislation, while at the same time improving the understanding of the applicable rules on the EU market. The EU intends to further pursue dialogue and cooperation regarding the implementation of the EU's autonomous sustainability instruments. 欧盟意识到，若要应对全球挑战，如应对气候变化、生物多样性减少、污染或促进更可持续的生产和消费，需要加强与第三国的合作。在《欧洲绿色协议》政策有广泛对外触角的情况下，欧盟正在与外部合作伙伴接触。欧盟确保其外部援助积极促进有效和宏大的气候和环境行动和一体化。欧盟根据世贸组织的规则设计其气候和环境政策，并在双边范围内，包括在贸易协定的背景下，以及在世贸组织内，向欧盟贸易伙伴提供完全透明的欧盟气候和环境措施。欧盟在世贸组织贸易与环境委员会和其他委员会中多次介绍了具有潜在贸易影响的政策，并将在未来继续参与其中。这样做的目的是尽早与合作伙伴接触，以了解各方的潜在关切，以及如何在政策设计中解决这些关切，避免对受欧盟立法影响的国际货物贸易产生不利影响或后果，同时提高对欧盟市场适用规则的理解。欧盟打算在执行欧盟自主可持续性文件方面进一步开展对话与合作。

**5.1.1** **Overview** **of** **the** **actions** **on** **climate** **change** **and** **environmental** **protection** **气候变化和环境保护行动概述**

5.5. The adoption of the **Climate** **Law** on 9 July 2021 sets a legally binding target for the EU to reach net zero greenhouse gas emissions by 2050 as well as to reduce net greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. This allowed the EU to adopt and submit to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in December 2020 an updated and significantly enhanced Nationally Determined Contribution in line with the Paris Agreement, confirming Europe's commitment to lead in global climate action. 2021年7月9日通过的**《气候法》**为欧盟设定了一个具有法律约束力的目标，即到2050年实现温室气体净零排放，以及到2030年将温室气体净排放量比1990年的水平减少至少55%。这使得欧盟能够根据《巴黎协定》在2020年12月通过并向《联合国气候变化框架公约》（UNFCCC）提交一份更新和显著增强的国家自主贡献，确认欧洲领导全球气候行动的承诺。

5.6. On 14 July 2021, the Commission proposed a package[[21]](#footnote-21) of climate, energy and transport legislation, the **"Fit** **for** **55"** package, to accomplish this transformational change across the EU's economy and society – matched by commitment to a socially fair transition, which leaves no one behind. 2021年7月14日，欧盟委员会提出了气候、能源和交通立法的一揽子方案，即**“减碳55”**一揽子提案，以实现整个欧盟经济和社会的转型变革——同时承诺实现社会公平转型，确保没有人掉队。

5.7. **The** **Carbon** **Border** **Adjustment** **Mechanism** **(CBAM)[[22]](#footnote-22)** is a climate measure aimed at decreasing global GHG emissions by preventing the risk of carbon leakage and by supporting increased ambition on climate mitigation, while ensuring WTO compatibility. The CBAM will equalise the price of carbon between domestic products and imports and ensure that the EU's climate objectives are not undermined by production relocating to countries with less ambitious climate policies. **碳边界调整机制**是一项气候措施，旨在通过防止碳泄漏风险并支持提高减缓气候变化的雄心来减少全球温室气体排放，同时确保与世贸组织接轨。碳边界调整机制将平衡国内产品和进口产品之间的碳价格，并确保欧盟的气候目标不会因将生产转移到气候政策目标较低的国家而受到损害。

5.8. **The** **EU** **Emissions** **Trading** **System** puts a price on carbon and lowers the cap on emissions from certain economic sectors every year. The European Commission has proposed[[23]](#footnote-23) to lower the overall emission cap even further and increase its annual rate of reduction, to phase out free emission allowances for aviation and align with the global Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) and to include shipping emissions in the EU ETS. To address the lack of emissions reductions in road transport and buildings, a separate new emissions trading system is set up for fuel distribution for road transport and buildings. **欧盟排放交易体系**对碳进行定价，并降低某些经济部门每年的排放上限。欧盟委员会建议，进一步降低总体排放上限，提高年减排率，逐步取消航空免费排放配额，与国际航空全球碳抵消和减排计划保持一致，并将航运排放纳入欧盟排放交易体系。为了解决道路运输和建筑物减排不足的问题，为道路运输和建筑物的燃料分配建立了一个单独的新排放交易系统。

5.9. Both proposals have been preliminarily agreed in December 2022 and must now be formally adopted by the co-legislators: the European Parliament and the Council. 这两项提案已于2022年12月初步达成一致，现在须由共同立法者欧洲议会和理事会正式通过。

5.10. The 2030 legally binding priority objectives set out in the 8th Environment Action Programme ("8th EAP")[[24]](#footnote-24) include the significant reduction of key environmental and climate pressures related to the EU's production and consumption, including, among others, in the area of trade. 《第八次环境行动方案》中规定的2030年具有法律约束力的优先目标包括大幅减少与欧盟生产和消费相关的关键环境和气候压力，其中包括贸易领域。

5.11. In May 2020 the EU adopted its **Biodiversity** **Strategy** **for** **2030**.[[25]](#footnote-25) The strategy is a comprehensive, ambitious and long-term plan to protect nature and reverse the degradation of ecosystems. A key element of the Strategy is the proposal for a Nature Restoration Law[[26]](#footnote-26) adopted by the European Commission on 22 June 2022. 2020年5月，欧盟通过了其**2030年生物多样性战略**。该战略是一项全面宏大的长期计划，旨在保护自然和扭转生态系统退化。该战略的一个关键要素是欧洲联盟委员会于2022年6月22日通过的《自然恢复法》提案。

5.12. On 6 December 2022, the European Parliament and the Council reached a provisional political agreement on an EU Regulation on **deforestation[[27]](#footnote-27)**, paving the way for the final adoption of the regulation in early 2023. It aims to curb EU-driven deforestation and forest degradation. By promoting the consumption of "deforestation-free" products and reducing the EU's impact on global deforestation and forest degradation, the new rules will bring down greenhouse gas emissions and global biodiversity loss and minimise consumption, and therefore decrease the trade of products coming from supply chains associated with deforestation or forest degradation, while increasing the trade of sustainable products. The proposal is part of a broader plan of actions to tackle deforestation and forest degradation first outlined in the 2019 Commission Communication on Stepping up EU Action to Protect and Restore the World's Forests.[[28]](#footnote-28) 2022年12月6日，欧洲议会和理事会就欧盟**毁林**条例达成临时政治协议，为2023年初最终通过该条例奠定了基础。该条例旨在遏制欧盟驱动的森林砍伐和森林退化。通过促进“无森林砍伐”产品的消费，减少欧盟对全球森林砍伐和森林退化的影响，新规将降低温室气体排放和全球生物多样性损失，并最大限度地减少消费，从而减少来自与森林砍伐或森林退化相关的供应链的产品贸易，同时增加可持续产品的贸易。该提案是2019年欧盟委员会“关于加强行动促进全球森林保护与恢复公报”中首次概述的应对毁林和森林退化的更广泛行动计划的一部分。

5.13. Furthermore, in the area of fighting pollution, the European Commission adopted the **Zero** **Pollution** **Action** **Plan** in May 2021.[[29]](#footnote-29) The main objective is to provide a compass for including pollution prevention in all relevant EU policies, including trade policies and free trade agreements, and to reduce air, water and soil pollution to levels no longer considered harmful to health and natural ecosystems and that respect the boundaries our planet can cope with, thus creating a toxic-free environment. 此外，在治理污染领域，欧盟委员会于2021年5月通过了**“零污染行动计划”**。该计划的主要目标是提供一个指南，将污染预防纳入所有相关的欧盟政策，包括贸易政策和自由贸易协定，并将空气、水和土壤污染减少到不会对健康和自然生态系统造成伤害的水平，考虑地球的环境承载力，从而创造一个天然无毒的环境。

5.14. In the area of waste, in November 2021, the Commission adopted a proposal for a new regulation on **Waste** **Shipment[[30]](#footnote-30)**, which aims to ensure that the EU does not export its waste challenges to third countries and supports a clean and circular economy. 在废物领域，2021年11月，欧盟委员会通过了一项关于**废物运输**的新法规提案，旨在确保欧盟不会向第三国出口其“废物挑战”，并支持清洁和循环经济。

5.15. The new **Circular** **Economy** **Action** **Plan** (CEAP)[[31]](#footnote-31) was adopted in 2020 and aims to accelerate the transformational change required by the European Green Deal.[[32]](#footnote-32) Under the new CEAP, the European Commission adopted in March and November 2022, two packages of initiatives to make sustainable products the norm on the EU market.[[33]](#footnote-33) The cornerstone of the measures is the legislative proposal for a Regulation on Ecodesign for Sustainable Products (ESPR)[[34]](#footnote-34) that aims to better cover product circularity issues such as durability and reparability, and to address the carbon- and environmental footprints of products, amongst other aspects. 新版**循环经济行动计划**于2020年通过，旨在加速《欧洲绿色协议》所需的转型变革。根据新版循环经济行动计划，欧盟委员会于2022年3月和11月通过了两套举措，使可持续产品成为欧盟市场的常态。这些措施的基石是关于《可持续产品生态设计法规》的提案，旨在更好地涵盖产品循环问题，如耐久性和可修复性，并减少产品的碳足迹和环境足迹等问题。

**5.1.2** **Sustainable** **food** **systems** **可持续粮食系统**

5.16. The **Farm** **to** **Fork** (F2F) **Strategy** adopted in May 2020 is the EU's contribution to the global transition towards sustainable food systems. It aims to ensure food security, nutrition and public health, access to sufficient, safe, nutritious, sustainable food for all, and this while having a neutral or positive environmental impact. To achieve the transition, the Strategy's action plan sets out both regulatory and non-regulatory initiatives, including the EU Code of Conduct on responsible food business and marketing practices[[35]](#footnote-35) that entered into force in July 2021. 2020年5月通过的**“从农场到餐桌（F2F）战略”**是欧盟对全球向可持续粮食体系过渡的贡献。这一战略旨在确保粮食安全、营养和公共健康，确保所有人获得充足、安全、有营养、可持续的粮食，同时对环境产生中立或积极的影响。为了实现这一转变，该战略的行动计划规定了监管和非监管举措，包括2021年7月生效的《欧盟负责任食品企业和营销行为守则》。

5.17. The Commission is also carrying out preparatory work concerning the flagship initiative of the F2F strategy: the framework legislation for a Union sustainable food system. It will aim at accelerating and facilitating the transition to sustainability by establishing new foundations for future food policies. The transition towards sustainable food systems has to be supported by sanitary and phytosanitary requirements responding to key challenges. 该委员会还在开展关于F2F战略的旗舰倡议的筹备工作：联盟可持续粮食系统的框架立法。目标是通过为未来粮食政策建立新的基础，加速和促进向可持续性的过渡。向可持续粮食系统的过渡必须遵循相关关键领域卫生和植物检疫的要求。

5.18. The draft regulation on lowering the maximum residue levels (MRLs) for the two neonicotinoid substances clothianidin and thiamethoxam, is the first regulation implementing the F2F Strategy[[36]](#footnote-36) on imported food in relation to pesticides residues. The environmental aspects targeted by this regulation relate to the protection of pollinators. This is an issue of global concern, which goes beyond national boundaries and cannot be solved through actions at EU level alone. The draft regulation is lowering the maximum residue levels (MRLs) for the two neonicotinoid substances clothianidin and thiamethoxam, known to contribute significantly to the decline of pollinator populations because of their intrinsic properties that lead to adverse effects on pollinators independent of where they are used geographically.[[37]](#footnote-37),[[38]](#footnote-38) The regulation includes trade facilitating provisions, mainly to postpone the application date of the regulation to 36 months after entry into force (instead of 6 months, which is the standard period foreseen by WTO rules) and to allow products placed on the market before the application date to remain on the market until the end of their shelf life. 关于降低两种新烟碱类物质噻虫胺和噻虫嗪的最高残留水平的法规草案，是第一个在农药残留有关的进口食品领域实施F2F战略的法规。该条例针对的环境方面与保护授粉者有关。这是一个全球关注的问题，不分国界，单靠欧盟层面采取措施是无法解决的。该条例草案正在降低两种新烟碱类物质噻虫胺和噻虫嗪的最大残留水平，已知这两种物质会严重导致授粉昆虫数量的下降，因为其内在特性会对授粉昆虫产生不利影响，无论处于怎样的地理位置。该条例包括贸易便利条款，主要是将该条例的适用日期推迟到生效后36个月（而不是世贸组织规则预见的6个月标准期限），并允许在适用日期之前投放市场的产品在市场上出售，直到保质期结束。

5.19. The implementing measures for the Regulation on Veterinary Medicinal Products adopted during the previous review period will strengthen the EU action in fighting antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and promote a prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials. These measures have been supplemented recently by the Delegated Regulation setting the criteria to designate antimicrobials to be reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans[[39]](#footnote-39), as well as an Implementing Regulation listing the designated antimicrobials to be reserved for treatment of certain infections in humans.[[40]](#footnote-40) Furthermore, the Regulation on Official Controls was amended to ensure that the single framework for official controls is also applicable to the relevant provision of the Veterinary Medicinal Products Regulation. 上一次审查期间通过的《兽用药品条例》实施措施将加强欧盟抗击抗生素耐药性的行动，并促进谨慎和负责任地使用抗生素。作为这些措施的补充，授权条例规定了指定抗菌剂用于治疗某些人类感染的标准，以及一项实施条例，列出了指定抗菌剂用于治疗部分人群的感染。此外，对《官方管制条例》进行了修订，以确保官方管制的单一框架也适用于《兽用药品条例》的相关规定。

**5.1.3** **Decarbonising** **Energy** **and** **Sustainable** **Transport** **能源脱碳和可持续交通**

5.20. Since 2019, the energy policy and legal framework of the EU has significantly evolved. These were partially driven by the European Green Deal and the Fit for 55 legislative proposals. Another driver was Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, which significantly impacted the EU's energy market, including security of supply. 自2019年以来，欧盟的能源政策和法律框架发生了重大变化。主要原因是由《欧洲绿色协议》和减碳55立法提案。另一个驱动因素是俄乌冲突，这严重影响了欧盟的能源市场，包括供应安全。

