

• 高等学校教学用书 •

世界贸易组织概论双语教程

Essentials of the WTO

张晓青 赵振铎 主编



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内 容 简 介

本书分5章介绍世界贸易组织(WTO)的产生及运行机制、WTO的基本原则、WTO的有关协议、WTO贸易政策审议机制和争端解决机制、发展中国家在世贸组织中的状况,书后附有WTO成员国名单、WTO的缩略语和术语。本书内容适合48学时的授课,可作为经贸专业的本科生、研究生的教材使用,也可供经济界学者参考阅读。

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前 言

2001年8月,教育部在《关于加强高等学校本科教学工作提高教学质量的若干意见》中提出:“为适应经济全球化和科技革命的挑战,本科教育要创造条件使用英语等外语进行公共课和专业课教学。对高新技术领域的生物技术、信息技术等专业,以及为适应我国加入WTO后需要的金融、法律等专业,更要先行一步,力争三年内外语教学课程达到所开课程的5%~10%。”在此后的几年中,许多高校在不同的学科领域都开设了双语教学课程。由于国外的教学体制和课程设置与我国的教学体制和课程设置存在一定的差异,我国有些课程几乎没有原版的英文教材可以使用。“世界贸易组织概论”就属于其中的一门课程。我们从2004年至今,一直对该门课实施双语教学,苦于没有原版英文教材,就直接从世贸组织的网站下载“Understanding the WTO”自编成讲义以供教学使用,让学生了解到了原汁原味的世贸组织基本知识。但不足的是,“Understanding the WTO”在内容编排和结构上离我们教学的要求还有一段距离。为了解决“世界贸易组织概论”这门课的双语教材问题,我们总结以往教学的一些体会,对原先使用的讲义,在内容的编排和结构上做了调整和修改,并充实了相关内容,形成今天的这本《Essentials of the WTO》,供双语教学使用。

该教材的特点是每章开篇对整章内容有中文提示,文中有小标题提示内容的中心思想,章后附有注释对难点和重点进行解释,这样,既适合中国老师的教学习惯,又能满足学生的阅读习惯,有利于双语教学的顺利开展和教学质量的提高。

由于编者的学识有限,书中难免有不足之处,请读者不吝指教。

张晓青 赵振铎
2010年6月

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Chapter 1

The Establishment and Operating System of the WTO

本章内容提示：世界贸易组织(WTO)于1995年正式取代《关税与贸易总协定》(GATT)在世界经济舞台上发挥作用。本章简单回顾了关贸总协定的地位及从创始以来的多轮多边贸易谈判的情况，WTO在第八轮乌拉圭回合的多边贸易谈判中作为该回合的谈判成果之一。本章将详细介绍WTO取代GATT后的地位、宗旨、目标、职能、管辖范围、组织结构、决策机制、成员资格及其与其他国际组织和区域经济的关系。

1.1 The Establishment of the WTO

1.1.1 The GATT years: from Havana to Marrakesh

1.1.1.1 Rounds of negotiations of GATT

The WTO's creation on January 1st 1995 marked the biggest reform of international trade after the Second World War. It also brought to reality—in an updated form—the failed attempt in 1948 to create an International Trade Organization (ITO)^[1].

Much of the history of those 47 years was written in Geneva. But it also traces a journey that spanned the continents, from that hesitant start in 1948 in Havana (Cuba), via Annecy (France), Torquay (UK), Tokyo (Japan), Punta del Este (Uruguay), Montreal (Canada), Brussels (Belgium) and finally to Marrakesh (Morocco) in 1994. During that period, the trading system came under GATT, salvaged from the aborted attempt to create the ITO. GATT helped establish a strong and prosperous multilateral trading system^[2] that became more and more liberal through rounds of trade negotiations. But by the 1980s the system needed a thorough overhaul. This led to the Uruguay Round, and ultimately to the WTO. This phenomenon is shown in Table 1-1.

