

经营,提供资讯及通讯系统。工程及建筑方面也有不少交易成交。多伦多的Bennett & Wright International 在多用途房地产计划上投得 Sanloon 企业的合约。多伦多的Bethune 国际集团 (Bethune International Group) 也在四川成都合资兴建新电信大楼。密西沙加(Mississauga)的AGRA工业有限公司 (AGRA Industries Ltd.) 跟武汉的桥梁机械厂 (Bridge Machinery Works) 合资。多伦多的 NASIA 集团 (NASIA Group) 签署了意向书,承建京淮 (Jing-Huai) 高速公路计划。Reichmann 亚洲有限公司(Reichmann Asia Company Ltd.)也跟北京的 STRONG 高科技发展公司成立合资企业。

两国签订的交易多不胜数,其中更包括一些不寻常及别开生面的计划。例如多伦多的太平洋娱乐集团 (Pacific Entertainment Group Inc.) 将于四川重庆兴建两座室内冰上运动设施。多伦多的Vickers & Benson 公司会跟中国中央电视台 (CCTV) 共同制作二十六个英语作为外语的电视节目。Maple Oil & Gas Inc.将与广东省的Ninhai联合石油发展 (Ninhai United Petroleum Development) 合营石油站。安大略 Stoney Creek Davey 国际 (Davey International) 则以其预制的金属建筑物确保领导地位。



显然在加拿大代表团访华之后,贸易总额如加拿大总理克雷蒂安在北京签署仪式中所言,正准备向公元二千年双向贸易总额二百亿元的目标进发。

但加中贸易的成功并非一朝一夕的事。两国之间的贸易有深厚的历史渊源。早在十七世纪初,在中华人民共和国和加拿大这两个国家诞生之前,新法国的拓荒者已经向中国出口人参。但直到现代加中贸易关系自一九六〇年代开始为止,两国之间的贸易一直都非常零散,只是以毛皮及木材交换纺织品而已。

Works in Wuhan. NASIA Group of Toronto signed a letter of intent to undertake construction of the Jing-Huai Expressway project. And **Reichmann Asia Company Ltd.** established a joint venture with **Beijing STRONG Hi-Tech Development Corp.**

The list of deals signed is long, and encompasses some unusual and innovative undertaking. For example, **Pacific Entertainment Group Inc.** of Toronto will be building two indoor ice sports facilities in Chongqing, Sichuan Province. **Vickers & Benson Companies** of Toronto will co-produce 26 English-as-a-Foreign-Language television programs in association with **China Central Television (CCTV)**. **Maple Oil & Gas Inc.** will operate gas stations in association with **Ninhai United Petroleum Development** in Guangdong Province and **Davey International** of Stoney Creek, Ontario has secured a leadership position with its pre-engineered metal buildings.

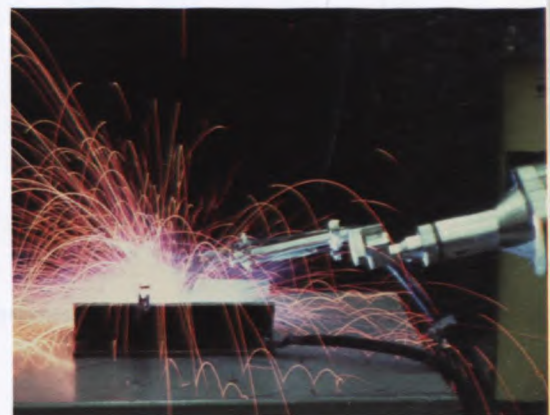
Clearly, in the aftermath of the **Team Canada** visit, trade volumes are prepared to truly soar towards the goal of \$20 billion in two-way trade by the year 2000 announced by Prime Minister Chrétien during the Beijing signing ceremony.

But Canada-China trade is hardly an overnight success story. The historical roots of Canada-China trade are deep. In the early 17th century, long before there was a People's Republic of China or a nation called Canada, settlers in New France were already exporting ginseng to China. But trade was mostly just the desultory exchange of fur and lumber for textiles until the modern era of Canada China trade relations began in the 1960s.

It was wheat that first truly brought Canada and China together. Since the 1960s, Canada has provided China with more than one hundred million tons of wheat, worth billions of dollars. And Canada continues to be one of China's most reliable and consistent suppliers of high quality grains. But the dynamics of Canada's trading relationship with China have created whole new vistas of commercial exchange opportunities for both parties. Thus while Canadian cereals exports to China grew a solid 36 per cent in 1994, this amounted to only 30 percent of total exports, down from 68 per cent in 1979.

The face of the future of Canada-China relations is already taking shape—and will have very different features. For example, Canadian exports to China of telecommunications and electrical equipment grew by 48 per cent in 1994. Meanwhile, China's exports to Canada also had a new look, with sales of sophisticated manufactured goods increasing dramatically. Canada's imports of Chinese electrical equipment were up 50 per cent in 1994, and machinery was up 62 per cent.

nouvelle tour de télécommunications à Chen-du dans la province du Szu-chuan. Un autre contrat de coentreprise a été conclu entre **AGRA Industries Ltd.** de Mississauga et **Bridge Machinery Works** de Wuhan. Le groupe **NASIA** de Toronto a signé une lettre d'intention portant sur la construction de l'autoroute de Jing-Huai. **Reichmann Asia Company Ltd.** s'est, quant à elle, associée avec la **STRONG Hi-Tech Development Corp.** de Beijing dans le cadre d'une coentreprise.



La liste des contrats signés et des accords conclus est très longue. Ainsi, le **Pacific Entertainment Group** de Toronto compte construire deux patinoires couvertes à Chongqui dans la province du Szu-chuan. **Vickers & Benson** de Toronto produiront 26 émissions de télévision d'anglais comme langue étrangère en association avec la **Central China Television**. **Maple Oil & Gas Inc.**, de son côté, exploitera des stations-service en association avec le **Ninhai United Petroleum Development** dans la province de Kuang-tung tandis que **Davey International** de Stoney Creek en Ontario s'est assuré une excellente position dans le secteur des structures en métal pré-étudiées.

Il ne fait aucun doute que, suite à la visite de l'**Équipe Canada**, le volume des échanges a grimpé en flèche pour atteindre, en l'an 2000, l'objectif de 20 milliards de dollars annoncé par le Premier ministre Jean Chrétien au cours de la cérémonie de signature des contrats de Beijing.

Il est bon de remarquer que les échanges commerciaux entre le Canada et la Chine remontent loin dans le temps. Dès le XVIIe siècle, bien avant que n'existent la République populaire de Chine et le Canada en tant que pays, des colons de la Nouvelle-France exportaient déjà du ginseng en Chine. Le commerce a longtemps consisté à échanger de manière sporadique des fourrures et du bois contre des textiles avant que ne s'établissent, dans les années soixante, les relations commerciales contemporaines entre nos deux pays.

C'est le froment qui a rapproché le Canada et la Chine. Depuis les années soixante, le