5.21. The Fit for 55 package (see section 5.1.1) of proposals sets ambitious targets for the energy sector across the board, including on renewable energy[[41]](#footnote-41), energy efficiency[[42]](#footnote-42) and the energy performance of buildings.[[43]](#footnote-43) Other ongoing legislative initiatives include new rules[[44]](#footnote-44) to reshape the market design for gases, in particular biomethane and hydrogen, as well as new requirements relating to methane emissions reduction[[45]](#footnote-45) in the energy sector. 减碳55一揽子提案（见第5.1.1节）为能源部门全面设定了宏大的目标，包括可再生能源、能源效率和建筑物的能源性能。其他正在进行的立法举措包括重塑气体市场设计的新规则，特别是生物甲烷和氢气，以及与能源部门甲烷减排有关的新要求。

5.22. A revised regulation on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure[[46]](#footnote-46) has also been proposed, which enables the identification of the cross-border energy infrastructure projects and related investments across the Union and with third countries that are necessary for the energy transition and achievement of the climate targets. 还提出了一项关于跨欧洲能源基础设施准则的修订条例，该条例能够确定整个欧盟地区以及与第三国的跨境能源基础设施项目和相关投资，这些项目和投资对于能源转型和实现气候目标是十分必要的。

5.23. The proposal for the **REPowerEU** **Plan[[47]](#footnote-47)** includes complementary short, mid and long-term initiatives in view of phasing out the use in the EU of all Russian fossil fuels as soon as possible. Measures include those relating to gas storage[[48]](#footnote-48), reduction of demand for gas[[49]](#footnote-49) and electricity.[[50]](#footnote-50) In addition, it proposes to increase the EU's renewable energy and energy efficiency targets and to accelerate the permitting procedures for renewable energy deployment under the 'Fit for 55' proposals. **REPowerEU计划**的提案包括补充的短期、中期和长期倡议，以尽快在欧盟地区逐步淘汰所有俄罗斯化石燃料的使用。措施包括与天然气储存、减少天然气和电力需求有关的措施。此外，提案建议用提高欧盟的可再生能源和能源效率目标，并根据“减碳55”提案加快可再生能源部署的许可流程。

5.24. In the area of transport, a **Revised** **Clean** **Vehicles** **Directive** was adopted in June 2019 to promote clean mobility solutions in public procurement tenders, providing a boost to the demand and further deployment of low- and zero-emission vehicles. The directive defines "clean vehicles" and sets national targets for their public procurement. It applies to different means of public procurement, including purchase, lease, rent and relevant services contracts. In December 2020, the Commission adopted the **Sustainable** **and** **Smart** **Mobility** **Strategy**, setting the vision and announcing measures to reduce transport emissions by 90% by 2050 in line with the European Green Deal goals. 在交通领域，2019年6月通过了**经修订的清洁车辆指令**，以在公共采购招标中推广清洁交通解决方案，推动低排放和零排放车辆的需求和进一步部署。该指令定义了“清洁汽车”，并设定了清洁汽车公共采购的国家目标。它适用于不同的公共采购手段，包括采购、租赁、出租和相关服务合同。2020年12月，欧盟委员会通过了**可持续和智能交通战略**，根据《欧洲绿色协议》目标，设定了愿景并宣布了到2050年减少90%交通排放的措施。

5.25. Under the Fit for 55 Package, several legislative initiatives were proposed in July 2021 on the decarbonisation of transport: 在减碳55一揽子提案下，于2021年7月提出多项有关交通减碳的立法措施：

* A proposal for a new Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Regulation[[51]](#footnote-51) sets binding national minimum targets for the rollout of certain alternative fuels infrastructure on roads, in ports and in airports. A revision of the CO2 standards for cars[[52]](#footnote-52) and vans setting a trajectory of targeted reduction of emissions with the final aim that by 2035, all new cars and vans will need to be zero-emission. 一项新的替代燃料基础设施条例的提案为在道路、港口和机场推广某些替代燃料基础设施设定了具有约束力的国家最低目标。修订汽车和货车的二氧化碳标准，设定有针对性的减排轨迹，最终目标是到2035年，所有新汽车和货车都实现零排放。
* The revision of the EU ETS, including its extension to shipping and establishing a separate emission trading system for road transport[[53]](#footnote-53), as well as a gradual phase out of the free emissions allowances in the aviation sector.[[54]](#footnote-54) 修订欧盟排放交易体系，包括将其扩展至航运，并为道路运输建立单独的排放交易体系，以及逐步取消航空部门的免费排放配额。
* A revision of Energy Taxation Directive[[55]](#footnote-55) removes the mandatory tax exemptions on aviation and maritime fuels. 能源税收指令的修订取消了航空和海运燃料的强制性免税。
* A new legislative proposal on ReFuelEU Aviation[[56]](#footnote-56) that aims to decarbonise the aviation sector by mandating supply of jet fuels blended with minimum shares of sustainable aviation fuels (SAF) and uptake of fuels by airlines departing from Union airports. The FuelEU Maritime[[57]](#footnote-57) legislative proposal sets the objective to promote the uptake in the use of renewable, low-carbon fuels and low carbon-intensive energy options, in maritime transport, including additional requirements for zero emissions at berth, for both containerships and passenger ships. 一项关于ReFuelEU Aviation的新立法提案，旨在通过强制供应混合了最低比例可持续航空燃料（SAF）的喷气燃料来实现航空业的脱碳，以及从联合机场起飞的航空公司的燃油消耗。FuelEU Maritime立法提案的目标是促进在海运中使用可再生、低碳燃料和低碳密集型能源选择，包括对集装箱船和客船泊位零排放的额外要求。

**5.2** **Sustainability,** **fairness** **and** **inclusiveness** **可持续性、公平性和包容性**

**5.2.1** **Protecting** **human** **rights** **and** **promoting** **labour** **rights** **保护人权和促进劳工权利**

5.26. EU trade policy helps to promote and protect human rights around the world. The EU's broader set of policies and actions in this respect includes various trade policy instruments such as the EU's unilateral trade preferences (GSP) (see section 4.1), bilateral and regional free trade agreements and trade impact assessments and evaluations. 欧盟贸易政策有助于促进和保护全世界的人权。欧盟在这方面的一套更广泛的政策和行动包括各种贸易政策工具，如欧盟的单边贸易优惠（普惠制）（见第4.1节）、双边和区域自由贸易协定以及贸易影响评估和评价。

5.27. Under the GSP, the EU monitors respect for the principles of core international conventions on human rights by beneficiary countries. In September 2021, the Commission adopted the legislative proposal for a new EU's GSP Regulation to apply as from January 2024, reinforcing support for the promotion of international standards in GSP beneficiary countries, including by adding new international human rights instruments and by rendering the export of goods made by internationally prohibited child labour and by forced labour a ground to possibly withdraw trade preferences. 根据普惠制，欧盟负责监测受惠国遵守核心国际人权公约原则的情况。2021年9月，欧盟委员会通过了从2024年1月起适用新的欧盟普惠制条例的立法提案，加强了对普惠制受益国促进国际标准的支持，包括增加新的国际人权文件，并使出口由国际禁止的童工和强迫劳动制造的货物成为可能取消贸易优惠的理由。

5.28. The EU's free trade agreements are typically linked to the human rights "essential elements" clause contained in the political framework agreements with these countries, enabling the parties to take appropriate measures in case of breaches by the other party. The European Commission conducts human rights impact assessments as a key element of its sustainability impact assessments of the EU's ongoing trade negotiations, including through ex post evaluations of the EU's existing trade agreements. 欧盟的自由贸易协定通常与这些国家的政治框架协定中所载的人权“基本要素”条款有关联，从而使各方能够在另一方违约的情况下采取适当措施。欧盟委员会进行人权影响评估，作为其对欧盟正在进行的贸易谈判的可持续性影响评估的一个关键要素，包括通过对欧盟现有贸易协定的事后评估。

5.29. In July 2021, the European Commission and the European External Action Service published guidance on due diligence to assist EU businesses in taking appropriate measures to address the risk of forced labour in their operations and supply chains, in line with international standards. 2021年7月，欧盟委员会和欧洲对外行动局发布了尽职调查指南，以协助欧盟企业采取适当措施，根据国际标准解决其运营和供应链中的强迫劳动风险。

5.30. In September 2022, a legislative proposal was adopted to prohibit products made with forced labour to be placed on or exported from the EU market.[[58]](#footnote-58) The proposal covers all products, namely those made in the EU for domestic consumption and exports, and imported goods, without targeting specific products, companies, industries or geographies. The proposal builds on internationally agreed definitions and standards. It underlines the importance of close cooperation with global partners. Once the proposal is adopted by the EU co-legislators, national authorities will be empowered to withdraw from the EU market products made with forced labour, following an investigation. According to the proposal, EU customs authorities will identify and stop products made with forced labour at EU borders. The proposal is now with the EU co-legislators, the European Parliament and the Council. 2022年9月，欧盟通过了一项立法提案，禁止将强迫劳动制造的产品投放或出口到欧盟市场。该提案涵盖所有产品，即在欧盟制造的用于国内消费和出口的产品，以及进口商品，但不针对特定的产品、公司、行业或地区。该提案基于国际层面商定的定义和标准，强调了与全球伙伴密切合作的重要性。一旦得到欧盟共同立法者采纳，国家政府将有权在调查后从欧盟市场撤回用强迫劳动制造的产品。根据该提案，欧盟海关将在欧盟边境识别和阻止强迫劳动制造的产品。该提案现已提交给欧盟共同立法者、欧洲议会和理事会。

5.31. On 23 February 2022, the Commission adopted a legislative proposal for a Directive on corporate sustainability due diligence. The aim of this Directive is to foster sustainable and responsible corporate behaviour and to anchor human rights and environmental considerations in companies' operations and corporate governance. The proposal is still with the EU's legislature, and the new rules once adopted will ensure that businesses address adverse impacts of their actions, including in their value chains inside and outside Europe. 2022年2月23日，欧盟委员会通过了一项关于企业可持续性尽职调查指令的立法提案。该指令的目的是促进可持续和负责任的公司行为，并将人权和环境考虑纳入公司运营和公司治理。该提案仍在欧盟立法机构审核中，新规则一旦通过，将确保企业应对其行为的不利影响，包括在欧洲内外的价值链中。

5.32. Regulation (EU) 2017/821 (the so-called Conflict Minerals Regulation)[[59]](#footnote-59) lays down supply chain due diligence obligations for EU importers of Tin, Tantalum, Tungsten and Gold (3TG). It was adopted in 2017 and its operational due diligence requirements apply since 1 January 2021. It aims to ensure that EU imports of 3TG do not contribute to armed conflict and associated human rights abuses along the supply chain. At the same time, the regulation aims to promote sustainable development in the countries concerned, by encouraging responsible sourcing also from conflict-affected and high-risk areas with the help of the necessary due diligence safeguards. 条例（欧盟）2017/821（所谓的《冲突矿产条例》）规定了欧盟锡、钽、钨和黄金（3TG）进口商的供应链尽职调查义务。该条例于2017年通过，其运营尽职调查要求自2021年1月1日起适用。目标是确保欧盟进口的锡、钽、钨和黄金不会助长供应链上的武装冲突和相关的侵犯人权行为。与此同时，该条例旨在促进有关国家的可持续发展，鼓励在必要的尽职调查保障措施的帮助下，也从受冲突影响的地区和高风险地区进行负责任的采购。

5.33. In the Communication on Decent Work Worldwide[[60]](#footnote-60) of February 2022 the EU reaffirmed its commitment to champion decent work in cooperation with other countries. The EU promotes decent work across all sectors and policy areas in line with a comprehensive approach that addresses workers in domestic markets, in third countries and in global supply chains (see section 5.2.1). 在2022年2月关于《全球体面劳动通讯》中，欧盟重申了其与其他国家合作倡导体面工作的承诺。欧盟根据解决国内市场、第三国和全球供应链中工人问题的综合方法，在所有部门和政策领域促进体面劳动（见第5.2.1节）。

**5.2.2** **Promoting** **sustainability** **促进可持续性**

5.34. All modern EU trade agreements include Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD) chapters with a broad set of mutually agreed commitments based on international labour and environmental standards. In June 2021, the Commission launched an in-depth review with the objective of strengthening the ability of trade agreements as a whole – including their TSD chapters – to champion sustainable trade, in cooperation with trade partners and in concert with other relevant EU policy instruments, including the European Green Deal. The Communication "The power of trade partnerships: together for green and just economic growth"[[61]](#footnote-61) of 22 June 2022 sets out this enhanced approach to sustainability in the EU trade agreements.[[62]](#footnote-62) The Communication identifies policy priorities, such as results-oriented and priority-based engagement with partner countries and more participation and support for civil society; and 20 key action points, which will further enhance the effectiveness of the engagement-based approach to TSD, grounded in the international framework and standards, with stronger implementation and enforcement. 所有现代欧盟贸易协定都包括贸易和可持续发展（TSD）章节，其中有一套系统的基于国际劳工和环境标准的广泛的相互商定的承诺。2021年6月，欧盟委员会启动了一项深入审查，目的是与贸易伙伴合作，并与包括《欧洲绿色协议》在内的其他相关欧盟政策工具协调一致，加强整个贸易协定（包括贸易和可持续发展章节）支持可持续贸易的能力。2022年6月22日，主题为“贸易伙伴关系的力量：共同实现绿色和公正的经济增长”的文件阐述了欧盟贸易协定中的这一强化可持续性方法。该文件确定了政策优先事项，如与伙伴国家以成果为导向和基于优先事项的接触，以及民间社会的更多参与和支持；以及20个关键行动点，这些行动点将进一步加强以国际框架和标准为基础的以参与为基础的贸易和可持续发展的有效性，并加强实施和执行力度。

5.35. In addition to TSD chapters, the sustainability dimension will continue to be reflected also in other aspects of the EU's trade and investment agreements. They support the diffusion of clean and more efficient production methods and technologies, including promoting trade in green goods and services, supporting the transition to climate neutral economies, or the transition to sustainable food systems by proposing to the FTAs partners to include a new Sustainable Food Systems chapter. 除了贸易和可持续发展章节之外，欧盟贸易和投资协定的其他方面也将继续反映可持续性理念。这一理念支持推广清洁和更高效的生产方法和技术，包括促进绿色商品和服务的贸易，支持向气候中立型经济过渡，或通过向自由贸易协定伙伴提议纳入新的可持续粮食系统章节向可持续粮食系统过渡。