Table 1-1 GATT trade rounds

Year	Place/name	Subjects covered	Countries
1947	Geneva	Tariffs	23
1949	Annecy	Tariffs	13
1951	Torquay	Tariffs	38
1956	Geneva	Tariffs	26
1960 ~ 1961	Geneva Dillon Round	Tariffs	26
1964 ~ 1967	Geneva Kennedy Round	Tariffs and anti-dumping ^[3] measures	62
1973 ~ 1979	Geneva Tokyo Round	Tariffs, non-tariff measures, "framework" agreements	102

Continuous Table 1-1

Year	Place/name	Subjects covered	Countries
1986 ~ 1994	Geneva Uruguay Round	Tariffs, non-tariff measures, rules, services, intellectual property, dispute settlement, textiles, agriculture, creation of the WTO, etc	

1.1.1.2 *The status of GATT: “provisional” for almost half a century*

From 1948 to 1994, GATT provided the rules for much of world trade and presided over periods that saw some of the highest growth rates in international commerce. It seemed well-established, but throughout those 47 years, it was a provisional agreement and organization.

The first round negotiation of GATT

The original intention was to create a third institution to handle the trade side of international economic co-operation, joining the two “Bretton Woods” institutions, the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.^[4] Over 50 countries participated in negotiations to create an International Trade Organization (ITO) as a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN). The draft ITO Charter was ambitious. It extended beyond world trade disciplines, to include rules on employment, commodity agreements, restrictive business practices, international investment, and services.

Even before the talks concluded, 23 of the 50 participants decided in 1946 to negotiate to reduce and bind customs tariffs. With the Second World War only recently ended, they wanted to give an early boost to trade liberalization, and to begin to correct the legacy of protectionist measures which remained in place from the early 1930s.

This first round of negotiations resulted in 45,000 tariff concessions^[5] affecting \$ 10 billion of trade, about one fifth of the world’s total. The 23 also agreed that they should accept some of the trade rules of the draft ITO Charter. This, they believed, should be done swiftly and “provisionally” in order to protect the value of the tariff concessions they had negotiated. The combined package of trade rules and tariff concessions became known as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade^[6]. It entered into force in January 1948, while the ITO Charter was still being negotiated. The 23 became founding GATT members (officially, “contracting parties^[7]”).

ITO aborted and GATT became provisional

Although the ITO Charter was finally agreed at a UN Conference on Trade and Employment in Havana in March 1948, ratification in some national legislatures proved impossible. The most serious opposition was in the US Congress, even though the US government had been one of the driving forces. In 1950, the United States government announced that it would not seek congressional ratification of the Havana Charter, and the ITO was effectively dead.^[8] Even though it was provisional, the GATT remained the only multilateral instrument^[9] governing international trade from 1948 until the WTO was established in 1995.

For almost half a century, the GATT’s basic legal principles remained much as they were in 1948. There were additions in the form of a section on development added in the 1960s and “plurilateral” agreements (i. e. with voluntary membership) in the 1970s, and efforts to reduce tariffs further continued. Much of this was achieved through a series of multilateral negotiations

known as “trade rounds”—the biggest leaps forward in international trade liberalization have come through these rounds which were held under GATT’s auspices.

In the early years, the GATT trade rounds concentrated on further reducing tariffs. Then, the Kennedy Round in the mid-sixties brought about a GATT Anti-Dumping Agreement and a section on development. The Tokyo Round during the seventies was the first major attempt to tackle trade barriers that do not take the form of tariffs, and to improve the system. The eighth, the Uruguay Round of 1986 ~ 1994, was the last and most extensive of all. It led to the WTO and a new set of agreements.

The Tokyo Round: a first try to reform the system

The Tokyo Round lasted from 1973 to 1979, with 102 countries participating. It continued GATT’s efforts to progressively reduce tariffs. The results included an average one-third cut in customs duties in the world’s nine major industrial markets, bringing the average tariff on industrial products down to 4.7%. The tariff reductions, phased in over a period of eight years, involved an element of “harmonization”^[10]—the higher the tariff, the larger the cut, proportionally.