**5.2.3** **Small** **and** **Medium** **Sized** **enterprises** **(SMEs)** **中小企业（SMEs）**

5.36. The EU actively supports the participation of SMEs in international trade and in the EU's internal market. SMEs are the backbone of the EU economy, providing jobs and growth opportunities. Out of the 675,000 EU companies, who export outside the EU, 94% were SMEs and their exports amounted to 31% of the total value of EU exports in 2020.[[63]](#footnote-63) 欧盟积极支持中小企业参与国际贸易和欧盟内部市场。中小企业是欧盟经济的支柱，提供就业和增长机会。在向欧盟以外出口的675,000家欧盟公司中，94%是中小企业，2020年它们的出口占欧盟出口总值的31%。

5.37. SMEs need a transparent, predictable and more certain global environment to make the most of trade opportunities. Thus, the EU encourages raising awareness and promoting the use of information platforms, such as the European Commission's Access2Markets platform[[64]](#footnote-64), to help SMEs understand and reap the benefits of international trade and of EU trade agreements. 需要为中小企业创造一个透明、可预测和更确定的全球环境，从而帮助中小企业充分利用贸易机会。因此，欧盟鼓励提高认识和促进使用信息平台，如欧盟委员会的准入市场平台，以帮助中小企业了解国际贸易和欧盟贸易协定并从中获益。

5.38. New generation EU trade agreements now include dedicated SME chapters[[65]](#footnote-65) to help SMEs grow their business with and in those foreign markets. These dedicated SME chapters are meant to raise awareness and provide for a number of practical steps further to increase transparency, notably through information sharing. In addition, they provide for dedicated SME contact points tasked with ensuring that SME interests and perspectives are reflected in the implementation of the respective agreements.新一代欧盟贸易协定目前包括专门的中小企业章节，以帮助中小企业在外国市场发展业务。这部分专门的章节旨在提高人们对中小企业的认知，并提供进一步提高透明度的实际步骤，特别是如何通过信息共享来实现这一目的。此外，还设立了专门的中小企业联络点，负责确保中小企业的利益和观点在各自协议的执行中得到充分反映。

5.39. The Commission adopted on 10 March 2020 a new SME strategy[[66]](#footnote-66), which builds on policy initiatives, such as the 2008 Small Business Act and the Competitiveness for Small and Medium Enterprises (COSME) programme.[[67]](#footnote-67) The SME Performance Review[[68]](#footnote-68) is one of the main tools that the European Commission uses to monitor the progress in the implementation of the SME strategy and the EU's Small Business Act (SBA). The report includes information about the performances of European SMEs and their size and structure. 欧盟委员会于2020年3月10日通过了新的中小企业战略，该战略以2008年《小型企业法案》和《中小企业竞争力方案》（COSME）等政策举措为基础。中小企业业绩审查是欧盟委员会用来监测中小企业战略和欧盟《小型企业法案》（SBA）执行进展情况的主要工具之一。该报告包括关于欧洲中小企业的表现及其规模和结构的信息。

5.40. The EU also has several funding programmes targeted at SMEs, for example : 欧盟还有几个针对中小企业的供资方案，例如：

• **Single** **Market** **Programme** **(SMP)**: The EU has been implementing the Single Market Programme (SMP)[[69]](#footnote-69) which has a dedicated SME pillar that focuses on strengthening SMEs' competitiveness and sustainability. This SME Pillar co-finances various actions to help European businesses with international expansion, including the Enterprise Europe Network (EEN) that provides advice and partnership services to help businesses innovate and grow on an international scale. EEN is the world's largest support network for SMEs with international ambitions. Inter alia, the SME Pillar provides support for the EU-Japan Center for Industrial Co-operation and for Joint Cluster Initiatives that help to boost the resilience of industrial ecosystems and strengthen their access to global supply and value chains. **单一市场方案（SMP）**：欧盟一直在执行单一市场方案（SMP），该方案基于专门的中小企业支柱，重点是加强中小企业的竞争力和可持续性。这一中小企业支柱共同资助各种行动，以帮助欧洲企业扩大国际市场，包括欧洲企业网络（EEN），该网络提供建议和合作服务，以帮助企业在国际范围内创新和发展。欧洲企业网络是世界上最大的支持具有国际抱负的中小企业的网络。此外，中小企业支柱为欧盟-日本工业合作中心和联合集群倡议提供支持，这些倡议有助于提高工业生态系统的恢复力，并增加其进入全球供应链和价值链的机会。

• **InvestEU** : The InvestEU SME Window[[70]](#footnote-70) provides SMEs access to and availability of debt and equity financing, running from 2021 to 2027. The Single Market Programme and InvestEU SME Window build on the previous COSME Programme running from 2014-2020. **投资欧洲**：从2021年到2027年期间，投资欧洲中小企业窗口为中小企业提供获得债务和股权融资的机会。单一市场方案和投资欧洲中小企业窗口建立在2014-2020年的COSME方案的基础上。

5.41. The EU is preparing a SME Relief Package to help SMEs address, *inter* *alia*, issues related to supply chains bottlenecks. It will include the revision of the Late Payment Directive, measures to improve doing business in the Single Market and facilitating access to skills and finance. 欧盟正在准备一个中小企业救济一揽子方案，以帮助中小企业解决与供应链瓶颈等有关的问题。将包括修订逾期付款指令、改善在单一市场经营商业的措施以及获得技能和资金的途径。

5.42. The EU financed four international Intellectual Property SME Helpdesks (China, Latin America, South-East Asia, India) which assist EU SMEs and beneficiaries of EU-funded programmes by providing information and advice on intellectual property and related matters. 欧盟资助了四个国际知识产权中小企业服务台（中国、拉丁美洲、东南亚、印度），通过提供知识产权和相关事项的信息和建议，帮助欧盟中小企业和欧盟资助方案的受益者。

**5.2.4** **Transparency** **透明度**

5.43. Being a transparent trade authority is an important priority for the European Commission. Transparency is essential to ensure inclusiveness, legitimacy and accountability and facilitates a mutual understanding of policy by enhancing public trust. A pro-active transparency policy is maintained through two main work strands: the publication of relevant documents and the systematic engagement with civil society. Draft negotiating directives, reports of negotiating rounds, initial EU text proposals, reports of committees and dialogues as well as many other relevant documents are published. Regular public stakeholder events that include representatives of non- governmental organisations, trade unions, business organisations and other groups, is part of the EU's transparency measures. 欧盟委员会的一大重要角色是担任一个透明的贸易机构。透明度对于确保包容性、合法性和问责制至关重要，并通过增强公众信任促进对政策的相互理解。通过两个主要工作环节保持积极主动的透明度政策：发布相关文件和与广大民众的全面接触。公布谈判指令草案、谈判回合报告、欧盟初步文本提案、委员会和对话报告以及许多其他相关文件。包括非政府组织、工会、商业组织和其他团体代表在内的定期公共利益攸关方活动也是欧盟透明度措施的一部分。

**5.2.5** **Gender** **equality** **and** **women's** **economic** **empowerment** **两性平等与增强妇女经济权能**

5.44. The EU is committed to promoting gender equality, including through trade policy. The 2021 Trade Policy Communication indicates that the EU works with partners to ensure adherence to universal values, including the promotion and advancement of gender equality. 欧盟致力于促进性别平等，包括通过贸易政策。《2021年贸易政策通报》表明，欧盟与合作伙伴合作，确保遵守普世价值，包括促进和推动性别平等。

5.45. The EU is supportive of the inclusion of the trade and gender equality dimension in the WTO context. From the outset, the EU has been a strong proponent of the 2017 Buenos Aires Joint Declaration on Trade and Women's Economic Empowerment. The EU has been a member of the informal working group (IWG) on trade and gender in the WTO since its creation in the autumn of 2020. In early 2022, the EU launched a project with the International Trade Centre that looks at applying a gender lens to the work of the WTO. In this context, four webinars have been organised on topics such as e-commerce, trade facilitation, investment facilitation and government procurement. 欧盟支持将贸易和两性平等问题纳入世贸组织。欧盟一直以来就大力支持2017年《布宜诺斯艾利斯贸易与增强妇女经济权能联合宣言》。自2020年秋季世贸组织贸易和性别问题非正式工作组（IWG）成立以来，欧盟一直担任该组织成员。2022年初，欧盟与国际贸易中心启动了一个项目，重点将性别视角应用于世贸组织的工作。在这一背景下，组织了四次网络研讨会，主题包括电子商务、贸易便利化、投资便利化和政府采购。

5.46. EU trade agreements contain commitments related to the implementation of fundamental ILO conventions targeting non-discrimination in employment (including the ratification and implementation of ILO Conventions 100 and 111 on equal remuneration and non-discrimination), in a specific chapter on Trade and Sustainable Development (TSD). In June 2022, the EU concluded negotiations for a comprehensive trade agreement with New Zealand that includes TSD Chapter with commitment of the parties to advance relevant UN and ILO conventions advancing women's economic empowerment and gender equality, including promoting cooperation in international fora to advance these objectives. In the modernised EU-Chile Advanced Framework Agreement, politically concluded in December 2022, such commitments are placed in a dedicated Trade and Gender Equality chapter. 欧盟贸易协定在关于贸易和可持续发展（TSD）的专门章节中载有与执行劳工组织关于不歧视就业的基本公约有关的承诺（包括批准和执行劳工组织关于同工同酬和不歧视的第100号和第111号公约）。2022年6月，欧盟结束了与新西兰的全面贸易协定谈判，其中包括贸易和可持续发展章节，各方承诺推进联合国和劳工组织的相关公约，推进妇女经济赋能和性别平等，包括促进国际论坛上的合作，以推进这些目标。在2022年12月政治缔结的现代化的欧盟-智利高级框架协议中，此类承诺被纳入专门的贸易和性别平等章节中。

5.47. Under the EU's Generalised Scheme of Preferences (GSP), the EU monitors respect by beneficiary countries for the principles of core international conventions on promoting women's rights and gender equality, notably the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women the Convention concerning Equal Remuneration of Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value, and the Convention concerning Discrimination in Respect of Employment and Occupation. 根据欧盟的普惠制（GSP），欧盟监测受惠国对促进妇女权利和两性平等的核心国际公约原则的遵守情况，特别是《联合国消除对妇女一切形式歧视公约》、《男女工人同工同酬公约》和《关于就业和职业歧视的公约》。

5.48. The [Action Plan on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in External Relations 2020–2025 (GAP III),](https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_20_2184) in line with the Gender Equality Strategy 2020-2025, makes the promotion of gender equality a priority of all external policies and actions; offers a roadmap for working together with stakeholders at national, regional and multilateral levels; steps up action in strategic thematic areas; calls for the institutions to lead by example and; ensures the transparency of the results. 《2020-2025年对外关系中性别平等和增强妇女权能行动计划》（GAP III）与《2020-2025年性别平等战略》相一致，将促进性别平等作为所有对外政策和行动的优先事项；为在国家、区域和多边层面与利益攸关方合作提供路线图；加强战略专题领域的行动；呼吁各机构以身作则；确保结果的透明度。

**6** **ENFORCEMENT** **AND** **RESPONDING** **TO** **TRADE** **DISTORTIVE** **PRACTICES** **执行和应对扭曲贸易的做法**

6.1. Implementation and enforcement of trade policy is a key priority for the EU, as set out in the 2021 Trade Policy Communication. In a world of geopolitical, economic and environmental transition, the EU's openness to trade and investment must be coupled with its ability to effectively defend its interests and enforce its rights, notably with a view to ensuring a level playing field both within the EU and globally. This includes our renewed multilateral and bilateral agenda as well as making the best use of existing rules and structures around the newly created Chief Trade Enforcement Officer (CTEO) and closing the gap in our toolbox for dealing with new challenges, including competitive distortions (as well as sustainability and security concerns). To this end, the Foreign Subsidies Regulation (section 6.3) and the International Procurement Instrument (section 6.4) and are now in place. 正如2021年贸易政策通报中所述，贸易政策的实施和执行是欧盟的关键优先事项。在当前面临地缘政治、经济和环境转型的全球环境中，欧盟对贸易和投资的开放必须与有效捍卫其利益和行使其权利的能力相结合，特别是为了确保欧盟内部和全球的公平竞争环境。这包括更新的多边和双边议程，以及围绕新设立的首席贸易执法官（CTEO）充分利用现有规则和结构，缩小我们应对新挑战的工具箱中的差距，包括竞争扭曲（以及可持续性和安全问题）。为此，欧盟已经出台《外国补贴条例》（第6.3节）和《国际采购工具》（第6.4节）。

**6.1** **Enforcement** **执行**

6.2. The EU maintains an active trade implementation and enforcement policy and has developed a number of measures and tools to ensure the defence of EU interests and the compliance by third countries with the obligations and commitments they have undertaken vis-à -vis the EU. 欧盟维持一项积极的贸易实施和执行政策，并制定了一些措施和工具，以确保维护欧盟的利益，并确保第三国遵守它们对欧盟承担的义务和作出的承诺。

6.3. On 24 July 2020, the European Commission created the position of a **Chief** **Trade** **Enforcement** **Officer[[71]](#footnote-71)** who steers and coordinates all EU actions in relation to the implementation and enforcement of the EU's trade policy, both for issues related to market access and for issues of non-compliance with sustainability commitments by the EU's trading partners. 2020年7月24日，欧盟委员会设立了**首席贸易执法官**一职，负责指导和协调欧盟与实施和执行欧盟贸易政策有关的所有行动，包括与市场准入有关的问题和欧盟贸易伙伴不遵守可持续性承诺的问题。

6.4. On 13 October 2020, the European Commission launched the **Access2Markets[[72]](#footnote-72)** online portal to help in particular SMEs to export goods, services and procurement beyond the EU's borders. It also facilitates trade for economic operators in third countries trading with the EU or wanting to do so. It does so by providing information on product and country specific tariffs, taxes, import formalities, rules of origin, statistics or trade barriers. The portal responded to requests from stakeholders to explain EU trade agreements and their many advantages in detail. It serves both companies that already trade internationally and those that are only starting to explore opportunities in foreign markets. 2020年10月13日，欧盟委员会推出了**市场准入**线上门户网站，帮助特别是中小企业向欧盟境外出口商品、服务和采购。同时，欧盟还促进与欧盟已经建立了贸易关系，或有意向开展贸易的第三国经商者之间的贸易往来。具体措施包括提供关于产品和国家特定关税、税收、进口手续、原产地规则、统计数据或贸易壁垒的信息。该门户网站回应了利益攸关方的请求，详细解释了欧盟贸易协定及其诸多优势。既服务于已经进行国际贸易的公司，也服务于那些刚刚开始在国外市场探索机会的公司。

6.5. On 16 November 2020, the European Commission launched the **Single** **Entry** **Point** (SEP)[[73]](#footnote-73) as a first point of contact for EU-based stakeholders wishing to launch complaints on potential trade barriers or breaches by trading partners of their sustainability commitments. The SEP aims to ensure effective coordination and follow-up to the trade-related complaints brought by EU stakeholders. 2020年11月16日，欧盟委员会启动了**单一入境点**，作为欧盟-利益攸关方的第一个联系点，这些利益攸关方希望对潜在的贸易壁垒或贸易伙伴违反其可持续性承诺的行为提出投诉。单一入境点旨在确保对欧盟利益攸关方提出的贸易相关投诉进行有效协调和跟进。

6.6. In February 2021, the EU adopted legislation to upgrade its trade enforcement rules, in particular to protect its interests and rights in the WTO and under bilateral trade agreements when the resolution of adjudicative dispute settlement is blocked despite the EU's good faith effort to have dispute settlement procedures function.[[74]](#footnote-74) This came at a time when dispute settlement in the WTO was and still remains blocked despite the EU's (together with a large number of other WTO members) good faith effort to restore a functioning dispute settlement procedure. The revised Regulation enables the EU, in the case of a WTO dispute, to enforce its rights as upheld by a panel if obtaining a binding final ruling is not possible because the appeal of the other party to the dispute cannot be completed and that party does not agree to use interim appeal arbitration. 2021年2月，欧盟通过立法升级其贸易执法规则，特别是在欧盟努力采取争端解决程序，但裁决性争端解决仍然受阻的情况下，保护其在世贸组织和双边贸易协定下的利益和权利。从过去直到现在，尽管欧盟（与许多其他世贸组织成员一起）努力让争端解决程序恢复正常运作，世贸组织的争端解决仍然受阻。修订后的条例使欧盟能够在世贸组织争端的情况下，如果由于争端另一方的上诉无法完成，且该方不同意使用临时上诉仲裁而无法获得有约束力的最终裁决，则行使其由陪审团维护的权利。

6.7. The EU continues to put increasing efforts into the implementation and enforcement of commitments made under bilateral trade agreements. On 27 October 2021, the first Annual Report on the Implementation and Enforcement of EU Trade Agreements was published, following the appointment of the CTEO. The report provides an overview of the main activities to ensure effective implementation and enforcement of EU trade agreements and arrangements. The second report was published on 11 October 2022.[[75]](#footnote-75) 欧盟继续加大努力，落实和执行根据双边贸易协定所作的承诺。2021年10月27日，在任命首席贸易执法官后，发布了关于欧盟贸易协定实施和执行情况的第一份年度报告。该报告概述了确保有效实施和执行欧盟贸易协定和安排的主要活动。第二次报告于2022年10月11日发布。

**6.2** **Trade** **Defence** **贸易防卫**

6.8. While the EU is one of the most open economies in the world, it also believes in fair trade. The EU has continued to stand against unfair and illegal practices and distortive state subsidies, aiming at ensuring a level playing field for its economic operators. 欧盟是世界上最开放的经济体之一，坚定支持公平贸易。欧盟继续反对不公平和非法的做法以及扭曲的国家补贴，旨在确保其经营者的公平竞争环境。

6.9. The European Commission is successfully implementing the changes to the EU's basic anti- dumping and anti-subsidy legislation introduced in December 2017 and June 2018 respectively. This was confirmed in a report of the European Court of Auditors issued in July 2020 publishing the findings of an audit of the EU's application of the trade defence instruments.[[76]](#footnote-76) In 2020 and 2021, the European Commission implemented a number of recommendations in that report which further strengthened the response to the challenges posed by unfairly traded imports, including the treatment of confidential data in investigations, increasing awareness of the instruments among stakeholders as well as improved monitoring of the effectiveness of measures. 欧盟委员会目前正在实施分别于2017年12月和2018年6月推出的修订版欧盟基本反倾销和反补贴法案。欧洲审计院2020年7月发布的一份报告证实了这一点，该报告公布了对欧盟适用贸易保护文件的审计结果。2020年和2021年，欧盟委员会实施了该报告中的部分建议，进一步加强了应对不公平贸易进口带来的挑战，包括在调查中处理机密数据，提高利益攸关方对这些文件的认识，以及改善对措施有效性的监测。

6.10. In keeping with its commitment to be firm on unfair trade, the European Commission used its anti-subsidy legislation to tackle increasingly complex unfair subsidy arrangements of third countries, which were harming some EU manufacturing industries. 为了履行对不公平贸易采取坚定态度的承诺，欧盟委员会利用其反补贴立法来处理日益复杂的第三国不公平补贴安排，目前欧盟地区的制造业由于这些安排而受到损害。

6.11. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, new work practices were adopted in 2020 ensuring the European Commission completed investigations within legal time limits, while fully respecting the rights of interested parties and its legal obligations. While there is a gradual return to traditionalwork practices, for some countries the new work practices remain in place due to continued travel restrictions. 为应对新冠肺炎疫情，欧盟于2020年采用了新的工作惯例，确保欧盟委员会在规定时间内完成调查，同时充分尊重相关方的权利及其法律义务。在逐步回归传统工作惯例的过程中，对于一些国家，由于持续的旅行限制，新的工作惯例仍然存在。

6.12. In addition, and in response to the trade-related challenges affecting the steel industry, notably after the introduction of the US Section 232 tariffs on steel, the EU imposed a safeguard measure on imports of certain steel products in February 2019.[[77]](#footnote-77) The objective of this measure was to protect the Union steel industry notably from the negative effects that the trade diversion stemming from US Section 232 would cause, in particular in a context of increasing worldwide overcapacity and of an increase of trade defence and trade restrictive measures in third countries. 此外，为应对影响钢铁行业的贸易相关挑战，特别是在实施美国第232条钢铁关税后，欧盟于2019年2月对某些钢铁产品的进口实施了保障措施。该措施的目的是保护欧盟钢铁行业免受美国第232条导致的贸易转移可能造成的负面影响，特别是在全球产能过剩加剧以及第三国贸易防御和贸易限制措施增加的背景下。

**6.3** **EU** **State** **aid** **control** **欧盟国家援助控制**

6.13. Subsidies in the EU are regulated through State aid control managed by the European Commission, and in a way that is fully coherent with the applicable WTO rules. The EU-level regime ensures that subsidies are authorised according to uniform criteria, following an assessment of their necessity, proportionality and effects on trade and competition. As a result, any distortive effects of subsidies are minimised while maximising their positive effects for public policy objectives. In addition, subsidies granted at the EU level, while not subject to the State aid approval process, are designed to follow the same principles. 欧盟的补贴通过欧盟委员会管理的国家援助控制进行监管，监管方式与适用的世贸组织规则完全一致。欧盟层面的制度确保在评估补贴的必要性、比例性以及对贸易和竞争的影响后，根据统一的标准批准补贴。因此，补贴的任何扭曲效应都被最小化，同时最大化其对公共政策目标的积极影响。此外，在欧盟一级发放的补贴虽然不受国家援助批准程序的限制，但也遵循同样的原则。

6.14. Transparency is a key feature of the EU State aid control. State aid decisions amounts, beneficiaries, objectives and aid instruments are collected and published centrally in the EU State aid scoreboard.[[78]](#footnote-78) Several EU State aid guidelines have been reviewed and updated in 2020-2021. The periodical updates are intended to ensure that the guidelines continue to reflect economic and policy developments, such as the EU Green Deal. Specific temporary rules were in force in 2020-2022 to address the economic consequences of the COVID-19 outbreak. From 2022, there are temporary rules in place to enable Member States to support the economy in the context of Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine. 透明度是欧盟国家援助控制的一个关键特征。国家援助决定的金额、受益人、目标和援助工具在欧盟国家援助记分牌中集中收集和公布。2020-2021年期间审查和更新了几项欧盟国家援助准则。定期更新的目的是确保准则继续反映经济和政策发展，如欧盟绿色协议。具体的临时规则在2020-2022年生效，以应对新冠肺炎疫情的经济后果。从2022年起，制定了临时规则让成员国能够在俄乌冲突的背景下支持经济发展。

6.15. A new element of subsidy control is the **Foreign** **Subsidies** **Regulation** (EU) 2022/2560[[79]](#footnote-79) which will apply from 12 July 2023, six months after its entry into force. The notification requirements for concentrations and public procurement procedures will apply from 12 October 2023. The proposal aims to close a legislative gap and restore the level playing field in concentrations, public procurement and other market situations Until now, subsidies granted by non-EU governments to economic operators active in the EU went largely unchecked, while subsidies granted by EU Member States are subject to close scrutiny. The European Commission will have the power to investigate financial contributions granted by public authorities of non-EU countries which benefit companies engaging in an economic activity in the EU and redress, if needed, their distortive effects. 补贴控制的一个新要素是《**外国补贴条例**（欧盟）2022/2560》，该条例将于2023年7月12日生效六个月后适用。集中和公共采购程序的通知要求将从2023年10月12日起适用。该提案旨在缩小立法层面的差距，恢复集中度、公共采购和其他市场状况的公平竞争环境。迄今为止，非欧盟政府向活跃在欧盟的经济运营商提供的补贴基本上不受限制，而欧盟成员国提供的补贴则受到密切审查。欧盟委员会将有权调查非欧盟国家政府机构提供的有利于在欧盟从事经济活动的公司的财政捐助，并在必要时纠正其扭曲影响。

6.16. Industrial policies, including increased subsidisation, have become more prominent around the world, including in the EU, to alleviate the impact of temporary crises such as the pandemic and to address more structural challenges such as the green transition. In the EU, the industrial policy tools include the **Important** **Projects** **of** **Common** **European** **Interest** (IPCEIs) that aim to encourage cross-border cooperation among enterprises in a given sector in research and development and in pre-commercial industrial deployment. IPCEI funding cannot be used for mass production or commercial sales, and the public support is subject to State aid control. 包括增加补贴在内的产业政策在世界各地（包括欧盟）变得更加突出，以减轻疫情等暂时危机的影响，并应对绿色转型等更具结构性的挑战。在欧盟，产业政策工具包括**欧洲共同利益重要项目**（IPCEIS），旨在鼓励特定部门企业在研发和商业化前产业部署方面的跨境合作。欧洲共同利益重要项目的资金不能用于大规模生产或商业销售，公众支持受国家援助控制。

6.17. State aid is prohibited from being conditioned by the origin of products or equipment, such as requirement for the beneficiary to purchase domestically-produced products. State aid provisions also require a non-discriminatory provision of support, so that all undertakings are treated equally, independently of their origins. These characteristics aim to minimise negative spill-overs of the industrial policy, both within the EU single market and on the global level playing field. 不允许国家援助以产品或设备的原产地为条件，比如要求受益人购买国产产品。国家援助规定还要求提供非歧视性的支助，以便平等对待所有企业，无论其来源如何。这些特征旨在最大限度地减少产业政策的负面溢出效应，无论是在欧盟单一市场还是在全球公平竞争环境中。

**6.4** **The** **EU's** **public** **procurement** **policy** **欧盟公共采购政策**

6.18. The EU advocates for open international public procurement markets and has opened its public procurement market for many goods and services from third countries. Closed procurement markets undermine competition and transparency, increase the costs of public goods and services for taxpayers in addition to the risk of corruption. By contrast, many EU companies are experiencing difficulties in getting access to third countries' procurement markets. In response, the EU is taking action to ensure a level playing field and to increase opportunities for EU companies. The International Procurement Instrument[[80]](#footnote-80) entered into force on 29 August 2022. This new instrument confers the EU additional opportunities to engage with third countries in order to remove barriers affecting access to public procurement markets outside the EU. It will be one of the key market-opening tools for public procurement. 欧盟主张开放国际公共采购市场，并为来自第三国的许多商品和服务开放了公共采购市场。封闭的采购市场破坏了竞争和透明度，除了腐败风险之外，还增加了纳税人的公共产品和服务成本。相比之下，许多欧盟公司在进入第三国采购市场方面遇到困难。为了解决这些困难，欧盟正在采取行动，确保公平竞争环境，并为欧盟公司创造更多机会。国际采购文件于2022年8月29日生效。这一新文件为欧盟提供了与第三国接触的额外机会，以消除影响进入欧盟以外公共采购市场的障碍。这将是公共采购的关键市场开放工具之一。

6.19. The upcoming Foreign Subsidies Regulation (see Section 6.3) empowers the Commission to investigate distortive foreign subsidies and take appropriate measures, including in the field of public procurement. For public procurement procedures above high thresholds (EUR 250 million estimated value), foreign financial contributions above €4 million must be systematically notified by the economic operators. In the case where an investigation shows the existence of distortive subsidies, award of the contract may be prohibited to the investigated economic operator. The Commission can also investigate awarded contracts ex officio and take redressive measures, without cancelling the contracts. 即将出台的《外国补贴条例》（见第6.3节）授权欧盟委员会调查扭曲性外国补贴并采取适当措施，包括在公共采购领域。对于超出高门槛（估计价值2.5亿欧元）的公共采购程序，超过400万欧元的外国财政捐助必须由经营者发出系统通知。如果调查显示存在扭曲性补贴，可禁止向被调查的经营者授予合同。欧盟委员会还可以依职权调查授予的合同，并采取补救措施，而不应该终止合同。