In other issues, the Tokyo Round had mixed results. It failed to come to grips with the fundamental problems affecting farm trade and also stopped short of providing a modified agreement on “safeguards” (emergency import measures). Nevertheless, a series of agreements on non-tariff barriers did emerge from the negotiations, in some cases interpreting existing GATT rules, in others breaking entirely new ground.^[11] In most cases, only a relatively small number of (mainly industrialized) GATT members subscribed to these agreements and arrangements. Because they were not accepted by the full GATT membership, they were often informally called “codes”^[12], including:

- (1) Subsidies and countervailing measures—interpreting Articles 6, 16 and 23 of GATT.
- (2) Technical barriers to trade—sometimes called the Standards Code.
- (3) Import licensing procedures.
- (4) Government procurement.
- (5) Customs valuation—interpreting Article 7.
- (6) Anti-dumping—interpreting Article 6, replacing the Kennedy Round code.
- (7) Bovine Meat Arrangement.
- (8) International Dairy Arrangement.
- (9) Trade in Civil Aircraft.

They were not multilateral, but they were a beginning. Several codes were eventually amended in the Uruguay Round and turned into multilateral commitments accepted by all WTO members. Only four remained “plurilateral”^[13]—those on government procurement, bovine meat, civil aircraft and dairy products. In 1997 WTO members agreed to terminate the bovine meat and dairy agreements, leaving only two.

1. 1. 2 The Uruguay Round

1. 1. 2. 1 *The economic background of Uruguay Round*

GATT was provisional with a limited field of action, but its success over 47 years in promoting

and securing the liberalization of much of world trade is incontestable. Continual reductions in tariffs alone helped spur very high rates of world trade growth during the 1950s and 1960s—around 8% a year on average. And the momentum of trade liberalization helped ensure that trade growth consistently out-paced production growth throughout the GATT era, a measure of countries' increasing ability to trade with each other and to reap the benefits of trade. The rush of new members during the Uruguay Round demonstrated that the multilateral trading system was recognized as an anchor for development and an instrument of economic and trade reform.

But all was not well. As time passed new problems arose. The Tokyo Round in the 1970s was an attempt to tackle some of these but its achievements were limited. This was a sign of difficult times to come.

GATT's success in reducing tariffs to such a low level, combined with a series of economic recessions in the 1970s and early 1980s, drove governments to devise other forms of protection for sectors facing increased foreign competition. High rates of unemployment and constant factory closures led governments in Western Europe and North America to seek bilateral market-sharing arrangements with competitors and to embark on a subsidies race to maintain their holds on agricultural trade. Both these changes undermined GATT's credibility and effectiveness.

The problem was not just a deteriorating trade policy environment. By the early 1980s the General Agreement was clearly no longer as relevant to the realities of world trade as it had been in the 1940s. For a start, world trade had become far more complex and important than 40 years before: the globalization of the world economy was underway, trade in services—not covered by GATT rules—was of major interest to more and more countries, and international investment had expanded. The expansion of services trade was also closely tied to further increases in world merchandise trade. In other respects, GATT had been found wanting. For instance, in agriculture, loopholes in the multilateral system were heavily exploited, and efforts at liberalizing agricultural trade met with little success. In the textiles and clothing sector, an exception to GATT's normal disciplines was negotiated in the 1960s and early 1970s, leading to the Multifibre Arrangement. Even GATT's institutional structure and its dispute settlement system were causing concern.

These and other factors convinced GATT members that a new effort to reinforce and extend the multilateral system should be attempted. That effort resulted in the Uruguay Round, the Marrakesh Declaration, and the creation of the WTO.

1.1.2.2 *The subjects negotiated*

It took seven and a half years, almost twice the original schedule. By the end, 123 countries were taking part. 15 original Uruguay Round subjects were negotiated, including tariffs, non-tariff barriers, natural resource products, textiles and clothing, agriculture, tropical products, GATT articles, Tokyo Round codes, anti-dumping, subsidies, intellectual property, investment measures, dispute settlement, the GATT system, and services,^[14] which covered almost all trade, from toothbrushes to pleasure boats, from banking to telecommunications, from the genes of wild rice to AIDS treatments. It was quite simply the largest trade negotiation ever, and most probably the largest negotiation of any kind in history.

1. 1. 2. 3 *The “journey” of Uruguay Round and the establishment of WTO*

The seeds of the Uruguay Round were sown in November 1982 at a ministerial meeting of GATT members in Geneva. Although the ministers intended to launch a major new negotiation, the conference stalled on agriculture and was widely regarded as a failure. In fact, the work programme that the ministers agreed formed the basis for what was to become the Uruguay Round negotiating agenda.