6.20. In the review period, the Commission also adopted a number of guidance documents, clarifying rules and flexibilities in relation to the pandemic[[81]](#footnote-81), innovation procurement[[82]](#footnote-82), social procurement[[83]](#footnote-83), and sanctions against Russia[[84]](#footnote-84) (see section 7.2). 在审查期间，欧盟委员会还通过了一些指导文件，澄清了与疫情、创新采购、社会采购和对俄制裁有关的规则和灵活性（见第7.2节）。

6.21. In terms of implementation of existing rules, Directive 2014/55/EU on electronic invoicing in public procurement, whose key element is the European Standard, reached its final milestone in April 2020. Starting from this point, all public authorities using public procurement above the EU thresholds should accept electronic invoices, which comply with the Standard. The standard developed in Europe and the EU model for E-Invoicing has picked up interest in other parts of the world and is used in negotiations to help introduce digitalisation provisions in trade agreements. 在执行现有规则方面，关于公共采购电子发票的第2014/55/EU号指令（其关键要素是欧洲标准）于2020年4月达到了最后一个里程碑。此后，所有使用高于欧盟门槛的公共采购的政府部门都应接受符合标准的电子发票。欧洲开发的电子发票标准和欧盟模式在世界其他地区引起了兴趣，并被用于谈判，以帮助在贸易协定中引入数字化条款。

**7** **TRADE** **POLICY** **RESPONSE** **TO** **CRISIS** **应对危机的贸易政策**

**7.1** **COVID-19** **related** **temporary** **measures** **新冠肺炎相关临时措施**

7.1. A specific State aid Temporary Framework was adopted in March 2020 to support the economy in the context of the coronavirus outbreak. The temporary framework expired in June 2022, with some exceptions to ensure transition. Investment and solvency support measures may still be put in place until 31 December 2023. The conversion and restructuring options of debt instruments into other forms of aid continues until 30 June 2023. 2020年3月通过了一项具体的国家援助临时框架，以支持受疫情影响严重的经济。临时框架于2022年6月到期，但有一些例外情况以确保顺利过渡。2023年12月31日之前，投资和偿付能力支持措施可能仍在实施。将债务工具转换和重组为其他形式援助的选择将持续到2023年6月30日。

7.2. In response to the pandemic the EU also implemented temporary customs duty and value added tax relief[[85]](#footnote-85) on essential COVID-19 related health goods. It also responded to initial scarcity on the EU market of personal protective equipment with a temporary requirement making exportation subject to an authorisation.[[86]](#footnote-86) This scheme was put in place as a temporary measure and struck the right balance between delivering on public health needs and securing open trade flows. According to the reports submitted by Member States, exporters requested more than 1,300 authorisations falling under this export authorisation requirement. Some 95% of all applications have been approved. This equalled the exports of more than 13 million protective masks, around 1 million protective garments and more than 350,000 protective masks and visors. 为了缓解疫情的影响，欧盟还对与新冠肺炎相关的基本健康商品实施了临时关税和增值税减免。此外，欧盟还对欧盟市场上个人防护设备的最初出现的稀缺状态做出了回应，提出了一项临时要求，要求出口必须获得授权。该计划是一项临时措施，在满足公共卫生需求和确保开放贸易流动之间实现了适当的平衡。根据成员国提交的报告，出口商申请了1,300多份符合这一出口授权要求的授权。约95%申请已得到批准。这相当于出口了1300多万个防护口罩、大约100万件防护服和35万多个防护口罩和护目镜。

7.3. To ensure that contractual deliveries of vaccines to those living in the EU could be fulfilled the EU implemented in early 2021 a temporary scheme making the exportation of vaccines subject to an authorisation[[87]](#footnote-87) in order to mitigate the risks that exports would affect either the execution of Advance Purchase Agreements, signed by Member States, or the security of Union supplies of COVID-19 vaccines and their active substances, and to cater for the need for transparency of export deliveries and Union supplies. The EU has been the number one exporter of COVID-19-related vaccines in the world. Exporters requested authorisations for around 1.2 billion COVID-19 vaccine doses. All exports, except one shipment of 250,000 doses, were authorised. 为了确保能够履行向生活在欧盟的人交付疫苗的合同，欧盟在2021年初实施了一项临时计划，确保疫苗出口获得授权，以减轻出口影响成员国签署的《预购协议》的执行或新冠肺炎疫苗及其活性物质的欧盟供应安全的风险，并满足出口交付和欧盟供应透明度的需要。欧盟一直是全世界最大的新冠肺炎相关疫苗出口国。出口商申请了大约12亿剂新冠肺炎疫苗的授权。除了一批250,000剂的疫苗之外，所有疫苗出口都获得了批准。

7.4. All measures have now expired and are no longer in force. Exports of COVID-19 vaccines and their active substances are still being monitored until 31 December 2023[[88]](#footnote-88), however no authorisation is needed for these exports. It should also be noted that during the duration of the measures the EU maintained exemptions for deliveries of vaccines to third countries, amongst others via COVAX. Some 3,450 authorisations covering 1.2 billion doses and substances for production of another one billion doses were approved for export during the duration of the measures. 所有措施现已到期，不再有效。2023年12月31日之前，新冠肺炎疫苗及其活性物质的出口仍受到监测，但这些出口不需要授权。还有一点需要注意的是，在这些措施实施期间，欧盟维持了向第三国运送疫苗的豁免，其中包括通过新冠肺炎疫苗实施计划运送疫苗。在这些措施实施期间，约有3,450份授权被批准出口，涵盖12亿剂药物和用于生产另外10亿剂药物的物质。

**7.2** **Sanctions** **制裁**

7.5. The EU also adopts restrictive measures – 'sanctions' – that are an essential tool in the EU's common foreign and security policy (CFSP) and through which the EU can intervene where necessary to prevent conflict or respond to emerging or current crises. Some of these measures concern trade, with those against Russia being one example. 欧盟还采取限制性措施——“制裁”——这是欧盟共同外交与安全政策（CFSP）的一个重要工具，欧盟可以通过这些措施在必要时进行干预，以防止冲突或应对新出现或当前的危机。其中一些措施涉及贸易，针对俄罗斯的措施就是一个例子。

7.6. Since Russia's recognition of the non-government-controlled areas of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts in Ukraine on 21 February 2022 and its unprovoked and unjustified military aggression against Ukraine on 24 February 2022, the EU has imposed a series of new sanctions against Russia, Belarus and Ukraine non-government controlled areas. They add to existing measures imposed on Russia since 2014 following the annexation of Crimea and the non-implementation of the Minsk agreements. 自俄罗斯于2022年2月21日承认乌克兰顿涅茨克州和卢甘斯克州的非政府控制区，并于2022年2月24日对乌克兰进行无端和无理的军事侵略以来，欧盟对俄罗斯、白俄罗斯和乌克兰的非政府控制区采取了一系列新的制裁措施。这些措施是对俄罗斯自2014年吞并克里米亚和不执行明斯克协议以来实施的现有措施的补充。

7.7. Sanctions include targeted restrictive measures (measures against individuals) and economic sanctions, and are accompanied by diplomatic measures. The aim of the economic sanctions is to impose severe consequences on Russia for its actions and to effectively thwart Russian abilities to continue the aggression. The relevant trade measures[[89]](#footnote-89) have been notified to the WTO.[[90]](#footnote-90) 制裁包括有针对性的限制性措施（针对个人的措施）和经济制裁，并同时采取外交措施。经济制裁的目的是对俄罗斯的行动施加严重后果，并有效挫败俄罗斯继续侵略的能力。有关贸易措施已通知世贸组织。

7.8. It is important to underline that the EU sanctions target goods, services and technology with the aim to reduce the war capacity of Russia, and do not target food and agricultural products, as food security and affordability are a key priority for the EU and its Member States, just as it is for our international partners. EU sanctions explicitly exclude food and foodstuffs (except alcoholic beverages, cigarettes), goods that are primarily for consumers and health/pharmaceuticals. Moreover, there are no restrictions of any kind on nitrogen and phosphorus fertilisers, which account for 85% of the fertiliser market. The tariff rate quotas (TRQs) on potassium (potash) fertilisers imply that EU imports do not exceed average annual EU imports from Russia 2017-2021. There are no sanctions on Russian exports of food or fertilizer to global markets and no limitations stem from EU sanctions with respect to transport and transactions regarding food and fertilisers from Russia to third countries. 必须强调的是，欧盟制裁针对的是商品、服务和技术，目的是降低俄罗斯的战争能力，而不是针对粮食和农产品，因为粮食安全和可负担性是欧盟及其成员国的一个关键优先事项，这对我们的国际伙伴同样如此。欧盟制裁明确排除食品和粮食（酒精饮料、香烟除外）、主要面向消费者的商品以及医疗/药品。此外，对氮肥和磷肥没有采取任何限制措施，氮肥和磷肥占化肥市场的85%。钾肥的关税配额（TRQs）意味着欧盟进口不超过2017-2021年欧盟从俄罗斯的年均进口。俄罗斯向全球市场出口食品或化肥没有受到制裁，欧盟对俄罗斯向第三国运输和交易食品和化肥的制裁也没有限制。

7.9. By way of derogation, the competent authorities of a Member State may authorise some of the activities covered by sanctions (i.e., imports, transport, services) if they have determined that it is necessary for humanitarian purposes. Among others this may include goods for humanitarian purposes, health emergencies, the urgent prevention or mitigation of an event likely to have a serious and significant impact on human health and safety or the environment, or as a response to natural disasters and this may include goods for medical or pharmaceutical purposes. 通过减损措施，成员国相关部门可批准制裁所涵盖的某些活动（即进口、运输、服务），如果确定这是人道主义目的所必需的。此外，这可能包括用于人道主义目的的货物、卫生紧急情况、紧急预防或缓解可能具有对人类健康和安全或环境造成严重和重大影响，或作为应对自然灾害的措施，其中可能包括医疗或制药用途的货物。

7.10. Additionally, new provisions on procurement[[91]](#footnote-91) forbid awarding and maintaining already awarded contracts to Russian nationals, Russian companies, companies owned for more than 50% by Russian nationals or companies or steered by them and when such persons are involved as subsidiaries or subcontractors in contract implementation for more than 10 % of the contract value. The provision includes a list of exceptions Member States may decide to confer to contracts of their public buyers. EU sanctions against Russia also include other measures with less direct links to trade. 此外，关于采购的新规定禁止向俄罗斯国民、俄罗斯公司、由俄罗斯国民或公司拥有50%以上股份或由其领导的公司授予和维持已经授予的合同，以及当这些人作为子公司或分包商参与合同执行超过合同价值的10%的情况下。该条款包括成员国可能决定授予其公共买方合同的例外情况清单。欧盟对俄罗斯的制裁还包括其他与间接贸易联系的措施。

**8** **DEFENDING** **THE** **EU'S** **INTERESTS** **AND** **VALUES** **捍卫欧盟的利益和价值观**

8.1. The review period has been marked by growing tensions between major actors in international trade. The EU is committed to promoting approaches to reduce tensions and seeking solutions based on a modernised rules-based framework. At the same time, the EU has been developing autonomous instruments necessary to protect the EU's essential interests and values – in full compliance with its international commitments. 在本报告所述期间，国际贸易主要行为体之间的紧张关系日益加剧。欧盟致力于促进缓解紧张局势的方法，并寻求基于现代化规则框架的解决方案。与此同时，欧盟一直在制定完全符合欧盟国际承诺，保护欧盟基本利益和价值观所必需的自主工具。

**8.1** **Investment** **Screening** **投资筛选**

8.2. The EU framework for the screening of foreign direct investment (FDI) was established by Regulation (EU) 2019/452. It has been fully applicable since October 2020. The cooperation mechanism created by the regulation allows all Member States and the Commission to collectively assess and address potential threats to security and public order deriving from FDI in the EU. The EU cooperation mechanism complements screening mechanisms of Member States at national level. 欧盟第2019/452号条例建立了欧盟外商直接投资（FDI）筛选框架，自2020年10月起全面适用。该条例建立的合作机制允许所有成员国和欧盟委员会集体评估和应对欧盟外商直接投资对安全和公共秩序的潜在威胁。欧盟合作机制补充了成员国在国家层面的筛选机制。

8.3. The regulation applies to all sectors of the economy and is not subject to any thresholds concerning the value of the investment. 该条例适用于所有经济部门，不受任何投资价值门槛的限制。

8.4. The review of and, when required, the adoption of measures prohibiting or conditioning an investment within the scope of the regulation on grounds of security of public order is the ultimate responsibility of Member States. The Commission may address opinions recommending specific actions to the Member State where the investment takes place, in particular when there is a risk that the investment affects security or public order in more than one Member State or projects and programmes of Union interest. The Commission reports annually on the implementation of the regulation.[[92]](#footnote-92) 成员国的最终责任是审查并在必要时采取措施，以公共秩序安全为由禁止或限制条例范围内的投资。委员会可向投资发生地的成员国提出建议采取具体行动的意见，特别是当投资存在影响一个以上成员国的安全或公共秩序或欧盟利益的项目和方案的风险的情况下。委员会每年报告条例的执行情况。

**8.2** **Export** **controls** **出口管制**

8.5. The modernisation of the EU export control regime materialised with the entry into force of the updated EU Regulation 821/2021 (recast) on 9 September 2021. 随着更新的欧盟第821/2021号条例（重订）于2021年9月9日生效，欧盟出口管制制度逐渐实现现代化。

8.6. The new Regulation represents a comprehensive system upgrade where all provisions have been amended to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of controls. This includes updated definitions and control parameters, harmonisation, simplification and digitalisation of licensing, enhanced information-sharing, and cooperation with third countries. 新规是一项全面的系统升级，已对所有条例进行修订，以提高管制的效率和成效。这包括更新定义和控制参数、许可证的协调、简化和数字化、加强信息共享以及与第三国的合作。

8.7. The new regulation introduces a basis for EU autonomous controls, allowing the EU to make its own decisions regarding human rights controls on cyber-surveillance technologies, and for a coordination of national controls on emerging technologies. In this sense, the new regulation establishes a human security dimension that allows for an EU mechanism for human rights end-use controls on cyber-surveillance exports. The mechanism builds on a mandatory and prescriptive consultation procedure resulting in the publication of an EU watch list of items and destinations subject to control. The mechanism is supported by due diligence requirements for exporters to be developed in consultation with industry and civil society. 新法规为欧盟自主管制提供了基础，允许欧盟就网络监控技术的人权控制做出自主决定，并协调各国对新兴技术的控制。从这个意义上上，新法规关注人类安全，允许欧盟对网络监控出口进行人权最终用途控制的机制。该机制建立在强制性和规范性协商程序的基础上，结果公布了欧盟受管制项和目的地观察清单。与工业界和民间社会协商制定的对出口商的尽职调查要求为这一机制提供了支持。

8.8. In line with Article 26(1) of the new regulation, on 15 September 2021, the Commission issued a recommendation on internal compliance programmes for controls of research involving dual-use items.[[93]](#footnote-93) The Commission reports annually on the implementation of the new Regulation.[[94]](#footnote-94) 根据新条例第26（1）条，2021年9月15日，委员会发布了一项关于控制涉及两用物品的研究的内部合规方案的建议。委员会每年报告新条例的执行情况。

**8.3** **Acting** **against** **economic** **coercion** **反对经济胁迫**

8.9. In December 2021, the European Commission proposed a new legal instrument[[95]](#footnote-95) on the protection of the EU and its Member States from economic coercion by third countries. 2021年12月，欧盟委员会提出了关于保护欧盟及其成员国免受第三国经济胁迫的新法律文件。

8.10. The aim of this instrument is to deter third countries from using economic coercion, and to dissuade them from continuing the economic coercion, if it occurs, by engaging with the third country concerned in various respects. As a last resort, the regulation would enable the Union to counteract the economic coercion. Economic coercion refers to situations where a third country is seeking to pressure the Union or an EU Member State into making a particular policy choice by applying or threatening to apply measures affecting trade or investment against the Union or an EU Member State. Third countries may resort to coercion to bring about a change of policy in the EU in areas falling under domestic prerogatives. The rationale of the instrument, in terms of both standing against economic coercion and the permissibility of response measures as a last resort, lies in general international law which outlaws interventions in the internal or external affairs of other states and which allows countermeasures in response to internationally wrongful acts (rather than specifically in the WTO Agreement). 这一文件的目的是阻止第三国采取经济胁迫措施，在发生经济胁迫时，通过在各个方面与有关第三国接触，劝阻其不要继续实施经济胁迫。作为最后的手段，该条例将使工会能够抵消经济胁迫。经济胁迫是指第三国试图通过对欧盟或欧盟成员国实施或威胁实施影响贸易或投资的措施，迫使欧盟或欧盟成员国做出特定政策选择的情况。第三国可能会诉诸强制手段，在属于国内特权的领域改变欧盟的政策。就反对经济胁迫和允许作为最后手段采取应对措施而言，该文件的基本原理在于一般国际法，其中禁止干预其他国家的内政或对外事务，并允许针对国际不法行为采取反制措施（而不是具体在世贸组织协定中）。

8.11. The Commission proposal is currently before the EU co-legislators, for consideration and approval, within the ordinary legislative procedure. A decision on its adoption is expected in 2023. 欧盟委员会的提案目前正由欧盟共同立法者在普通立法程序内审议和批准。预计将于2023年做出通过该法案的决定。

**9** **EXTERNAL** **IMPACTS** **OF** **THE** **EU'S** **INTERNAL** **POLICIES** **欧盟内部政策的外部影响**

**9.1** **Digital** **Services** **and** **online** **platforms** **数字服务和在线平台**

9.1. Several legislative initiatives have been finalized in the review period: 在本报告所述期间完成了若干立法：

• The Regulation on European data governance and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 (Data Governance Act)[[96]](#footnote-96) seeks to increase trust in data sharing, strengthen mechanisms to increase data availability and overcome technical obstacles to the reuse of data. 《欧洲数据治理条例》和修正条例（欧盟）2018/1724（《数据治理法案》）旨在加强对数据共享的信任，加强提高数据可用性的机制，并克服数据再利用的技术障碍。

• The Regulation on contestable and fair markets in the digital sector (Digital Markets Act)[[97]](#footnote-97) establishes a level playing field to foster innovation, growth, and competitiveness in particular for large online platforms as so-called "gatekeepers" in order to make sure that they behave fairly on the market. The Digital Markets Act will start to apply on 2 May 2023. 关于数字部门可竞争和公平市场的条例（《数字市场法案》）建立了一个公平竞争环境，以促进创新、增长和竞争力，特别是作为所谓“信息传递者”的大型在线平台，以确保它们在市场上公平行事。《数字市场法案》将于2023年5月2日开始适用。

• The Regulation on a Single Market for Digital Services (Digital Services Act)[[98]](#footnote-98) concerns online intermediaries and platforms, such as, online marketplaces, social networks, content-sharing platforms, app stores, and online travel and accommodation platforms. It will create a safer digital space in which the fundamental rights of all users of digital services are protected. Together with the Digital Markets Act, its goal is to safeguard citizens and their fundamental rights online. 数字服务单一市场条例（《数字服务法案》）涉及在线中介和平台，如在线市场、社交网络、内容共享平台、应用商店以及在线旅游和住宿平台。通过这一条例，将创造一个更安全的数字空间，保护所有数字服务用户的基本权利。这一条例的目标是与《数字市场法案》一道共同保护公民及其在线基本权利。

• The Directive on better enforcement and modernisation of Union consumer protection rules (EU) 2019/2161 ("Modernisation Directive") amends the existing EU consumer law directives. It strengthens consumer protection in the Digital Single Market by, amongst others, increasing transparency and prohibiting misleading practices as regards consumer reviews, ranking of search results, contracts concluded via online marketplaces and personalised pricing. 欧盟消费者保护规则（欧盟）2019/2161更好执行和现代化指令（“现代化指令”）修订了现有的欧盟消费者法律指令。它通过增加透明度和禁止在消费者评论、搜索结果排名、通过在线市场签订的合同和个性化定价等方面的误导性做法，加强了数字单一市场中的消费者保护。

9.2. With the adoption of the Digital Markets Act and the Digital Services Act, the EU created the world´s first general framework for regulating digital services and online platforms. 随着《数字市场法案》和《数字服务法案》的通过，欧盟创建了世界上第一个监管数字服务和在线平台的通用框架。

9.3. The Digital Services Act and the Digital Markets Act together set out a first comprehensive rulebook for online platforms applicable across the whole of the EU. They build on the EU's Platform-to-Business Regulation, which started to apply during the review period, on 12 July 2020. The measures create a single set of rules for all digital services within the EU's single market, through harmonising 27, increasingly different, laws in EU Member States into coherent EU wide legal acts, leading to both cost and time savings. They also create a level playing field and ensure equal treatment for all companies. Further, the Digital Services Act and the Digital Markets Act address problems that are shared across the globe. Finally, the Digital Services Act creates a safer and more human-centric, innovative digital space in which the fundamental rights of all users of digital services and consumers' interests are protected. These acts represent a major step forward in improving the functioning of the EU's Single Market to the benefit of enterprises and consumers from both EU Member States and third countries. 《数字服务法案》和《数字市场法案》共同为适用于整个欧盟的在线平台制定了第一个全面的规则手册，建立在2020年7月12日审查期间开始适用的《欧盟商业平台条例》的基础上。这些措施为欧盟单一市场内的所有数字服务创建了一套单一规则，将欧盟成员国27项差异越来越大的法律协调成一致的欧盟范围的法律法案，从而节省了成本和时间。同时还创造了一个公平竞争环境，确保所有公司都得到平等对待。此外，《数字服务法案》和《数字市场法案》解决了全球各国共同面临的问题。最后，《数字服务法案》创造了一个更安全、更以人为本的创新数字空间，在这个空间中，所有数字服务用户的基本权利和消费者的利益都得到保护。这些法案是在改善欧盟单一市场运作方面向前迈出的重要一步，有利于欧盟成员国和第三国的企业和消费者。

9.4. Enforcement of rights have also been strengthened. The Digital Markets Act, the Digital Services Act and the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)[[99]](#footnote-99) have been included in Annex I to Directive (EU) 2020/1828 on Representative Actions[[100]](#footnote-100) that will enter into application in June 2023. Accordingly, qualified entities designated by EU Member States pursuant to the latter directive will be able to bring legal actions before national courts or administrative authorities on behalf of groups of consumers to seek injunctive measures and redress measures whenever traders infringe the provisions of the Digital Markets Act, the Digital Services Act or the GDPR that harm or may harm the collective interests of consumers. 权利的实施也得到了加强。《数字市场法案》、《数字服务法案》和《一般数据保护条例》已被纳入关于代表诉讼的指令（欧盟）2020/1828的附件一，该指令将于2023年6月生效。因此，只要交易商违反《数字市场法案》《数字服务法案》或《一般数据保护条例》的规定，损害或可能损害消费者的集体利益，欧盟成员国即可根据后一项指令指定的合格实体将能够代表消费者群体向国家法院或行政当局提起法律诉讼，以寻求禁令措施和补救措施。

9.5. On 4 June 2021, the Commission issued a modernised set of model contractual clauses[[101]](#footnote-101), called "standard contractual clauses" (SCCs), for international transfers of personal data, which facilitate transfers of personal data to controllers and processors outside the EEA. Under the GDPR, SCCs can be used by controllers or processors that are subject to the GDPR to transfer personal data to controllers or processors outside the EEA whose activities are not subject to the GDPR. SCCs can be incorporated (on a voluntary basis) by controllers and processors into their contractual arrangements with other parties in order to demonstrate compliance with data protection requirements, as they contain specific data protection safeguards to ensure that personal data continues to benefit from a high level of protection when transferred outside the EEA. By adhering to the SCCs, data importers contractually commit to abide by the relevant data protection safeguards. 2021年6月4日，欧盟委员会发布了一套现代化的示范合同条款，称为“标准合同条款”，用于个人数据的国际传输，有助于将个人数据传输到欧洲经济区以外的控制者和处理者。根据《一般数据保护条例》，需要遵守《一般数据保护条例》的控制者或处理者可以使用标准合同条款将个人数据传输到欧洲经济区之外的控制者或处理者，这些控制者或处理者的活动不受《一般数据保护条例》约束。控制者和处理者可以（在自愿的基础上）将标准合同条款纳入他们与其他方的合同安排中，以证明符合数据保护要求，因为具体内容包含特定的数据保护措施，以确保个人数据在传输到欧洲经济区之外时继续受益于高水平的保护。通过遵守标准合同条款，数据导入者通过合同承诺遵守相关的数据保护措施。

9.6. In addition to the rules already adopted, several legislative initiatives are currently under consideration by the co-legislators of the EU, including on cybersecurity requirements for products[[102]](#footnote-102), on semiconductor ecosystems[[103]](#footnote-103), on artificial intelligence[[104]](#footnote-104), a framework for European Digital Identity[[105]](#footnote-105), on roaming[[106]](#footnote-106), on fair access to and use of data[[107]](#footnote-107) and on AI Liability.[[108]](#footnote-108) 除了已经通过的规则之外，欧盟的共同立法者目前正在审议几项立法倡议，包括产品的网络安全要求、半导体生态系统、人工智能、欧洲数字身份框架、网络漫游、公平获取和使用数据和人工智能责任。

**9.2** **Single** **Market** **for** **goods** **单一商品市场**

9.7. In February 2022 the EU adopted a new Standardisation strategy, which outlines the EU approach to standards within the EU Single market as well as globally to support a resilient, green and digital EU Single market. The aim is to achieve a faster system, better targeted to address standardisation needs in strategic areas as well as to improve its governance and integrity. The Strategy also targets strengthening the link between standardisation and research and innovation, and promotes higher academic awareness on standards, thus enabling the next generation of standardisation experts. 2022年2月，欧盟通过了一项新的标准化战略，概述了欧盟在欧盟单一市场以及全球范围内的标准方法，以支持弹性、绿色和数字化的欧盟单一市场。目标是实现一个更快的系统，更有针对性地解决战略领域的标准化需求，并改善其治理和完整性。该战略的目的还包括加强标准化与研究和创新之间的联系，并促进更高的标准学术意识，从而培养下一代标准化专家。

9.8. The Strategy was accompanied by a technical amendment to the Standardisation regulation and two technical reports, the Annual Union Work Programme on Standardisation and a report to the European Parliament and the Council on the implementation of the Standardisation Regulation. 该战略附有对标准化条例的技术修改和两份技术报告，即欧盟标准化年度工作计划和向欧洲议会和理事会提交的标准化条例执行情况报告。

9.9. In the context of the digital transformation, the Commission proposed a regulation on machinery safety on 21 April 2021 to deal with the risks stemming from digitalisation, such as interconnectivity or machine learning, and bring legal certainty for economic operators and environmental benefits by allowing digital instructions and documentation. The co-legislators, the European Parliament and the Council, are discussing the proposal to reach a compromise in the upcoming months. 在数字化转型的背景下，欧盟委员会于2021年4月21日提出了一项关于机械安全的法规，以应对数字化带来的风险，如互联互通或机器学习，并通过允许数字化指令和文件为经济运营商带来法律确定性和环境效益。共同立法者——欧洲议会和理事会，正在讨论在未来几个月达成妥协的提议。

9.10. As part of a broader EU effort to reduce e-waste and to empower consumers to make more sustainable choices, a regulatory measure on common charging solution for mobile phones and similar electronic devices has been adopted in September 2022. The requirements of the 'common charging' solution will apply to all handheld mobile phones, tablets, digital cameras, headphones, headsets, portable speakers, handheld videogame consoles, e-readers, earbuds, keyboards, mice, and portable navigation systems as of 2024. These requirements will also apply to laptops as of 2026. 作为欧盟减少电子垃圾和让消费者做出更可持续选择的措施的一部分，2022年9月通过了一项关于智能手机和类似电子设备通用充电解决方案的监管措施。到2024年，“通用充电”解决方案的要求将适用于所有手持手机、平板电脑、数码相机、耳机、头戴式耳机、便携式扬声器、手持视频游戏控制台、电子阅读器、耳塞式耳机、键盘、鼠标和便携式导航系统。截至2026年，这些要求也将适用于笔记本电脑。