Nevertheless, it took four more years of exploring, clarifying issues and painstaking consensus-building, before ministers agreed to launch the new round. They did so in September 1986, in Punta del Este, Uruguay. They eventually accepted a negotiating agenda that covered virtually every outstanding trade policy issue. The talks were going to extend the trading system into several new areas, notably trade in services and intellectual property, and to reform trade in the sensitive sectors of agriculture and textiles^[15]. All the original GATT articles were up for review. It was the biggest negotiating mandate on trade ever agreed, and the ministers gave themselves four years to complete it.

Two years later, in December 1988, ministers met again in Montreal, Canada, for what was supposed to be an assessment of progress at the round’s half-way point. The purpose was to clarify the agenda for the remaining two years, but the talks ended in a deadlock that was not resolved until officials met more quietly in Geneva the following April.

Despite the difficulty, during the Montreal meeting, ministers did agree a package of early results. These included some concessions on market access for tropical products—aimed at assisting developing countries—as well as a streamlined dispute settlement system, and the Trade Policy Review Mechanism which provided for the first comprehensive, systematic and regular reviews of national trade policies and practices of GATT members. The round was supposed to end when ministers met once more in Brussels, in December 1990. But they disagreed on how to reform agricultural trade and decided to extend the talks. The Uruguay Round entered its bleakest period.

Despite the poor political outlook, a considerable amount of technical work continued, leading to the first draft of a final legal agreement. This draft “Final Act” was compiled by the then GATT director-general, Arthur Dunkel, who chaired the negotiations at officials’ level. It was put on the table in Geneva in December 1991. The text fulfilled every part of the Punta del Este mandate, with one exception—it did not contain the participating countries’ lists of commitments for cutting import duties and opening their services markets. The draft became the basis for the final agreement.

Over the following two years, the negotiations lurched between impending failure, to predictions of imminent success. Several deadlines came and went. New points of major conflict emerged to join agriculture: services, market access, anti-dumping rules, and the proposed creation of a new institution. Differences between the United States and European Union (EU) became central to hopes for a final, successful conclusion.

In November 1992, the US and EU settled most of their differences on agriculture in a deal known informally as the “Blair House accord”. By July 1993 the “Quad”^[16] (US, EU, Japan and Canada) announced significant progress in negotiations on tariffs and related subjects (“market access”). It took until December 15th 1993 for every issue to be finally resolved and

for negotiations on market access for goods and services to be concluded (although some final touches were completed in talks on market access a few weeks later). On April 15th 1994, the deal was signed by ministers from most of the 123 participating governments at a meeting in Marrakesh, Morocco. ^[17] Key dates of Uruguay Round can be seen from Table 1-2.

Table 1-2 Key dates of Uruguay Round

Time	Place	Merit
September 1986	Punta del Este	launch
December 1988	Montreal	ministerial mid-term review
April 1989	Geneva	mid-term review completed
December 1990	Brussels	"closing" ministerial meeting ends in deadlock
December 1991	Geneva	first draft of Final Act completed
November 1992	Washington	US and EC achieve "Blair House" breakthrough on agriculture
July 1993	Tokyo	Quad achieve market access breakthrough at G7 summit
December 1993	Geneva	most negotiations end (some market access talks remain)
April 1994	Marrakesh	agreements signed
January 1995	Geneva	WTO created, agreements take effect

1.1.3 The post-Uruguay Round built-in agenda

Many of the Uruguay Round agreements set timetables for future work. Part of this "built-in agenda" started almost immediately. In some areas, it included new or further negotiations. In other areas, it included assessments or reviews of the situation at specified times. Some negotiations were quickly completed, notably in basic telecommunications, financial services. Member governments also swiftly agreed a deal for freer trade in information technology products, an issue outside the "built-in agenda".

The agenda originally built into the Uruguay Round agreements has seen additions and modifications. A number of items are now part of the Doha agenda, some of them updated.