**9.3** **Single** **Market** **in** **services** **单一服务市场**

9.11. During 2020-2022, work continued to ensure an ambitious implementation of the EU services legislation, including the EU Services Directive (2006/123/EC), the Professional Qualifications Directive (2005/36/EC) and the Proportionality Test Directive ((EU) 2018/958). The European Commission issued a number of reform recommendations to Member States and pointed to potential economic benefits that would stem from reducing regulatory and administrative barriers that hamper cross-border services trade and investment in the single market. 在2020-2022年期间，欧盟继续努力确保雄心勃勃地执行欧盟服务立法，包括欧盟服务指令（2006/123/欧盟委员会）、专业资格指令（2005/36/欧盟委员会）和相称性测试指令（（欧盟）2018/958）。欧盟委员会向成员国提出了一些改革建议，并指出减少阻碍单一市场跨境服务贸易和投资的监管和行政壁垒将带来潜在的经济效益。

9.12. As regards transport services, Regulation (EC) 868/2004 on the protection against subsidization and unfair pricing practices was replaced by Regulation (EU) 2019/712 on safeguarding competition in air transport. This Regulation lays down rules on the conduct of investigations by the European Commission and on the adoption of redressive measures, relating to practices distorting competition between Union air carriers and third-country air carriers and causing, or threatening to cause, injury to Union air carriers. 运输服务方面，关于防止补贴和不公平定价做法的第868/2004号条例（欧盟委员会）被关于保障航空运输竞争的第2019/712号条例（欧盟）取代。该条例规定了欧盟委员会进行调查和采取纠正措施的规则，涉及扭曲欧盟航空公司和第三国航空公司之间竞争的做法，以及对欧盟航空公司造成或威胁造成伤害的做法。

9.13. The EU has also signed aviation agreements with Armenia, Ukraine, Qatar, and ASEAN. 欧盟还与亚美尼亚、乌克兰、卡塔尔和东盟签署了航空协议。

9.14. From January 2020 to October 2022, six legislative acts in road transport from the "Mobility Package 1"[[109]](#footnote-109) have been adopted, setting rules as regards the regulation of the market, the protection of workers and the charging of infrastructure. The package ensures a balance between the freedom of operators to provide cross-border services, free movement of goods, adequate working conditions and social protection for drivers. It also contributes to the decarbonisation of road transport sector. 从2020年1月至2022年10月，通过了“交通运输一揽子计划”中的六项道路运输立法法案，制定了关于市场监管、工人保护和基础设施收费的规则。该一揽子计划确保经营者提供跨境服务的自由、货物的自由流动、适当的工作条件和司机的社会保护之间的平衡。这也有助于道路运输部门的脱碳进程。

9.15. As regards financial services, since 2019, the European Commission proposed and agreed with the co-legislators on a number of important pieces of financial services legislation, in order to continue building a single market for capital, support the resilience of the financial system during and its recovery from the COVID-19 crisis, and deliver on its action plans on sustainable and digital finance. 在金融服务方面，自2019年以来，欧盟委员会提出并与共同立法者就一些重要的金融服务立法达成一致，以继续建设单一资本市场，支持金融体系在新冠肺炎危机期间的弹性以及从中复苏，并实现其可持续和数字金融行动计划。

9.16. The Capital Markets Union (CMU) is essential for making the Economic and Monetary Union and the EU Member States' economies more resilient, safeguard financial stability, strengthen the international role of the euro and create new opportunities for businesses and investors across the Single Market. Further to the adoption of a renewed CMU Action Plan[[110]](#footnote-110) by the Commission in September 2020, the European Parliament and the Council are currently deliberating on various proposals to streamline the rules for listing on public markets (MiFIR Review), offer a single point of access to public information about EU companies and EU investment products (ESAP), review the European Long-Term Investment Funds (ELTIFs) Regulation, and harmonise the rules around loan-originating funds (debt funds), in order to facilitate lending to real economy (AIFMD Review). 资本市场联盟对于使经济和货币联盟以及欧盟成员国的经济更具弹性、维护金融稳定、加强欧元的国际作用，以及为单一市场的企业和投资者创造新的机会至关重要。继欧盟委员会于2020年9月通过更新的资本市场联盟行动计划之后，欧洲议会和理事会目前正在审议各种提案，以简化公开市场上市规则（《金融工具市场法规》审查），提供关于欧盟公司和欧盟投资产品的公共信息的单一访问点，审查《欧洲长期投资基金条例》，并协调围绕贷款发起基金（债务基金）的规则，以促进对实体经济的贷款（《另类投资基金管理人指令》审查）。

9.17. Within the framework of the European Green Deal, the Commission has also announced a renewed sustainable finance strategy in 2021. Following-up on that, the EU co-legislators have reached an agreement on the Commission's proposals to establish a classification of sustainable economic activities (EU Taxonomy) and establish a framework for the disclosure of corporate sustainability information (CSDR). A legislative proposal for the creation of a European Green Bond Standard is still under discussion. 在《欧洲绿色协议》的框架内，欧盟委员会还宣布了2021年新的可持续金融战略。在此基础上，欧盟共同立法者就委员会关于建立可持续经济活动分类（欧盟分类法）和建立企业可持续性信息披露框架的建议达成了一致。创建欧洲绿色债券标准的立法提案仍在讨论中。

9.18. Supporting the EU's ambition for a recovery that embraces the digital transition, the European Commission also adopted a digital finance package[[111]](#footnote-111) in September 2020, with the goal to create a competitive EU financial sector that gives consumers access to innovative financial products, while ensuring consumer protection and financial stability. In this area, the EU co-legislators reached an agreement to create new legislative frameworks regulating the Markets in Crypto-Assets (MiCA) and digital operational resilience (DORA) by all firms. 为了支持欧盟实现包括数字转型在内的复苏的雄心，欧盟委员会还于2020年9月通过了数字金融一揽子计划，目标是创建一个有竞争力的欧盟金融部门，让消费者获得创新的金融产品，同时确保消费者保护和金融稳定。在这一领域，欧盟共同立法者达成了一项协议，建立新的立法框架，监管所有公司的加密资产和数字运营弹性市场。

9.19. Furthermore, EU co-legislators are currently discussing legislative proposals to scale up long-term investment and make the insurance and reinsurance sector more resilient (Solvency II), implement the final set of Basel III reforms for the banking prudential framework (CRR III/CRD VI), and strengthen the EU's anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism rules, including the creation of a new EU authority to fight money laundering (AML Package). 此外，欧盟共同立法者目前正在讨论立法提案，以扩大长期投资并使保险和再保险部门更具弹性（Solvency II），实施银行审慎框架的最后一套巴塞尔III改革（CRR III/CRD VI），并加强欧盟的反洗钱和打击资助恐怖主义规则，包括建立新的欧盟反洗钱管理局（一揽子反洗钱计划）。

**9.4** **Common** **agricultural** **policy** **共同农业政策**

9.20. During the review period, the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) continued on the path towards market orientation and away from trade-distorting support measures. The new CAP is a modernised policy, with a strong emphasis on results and performance. 在本报告所述期间，共同农业政策继续朝着以市场为导向、远离扭曲贸易支持措施的方向发展。新的共同农业政策是以结果和绩效为导向的一项现代化的政策。

9.21. For the years under review (2021 and 2022), the transitional legislation was put in place bridging the gap between the current CAP and the new legislation. On 2 December 2021, the agreement on the reform of the Common Agricultural Policy was formally adopted. The Common Agricultural Policy 2023-2027, as well as the new legislation started applying on 1st January 2023. It consists of three regulations: CAP Strategic Plan Regulation, CAP Horizontal Regulation, CAP Common Market Organisation Regulation. It is important to note that the regulations repeal all remaining export subsidy provisions, which means that the EU no longer has any legal base for granting any export subsidies in the agricultural sector. 在审查所涉年份（2021年和2022年），已经制定了过渡性立法，缩小了现行共同农业政策和新立法之间的差距。2021年12月2日，正式通过《共同农业政策改革协议》。《2023-2027年共同农业政策》以及新立法于2023年1月1日开始适用，由三项法规组成：共同农业政策战略计划法规、共同农业政策横向法规、共同农业政策共同市场组织法规。值得注意的是，这些法规废除了所有剩余的出口补贴条款，这意味着欧盟不再拥有在农业部门给予任何出口补贴的任何法律依据。

9.22. The new policy, which became applicable on 1st January 2023, focuses on 10 specific objectives, linked to common EU goals for social, environmental, and economic sustainability in agriculture and rural areas. It will seek to ensure a more sustainable future for European farmers, provide more targeted support to smaller farms, and allow greater flexibility for EU countries to adapt measures to local conditions. Agriculture and rural areas are central to the European Green Deal, and the new CAP will be a key tool in reaching the ambitions of the Farm to Fork and biodiversity strategies. 新政策于2023年1月1日生效，重点关注10个具体目标，与欧盟农业和农村地区社会、环境和经济可持续性的共同目标相关联，目的是为了让欧洲农民拥有更加可持续的未来，为较小的农场提供更有针对性的支持，并允许欧盟国家有更大的灵活性来调整措施以适应当地条件。农业和农村地区是《欧洲绿色协议》的核心，新的共同农业政策将是实现农场到餐桌和生物多样性战略雄心的关键工具。

9.23. Under the reformed policy, each EU Member State has designed a national CAP Strategic plan[[112]](#footnote-112), combining funding for income support, rural development, and market measures. When designing their Strategic Plans, EU countries contribute to the ten specific objectives[[113]](#footnote-113) through a toolbox of broad policy measures provided by the EU level legislation, which can be shaped around national needs and capabilities. 根据改革后的政策，每个欧盟成员国都设计了国家共同农业政策战略计划，将收入支持、农村发展和市场措施的资金结合起来。在设计战略计划时，欧盟国家通过欧盟层面立法提供的广泛政策措施工具箱为十个具体目标做出贡献，这些措施是根据国家需求和能力制定的。

9.24. The overall EU budget is governed by the "Multiannual Financial Framework" (MFF) that sets out the maximum expenditure per policy area for the EU. The MFF for the period 2021 to 2027 was agreed by the Council and the European Parliament on 17 December 2020. EUR 387 billion in funding has been allocated to the CAP for the 2021-27 period. This spending will come from two different funds: the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund (EAGF), which has been set at EUR 291.1 billion (in current prices); and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD), which will amount to EUR 95.5 billion. The budget for the EAFRD includes EUR 8 billion from NGEU to help rural areas implement the structural changes necessary to achieve the goals of the European Green Deal and the digital transition. 欧盟总体预算受“多年财政框架”管理，该框架规定了欧盟每个政策领域的最高支出。理事会和欧洲议会于2020年12月17日商定了2021年至2027年期间的多年财政框架。2021-2027年期间，已向共同农业政策拨款3870亿欧元。这笔支出将来自两个不同的基金：欧洲农业担保基金，设定为2911亿欧元（按现价计算）；以及欧洲农村发展农业基金，金额将达到955亿欧元。欧洲农村发展农业基金的预算包括来自“下一代欧盟经济复苏计划”的80亿欧元，用于帮助农村地区实施实现《欧洲绿色协议》和数字转型目标所需的结构性变革。

9.25. In the period under review, following the COVID-19 outbreak, the EU launched exceptional measures to support and stabilise agricultural markets, including private storage aid, authorisation for self-organisation of producers/operators and flexible use of market support programmes. Also, the EU has taken several measures to support the farmers following the price volatility, the increased prices of inputs, including fertilisers etc., due to Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine: EU budget provided in 2022 EUR 500 million in national allocations to directly support farmers most affected by higher input costs and the closure of export markets. EU Member States could complement this support up to 200% with national funds. To address cash-flow difficulties faced by farmers, EU Member States were allowed to pay increased levels of CAP direct payments in advance. 在本报告所述期间，新冠肺炎疫情爆发后，欧盟推出了支持和稳定农业市场的特殊措施，包括私人储存援助、授权生产者/经营者自组织以及灵活使用市场支持方案。此外，在价格波动、包括化肥在内的投入品价格上涨等情况下，欧盟采取了多项措施来支持农民。由于俄乌冲突：欧盟预算在2022年提供了5亿欧元的国家拨款，直接支持受投入成本上升和出口市场关闭影响最大的农民。欧盟成员国可以用国家资金补充高达200%的支持。为了解决农民面临的现金流困难，允许欧盟成员国提前支付更高水平的共同农业政策直接付款。

9.26. The EU has granted an exceptional and temporary derogation to allow the production of crops on land set aside within the EU, while maintaining full greening payments for farmers . The EU has also proposed a new, self-standing Temporary Crisis Framework that would also cover farmers, fertiliser producers and the fisheries sector. 欧盟已经批准了一项特殊和临时的减损，允许在欧盟内部留出的土地上生产作物，同时保持对农民的全额绿化付款。欧盟还提出了一个新的、独立的临时危机框架，该框架也将涵盖农民、化肥生产商和渔业部门。

9.27. In the context of the revision of the EU geographical indications (GI) systems, the Commission adopted a[proposal for a regulation](https://agriculture.ec.europa.eu/farming/geographical-indications-and-quality-schemes/geographical-indications-and-quality-schemes-explained_en#documents)on GIs for wine, spirit drinks and agricultural products, and other quality schemes for agricultural products, with the entry into force expected for the beginning of 2024. The proposal aims to ensure an effective protection of GIs and to increase the uptake of GIs across the EU in order to benefit the rural economy and achieve a higher level of protection for GIs, especially online.[[114]](#footnote-114) 在修订欧盟地理标志系统的背景下，欧盟委员会通过了一项关于葡萄酒、烈酒和农产品地理标志法规以及其他农产品质量计划的提案，预计将于2024年初生效。该提案旨在确保对地理信息系统的有效保护，并提高整个欧盟对地理信息系统的采用，以造福农村经济，并实现对地理信息系统的更高水平的保护，特别是在线保护。

**9.5** **Customs** **and** **trade** **facilitation** **海关和贸易便利化**

9.28. Each year, the Customs Union facilitates the trade of more than EUR 3.5 trillion worth of goods. Efficient customs clearance and controls are essential to allow trade to flow smoothly while also protecting EU citizens, businesses and the environment. The "EU Single Window Environment for Customs" (EU SWE-C)[[115]](#footnote-115) is designed to provide quicker and more efficient sharing of electronic data between national customs administrations and EU regulatory authorities across policy domains. 关税同盟每年促进价值超过3.5万亿欧元的商品贸易。高效的清关和控制对于贸易顺畅流动至关重要，同时也保护了欧盟公民、企业和环境。“欧盟海关单一窗口环境”目的是在国家海关当局和欧盟监管机构之间跨政策领域提供更快和更有效的电子共享数据。