There were well over 30 items in the original built-in agenda. This is a selection of highlights: In 1996:

- Maritime services: market access negotiations to end (June 30th, 1996, suspended to 2000, now part of Doha Development Agenda)
- Services and environment: deadline for working party report (Ministerial Conference, December 1996)
- Government procurement of services: negotiations start

In 1997:

- Basic telecoms: negotiations end (February 15th)
- Financial services: negotiations end (December 30th)
- Intellectual property, creating a multilateral system of notification and registration of geographical indications for wines: negotiations start, now part of Doha Development Agenda

In 1998:

- Textiles and clothing: new phase begins January 1st
- Services (emergency safeguards): results of negotiations on emergency safeguards to take

effect (by January 1st, 1998, deadline now March 2004)

- Rules of origin: work programme on harmonization of rules of origin to be completed (July 20th, 1998)
- Government procurement: further negotiations start, for improving rules and procedures (by end of 1998)
- Dispute settlement: full review of rules and procedures (to start by end of 1998)

In 1999:

- Intellectual property: certain exceptions to patentability and protection of plant varieties: review starts

In 2000:

- Agriculture: negotiations start, now part of Doha Development Agenda
- Services: new round of negotiations start, now part of Doha Development Agenda
- Tariff bindings: review of definition of “principal supplier”^[18] having negotiating rights under GATT Article 28 on modifying bindings^[19]
- Intellectual property: first of two-yearly reviews of the implementation of the agreement

In 2002:

- Textiles and clothing: new phase begins 1 January

In 2005:

- Textiles and clothing: full integration into GATT and agreement expires 1 January

1.2 The Status, Purpose, Objectives and Functions of the WTO

1.2.1 Status of the WTO

(1) The WTO shall have legal personality, and shall be accorded by each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions.^[20]

(2) The WTO shall be accorded by each of its members such privileges and immunities^[21] as are necessary for the exercise of its functions.^[22]

(3) The officials of the WTO and the representatives of the members shall similarly be accorded by each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the WTO.

(4) The privileges and immunities to be accorded by a member to the WTO, its officials, and the representatives of its members shall be similar to the privileges and immunities stipulated in the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 21 November 1947.

(5) The WTO may conclude a headquarter’s agreement.

1.2.2 The purpose of the WTO

The parties to the Agreement Establishment of WTO recognize that their relations in the field of trade and economic endeavor should be conducted with a view to raising standards of living,

ensuring full employment and a large and steadily growing volume of real income and effective demand, and expanding the production of and trade in goods and services, while allowing for the optimal use of the world's resources in accordance with the objective of sustainable development, seeking both to protect and preserve the environment and to enhance the means for doing so in a manner consistent with their respective needs and concerns at different levels of economic development, and also recognize further that there is need for positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, and especially the least-developed among them, secure a share in the growth in international trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development. ^[23]

1.2.3 The objectives of the WTO

To develop an integrated, more viable and durable multilateral trading system encompassing the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the results of past trade liberalization efforts, and all of the results of the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade negotiations. ^[24]

1.2.4 The functions of the WTO

- (1) Administering WTO trade agreements.
- (2) Forum for trade negotiations.
- (3) Handling trade disputes.
- (4) Monitoring national trade policies.
- (5) Technical assistance and training for developing countries.
- (6) Cooperation with other international organizations.

1.2.5 Differences between GATT and WTO

The WTO replaced GATT as an international organization, but the General Agreement still exists as the WTO's umbrella treaty for trade in goods, updated as a result of the Uruguay Round negotiations. Trade lawyers distinguish between GATT 1994, the updated parts of GATT, and GATT 1947, the original agreement which is still the heart of GATT 1994. Confusing? For most of us, it's enough to refer simply to "GATT".

1.3 Scope of the WTO

(1) The WTO shall provide the common institutional framework for the conduct of trade relations among its members in matters related to the agreements and associated legal instruments included in the annexes to this agreement.

(2) The agreements and associated legal instruments included in Annexes 1, 2 and 3 (hereinafter referred to as "Multilateral Trade Agreements") are integral parts of this agreement, binding on all members.

(3) The agreements and associated legal instruments included in Annex 4 (hereinafter referred to as "Plurilateral Trade Agreements") are also part of this agreement for those members that have accepted them, and are binding on those members. The Plurilateral Trade Agreements do

not create either obligations or rights for members that have not accepted them.