9.29. EU SWE-C has two key pillars: 欧盟海关单一窗口环境有两大主要支柱：

• Government-to-government (G2G) digital cooperation will support the automated verification by customs of the non-customs formalities required for goods clearance, allowing partner competent authorities to properly monitor and control the quantities of authorised goods imported or exported at EU level. Full deployment and use by all EU Member States of this first pillar is planned by early 2025. 政府间数字合作将支持海关自动核查货物清关所需的非海关手续，从而使与主管部门合作，在欧盟层面适当监控和控制进口或出口的授权货物数量。计划在2025年初由所有欧盟成员国全面部署和使用第一个支柱。

• Business-to-government (B2G) digital cooperation will streamline clearance processes for traders when dealing with certain EU non-customs regulatory requirements by allowing them to provide data in one single portal in an individual Member State. 企业对政府数字合作将简化贸易商在处理某些欧盟非海关监管要求时的清关程序，使其能够在单个成员国的单一门户中提供数据。

9.30. On 15 August 2019, Regulation (EU) 2019/1239, establishing a European Maritime Single Window environment (EMSWe), entered into force with the objective of reducing the administrative burden for shipping companies, expediting maritime transport, and improving the interoperability of information flows. The new Regulation further harmonizes rules for submitting information when ships arrive at or depart from EU ports. It will be fully applied from 2025 and is expected to halve the time currently required for administrative formalities for port calls. 2019年8月15日，建立欧洲海事单一窗口的第2019/1239号条例（欧盟）生效，目的是减轻航运公司的行政负担，加快海运，提高信息流的互操作性。新法规进一步协调了船只抵达或离开欧盟港口时提交信息的规则。该条例将从2025年起全面实施，预计将目前港口停靠行政手续所需的时间减半。

9.31. Regulation (EU) 2020/1056 of 15 July 2020 on electronic freight transport information (eFTI) entered into force on 20 August 2020 with the aim of encouraging the digitalisation of freight transport and logistics, reducing administrative costs, improving enforcement capabilities of competent authorities, and enhancing the efficiency and sustainability of transport. It establishes a legal framework for the electronic communication of regulatory information between economic operators and competent authorities in relation to the movement of goods within the EU. It shall apply from 21 August 2024, while the competent authorities shall accept regulatory information made available electronically by economic operators from 21 August 2025. 2020年7月15日关于电子货运信息（eFTI）的第2020/1056号条例（欧盟）于2020年8月20日生效，旨在鼓励货运和物流的数字化，降低行政成本，提高主管部门的执法能力，提高运输的效率和可持续性。这为经营者和主管部门之间有关欧盟内部货物流动的监管信息的电子通信建立了一个法律框架。条例将从2024年8月21日起适用，而主管部门应从2025年8月21日起接受经营者以电子方式提供的监管信息。

9.32. On 1 July 2021, the application of the VAT e-commerce package[[116]](#footnote-116) has introduced a number of amendments to the VAT rules governing the taxation of business-to-consumer cross-border e- commerce activity in Europe and eliminated the *de* *minimis* threshold for the import of goods with a value up-to 22€. Since then, an electronic customs declaration is required for all goods imported into the EU, regardless of their value. To facilitate the release into free circulation of low value consignments which are not subject to import duty, Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1143 of 14 March 2019 introduced a specific customs declaration with a reduced dataset. In addition, to help reduce the compliance burdens faced by traders of goods and services, the package extended the One Stop Shop (OSS) simplifications schemes for the collection, declaration and payment of VAT, including for goods dispatched from outside the EU. The e-commerce package also introduced new liability for electronic interfaces, such as marketplaces and platforms, when they facilitate certain transactions by traders who sell via their platforms. 2021年7月1日，增值税电子商务一揽子计划的实施对管理欧洲企业对消费者跨境电子商务活动税收的增值税规则进行了多项修订，并取消了价值不超过22欧元的货物进口的最低限额。自此，所有进口到欧盟的货物都需要电子报关单，无论其价值高低。为了促进不征收进口税的低价值货物自由流通，欧盟委员会2019年3月14日授权条例（欧盟）2019/1143开始实施特定的海关申报，减少了数据集。此外，为了帮助减轻货物和服务贸易商面临的合规负担，该一揽子计划扩大了征收、申报和支付增值税的一站式简化计划，包括从欧盟以外发出的货物。电子商务一揽子计划还为电子界面（如市场和平台）引入了新的责任，因为这为通过其平台销售的交易者的某些交易提供了便利。

9.33. On 6 April 2022, the reform of the system of VAT rates was adopted. Member States are treated equally and given more flexibility to apply reduced, as well as zero VAT rates. The list of goods and services for which reduced VAT rates are allowed has been updated and modernised.[[117]](#footnote-117) 2022年4月6日，通过了增值税税率制度改革。成员国受到平等对待，并有更大的灵活性来适用降低的增值税税率和零增值税税率。允许降低增值税税率的货物和服务清单已经得到更新和现代化。

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6. WTO Document, JOB/CTG/14/Rev.8. 世贸组织文件，JOB/CTG/14/Rev.8。 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. Regulation (EU) 2022/870, *OJ* *L* *152*, 3/6/2022, p. 103. 条例（欧盟）2022/870，*OJ* *L* *152*，3/6/2022，第103页。 [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
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9. Regulation (EU) 2022/1279, *OJ* *L* *195*, 22/7/2022, p. 6. 条例（欧盟）2022/1279，*OJ* *L* *195*，22/7/2022，第6页。 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Regulation (EU) 2020/2172, *OJ* *L* *432*, 21/12/2020, p. 7. 条例（欧盟）2020/2172，*OJ* *L* *432*，21/12/2020，第7页。 [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
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15. Following preparatory discussions with the Indian authorities, the EU-India TTC foresees the setting up of three Working Groups (WGs), namely: WG1 on Strategic Technologies, Digital Governance and Digital Connectivity; WG2 on Green and Clean Energy Technologies; and WG3 on Trade, Investment and Resilient Value Chains. 在与印度当局进行初步讨论后，欧盟—印度贸易和技术理事会设想并成立了三个工作组，即：关于战略技术、数字治理和数字连接的第一工作组、关于绿色和清洁能源技术的第二工作组和关于贸易、投资和有韧性价值链的第三工作组。 [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
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21. This policy package is based on a comprehensive set of impact assessments and includes: 这套政策以一套全面的影响评估为基础，包括：

    • application of emissions trading to new sectors (shipping, transport and buildings) and a strengthening of the existing EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS); 将排放交易应用于新的部门（航运、运输和建筑），并加强现有的欧盟排放交易体系；

    • a Social Climate Fund, to ensure that the green transition leaves no-one behind 社会气候基金，以确保绿色转型过程中所有人都不掉队

    • updating Member State emissions reduction targets (Effort Sharing Regulation) in line with the 2030 climate target plan; 根据2030年气候目标计划更新成员国减排目标（减排任务分担条例）；

    • increased targets for renewable energy and for energy efficiency; 提高可再生能源和能源效率的目标；

    • a faster roll-out of low emission transport modes (including through an obligation that all new cars and vans sold in the EU from 1 January 2035 need to be zero-emission vehicles) and the infrastructure and fuels to support them; 更快推出低排放运输模式（包括从2035年1月1日起在欧盟销售的所有新轿车和面包车都必须是零排放车辆）以及支持这些模式的基础设施和燃料；

    • an alignment of taxation policies with the European Green Deal objectives; 使税收政策与《欧洲绿色协议》目标保持一致；

    • measures to better prevent carbon leakage in the form of a carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM); 采取措施，以碳边界调整机制的形式更好地防止碳泄漏；

    • and tools to preserve and grow natural carbon sinks, with the aim of a climate-neutral land and agriculture sector by 2035 (Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry Regulation). 保护和增加自然碳汇的工具，目的是到2035年实现气候中立的土地和农业部门（土地使用、土地使用变化和林业管理）。 [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
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39. Regulation (EU) 2021/1760, *OJ* *L* *353*, 6/10/2021, p. 1. 条例（欧盟）2021/1760，*OJ L 353*，6/10/2021，第1页。 [↑](#footnote-ref-39)
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    <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ext_tec01/default/table?lang=en>; <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ext_tec03/default/table?lang=en>；and <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ext_tec10/default/table?lang=en>. <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ext_tec01/default/table?lang=en>；<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ext_tec03/default/table?lang=en>；以及 <https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/ext_tec10/default/table?lang=en>。 [↑](#footnote-ref-63)
64. Viewed at: <https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/home>. 请参见：<https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/home>。 [↑](#footnote-ref-64)
65. There EU trade agreements in force with Japan and the UK include a dedicated SME chapter while the agreement with Canada includes a joint SME Recommendation which content-wise mirrors the provisions in SME chapters. There is also a dense pipeline of future EU trade agreements with New Zealand, Mercosur, Chile, Mexico, Australia, Indonesia and India that would include an SME provisions. 与日本和英国生效的欧盟贸易协定包括专门的中小企业一章，而与加拿大的协定包括一项中小企业联合建议，其内容反映了中小企业各章的规定。欧盟未来还将与新西兰、南方共同市场、智利、墨西哥、澳大利亚、印度尼西亚和印度签署大量贸易协定，其中将包括中小企业条款。 [↑](#footnote-ref-65)
66. European Commission, *An* *SME* *Strategy* *for* *a* *sustainable* *and* *digital* *Europe*, COM(2020) 103 final. 欧盟委员会，《可持续和数字欧洲的中小企业战略》，COM（2020）103最终版。 [↑](#footnote-ref-66)
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68. Viewed at:[https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-strategy/sme-performance-](https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-strategy/sme-performance-review_en#paragraph_885) [review\_en#paragraph\_](https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-strategy/sme-performance-review_en#paragraph_885)885; Regulation (EU) 2021/690, *OJ* *L* *153*, 3/5/2021, p. 1. 请参见：[https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-strategy/sme-performance-](https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-strategy/sme-performance-review_en" \l "paragraph_885) [review\_en#paragraph\_](https://single-market-economy.ec.europa.eu/smes/sme-strategy/sme-performance-review_en#paragraph_885)885；条例（欧盟）2021/690，*OJ L 153*，3/5/2021，第1页。 [↑](#footnote-ref-68)
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70. Regulation (EU) 2021/523, *OJ* *L* *107*, 26/3/2021, p. 30. 条例（欧盟）2021/523，*OJ L 107*，26/3/2021，第30页。 [↑](#footnote-ref-70)
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72. Viewed at: [Welcome home page | Access2Markets (europa.eu)](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/home). 请参见：[Welcome home page | Access2Markets (europa.eu)](https://trade.ec.europa.eu/access-to-markets/en/home)。 [↑](#footnote-ref-72)
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78. Viewed at: <https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/state-aid/scoreboard_en>. 请参见：<https://competition-policy.ec.europa.eu/state-aid/scoreboard_en>。 [↑](#footnote-ref-78)
79. Regulation (EU) 2022/2560 on foreign subsidies distorting the internal market, [*OJ* *C* *105,* *4/3/2022*,](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/AUTO/?uri=OJ:C:2022:105:TOC) [p. 87](https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/AUTO/?uri=OJ:C:2022:105:TOC). 关于外国补贴扭曲内部市场的条例（欧盟）2022/2560，*OJ C 105，4/3/2022*，第87页。 [↑](#footnote-ref-79)
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82. Commission Notice (EU), *OJ* *C* *267*, 6/7/2021, p. 1. 委员会通知（欧盟），*OJ C 267*，6/7/2021，第1页。 [↑](#footnote-ref-82)
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114. To this end, a number of measures are proposed. To better valorise the GI products, the producers are encouraged to include in their product specifications social, environmental and economic sustainable undertakings that are going beyond the legal requirements. The increased protection for GIs on the internet is addressed, specifically against bad faith registrations, the use of GIs as ingredients and the use of GIs in the domain names system. The proposal also empowers producers' groups to manage, enforce and develop their GIs by accessing anti-counterfeiting authorities and customs in all EU countries. As regards the efficiency, shortening and simplification of the registration procedure is foreseen by merging different technical and procedural rules in a single GI registration procedure for EU and non-EU applicants. 为此已提出了若干措施。为了更好地评估地理标志产品的价值，鼓励生产商在其产品规格中包括法律要求以外的社会、环境和经济可持续承诺。讨论了加强对互联网上地理信息系统的保护，特别是防止恶意注册、使用地理信息系统作为成分以及在域名系统中使用地理信息系统。该提案还授权生产商团体通过接触所有欧盟国家的防伪部门和海关来管理、执行和开发其地理信息系统。在效率方面，欧盟和非欧盟申请人可在单一地理标志注册程序中合并不同的技术和的程序规则，从而缩短和简化注册程序。 [↑](#footnote-ref-114)
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117. To ensure equal treatment, existing derogations applied by some Member States are – insofar as compatible with agreed principles – opened to all Member States. The package also contains measures to address possible future crises enabling Member States to respond swiftly to exceptional circumstances, like pandemics, humanitarian crises or natural disasters. The preferential treatment for environmentally harmful goods will be phased out. Reduced VAT rates or exemptions on fossil fuels and other goods with a similar impact on greenhouse gas emissions will cease to apply by 1 January 2030 and those on chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides by 1 January 2032, giving small-scale farmers more time to adapt. In addition, some environmentally friendly goods and services are added to the list for which reduced rates are allowed, such as solar panels, electric bicycles and waste recycling services. 为确保平等待遇，一些成员国适用的现行减损在符合商定原则的前提下对所有成员国开放。一揽子计划还包括应对未来可能发生的危机的措施，使会员国能够迅速应对流行病、人道主义危机或自然灾害等特殊情况。对环境有害商品的优惠待遇将逐步取消。对化石燃料和其他对温室气体排放有类似影响的商品的降低增值税税率或免税将于2030年1月1日停止适用，对化肥和化学农药的降低增值税税率或免税将于2032年1月1日停止适用，这给了小规模农民更多的时间来适应。此外，一些环境友好的商品和服务被添加到允许减税的清单中，如太阳能电池板、电动自行车和废物回收服务。 [↑](#footnote-ref-117)