(4) The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 as specified in Annex 1A (hereinafter referred to as “GATT 1994”) is legally distinct from the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, dated 30 October 1947, annexed to the Final Act Adopted at the Conclusion of the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment, as subsequently rectified, amended or modified (hereinafter referred to as “GATT 1947”).

1. 4 Structure of the WTO

1. 4. 1 The Ministerial Conference

There shall be a Ministerial Conference^[25] composed of representatives of all the members, which shall meet at least once every two years. The Ministerial Conference shall carry out the functions of the WTO and take actions necessary to this effect. The Ministerial Conference shall have the authority to take decisions on all matters under any of the Multilateral Trade Agreements, if so requested by a member, in accordance with the specific requirements for decision-making in this agreement and in the relevant Multilateral Trade Agreement.

1. 4. 2 The General Council in three guises

There shall be a General Council^[26] composed of representatives of all the members, which shall meet as appropriate. In the intervals between meetings of the Ministerial Conference, its functions shall be conducted by the General Council. The General Council shall also carry out the functions assigned to it by this agreement. The General Council shall establish its rules of procedure and approve the rules of procedure for the committees.

Day-to-day work in between the ministerial conferences is handled by three bodies: the General Council, the Dispute Settlement Body, which may have its own chairman and shall establish such rules of procedure as it deems necessary for the fulfilment of those responsibilities, and the third body the Trade Policy Review Body.

1. 4. 3 Councils for each broad area of trade, and more

Three more councils^[27], each handling a different broad area of trade, report to the General Council: the Council for Trade in Goods (Goods Council), the Council for Trade in Services (Services Council), and the Council for Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Council)^[28].

The Council for Trade in Goods shall oversee the functioning of the Multilateral Trade Agreements in Annex 1A. The Council for Trade in Services shall oversee the functioning of the General Agreement on Trade in Services (hereinafter referred to as “GATS”). The Council for TRIPS shall oversee the functioning of the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (hereinafter referred to as the “Agreement on TRIPS”). These councils shall carry out the functions assigned to them by their respective agreements and by the General Council. They shall establish their respective rules of procedure subject to the approval of the

General Council. Membership in these councils shall be open to representatives of all members. These councils shall meet as necessary to carry out their functions.

The Council for Trade in Goods, the Council for Trade in Services and the Council for TRIPS shall establish subsidiary bodies as required. These subsidiary bodies shall establish their respective rules of procedure subject to the approval of their respective councils.

1.4.4 Committees

The Ministerial Conference shall establish a Committee^[29] on Trade and Development, a Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions and a Committee on budget, finance and administration^[30], which shall carry out the functions assigned to them by this agreement and by the Multilateral Trade Agreements, and any additional functions assigned to them by the General Council, and may establish such additional committees with such functions as it may deem appropriate. As part of its functions, the Committee on Trade and Development shall periodically review the special provisions in the Multilateral Trade Agreements in favour of the least-developed country members and report to the General Council for appropriate action. Membership in these committees shall be open to representatives of all members.

1.4.5 Plurilateral Committee^[31]

The bodies provided for under the Plurilateral Trade Agreements shall carry out the functions assigned to them under those agreements and shall operate within the institutional framework of the WTO. These bodies shall keep the General Council informed of their activities on a regular basis.

1.4.6 The Secretariat and director-general

(1) There shall be a secretariat of the WTO (hereinafter referred to as “the Secretariat”) headed by a director-general^[32].

(2) The Ministerial Conference shall appoint the director-general and adopt regulations setting out the powers, duties, conditions of service and term of office of the director-general.

(3) The director-general shall appoint the members of the staff of the Secretariat and determine their duties and conditions of service in accordance with regulations adopted by the Ministerial Conference.

(4) The responsibilities of the director-general and of the staff of the Secretariat shall be exclusively international in character^[33]. In the discharge of their duties, the director-general and the staff of the Secretariat shall not seek or accept instructions from any government or any other authority external to the WTO. They shall refrain from any action which might adversely reflect on their position as international officials. The members of the WTO shall respect the international character of the responsibilities of the director-general and of the staff of the Secretariat and shall not seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

Fig. 1-1 shows the structure of the WTO.