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# 机遇还是挑战？

——小议WTO

*Opportunity or Challenge?*

WTO

——on WTO

朱连波 译注



- 西雅图之战
- WTO最大的贡献
- 美国和中国
- 中国加入WTO

北京大学出版社

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## 前 言

当今的世界,尤其是商业世界变换万千。经济形势与每个人的生活息息相关。因此作为现代人,非常有必要了解当今世界经济的发展形势。与此同时,在我们的工作和学习中,英语变得越来越重要。许多人都想提高自己的英语水平。阅读是学习英语的最好方法,尤其是阅读原汁原味的英文。

为了使广大读者在学习英语的同时能够了解当今世界的经济热点,我们特意编写了这套丛书。它们是:《机遇还是挑战——小议 WTO》、《国际金融卫士——IMF》、《世界统一货币的曙光——欧元寻梦》、《世纪阴影——经济危机》、《从微软案看反垄断法》。《机遇还是挑战——小议 WTO》:随着中国入世的临近,越来越多的人关注世界贸易组织。本书介绍了有关世界贸易组织的背景知识以及最新的发展动态。《国际金融卫士——IMF》:随着经济全球化的到来,国际货币基金组织在国际金融领域里扮演着越来越重要的角色。通过这本书的介绍,我们会对这个组织有一个更深的了解。《世界统一货币的曙光——欧元寻梦》:无论欧元是否会取得成功,欧元都是人类历史上一次伟大的尝试,将会影响整个世界的经济格局。《世纪阴影——经济危机》:我们不仅了解了亚洲经济危机的整个过程,还会认识到它是历史上最严重的一次经济危机——大萧条。《从微软案看反垄断法》:主要从历史的角度介绍了美国反垄断法的困境,通过这本书,会使我们对该案件有一个更全面的了解。

我们衷心希望广大读者能够喜欢这套丛书并从中受益。

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## 内容简介

中国加入 WTO 后,国民生活将受到哪些影响?它能给中国的老百姓带来实惠吗?我们的国企和民族产业如何面对世界性的竞争?人们众说纷纭。本书将帮助读者了解 WTO 的历史背景、建立过程、宗旨、职能和基本框架。

## **Chapter 1 Do You Know WTO?**

### **1.1 What is WTO?**

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade between nations. Its main function is to ensure<sup>①</sup> that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.

The result is assurance. Consumers and producers know that they can enjoy secure supplies and greater choice of the finished products, components<sup>②</sup>, raw materials and services that they use. Producers and exporters know that foreign markets will remain open to them.

The result is also a more prosperous, peaceful and accountable economic world. Decisions in the WTO are typically taken by consensus among all member countries and they are ratified by members' parliaments. Trade friction is channeled into the WTO's dispute settlement process where the focus is on interpreting agreements and commitments<sup>③</sup>, and how to ensure that countries' trade policies conform with them. That way, the risk of disputes spilling over into political or military conflict is reduced. By lowering trade barriers, the WTO's system also breaks down other barriers between peoples and nations.

At the heart of the system — known as the multilateral trading system — are the WTO's agreements, negotiated and signed by a large majority of the world's trading nations, and ratified<sup>④</sup> in their parliaments. These agreements are the legal ground-rules for inter-

# 第一章 你知道 WTO 吗?

## 1.1 WTO 是什么?

世界贸易组织是惟一制定国家之间贸易规则的国际性的组织。它的主要功能就是保证国际贸易能够平稳、顺利地进行。

① ensure [in'ʃuə] v. make sure, guarantee 保证, 确定

建立世界贸易组织的主要目的就是使国际贸易得到保障。生产者和消费者们知道他们所需要的产品、零件、原材料和服务供应充足,而且他们所选择的范围更加广泛。生产商和出口商们也知道国外的市场始终对他们开放。

② component [kəm'pəʊnənt] v. part helping to form a complete thing 部分, 成分

世界贸易组织的建立还使世界经济更加繁荣、和平,而且权责明确。世界贸易组织的决定通常由所有成员国一致同意,并由成员国议会批准通过。贸易摩擦由世界贸易组织来调停解决,主要是对成员国之间所签订的协议和双方的义务进行解释说明,并且确保各国遵守这些贸易政策。这样,就能减少由贸易摩擦而导致政治和军事冲突的危险。在降低各国贸易壁垒的过程中,世贸组织也减少了阻碍各国人们和各个国家之间交流的其他障碍。

③ commitment [kə'mitmənt] n. promise, pledge, undertaking 保证, 承诺

世贸组织的核心——多边贸易体系——是世界贸易组织所达成的一系列协议,这些协议由世界上大多数贸易国商定和签署,并由它们的国会批准通过。这些协议还是国际商业活动的基本法则。本质上讲,它们

④ ratify ['rætifai] v. confirm by signature or other formality 批准

national commerce. Essentially, they are contracts, guaranteeing member countries important trade rights. They also bind governments to keep their trade policies within agreed limits to everybody's benefit. The agreements were negotiated and signed by governments. But their purpose is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business. The goal is to improve the welfare of the peoples of the member countries.

## **1.2 History of WTO——The Past, Present and Future of the Multilateral Trading System**

The World Trade Organization came into being in 1995. One of the youngest of the international organizations, the WTO is the successor<sup>①</sup> to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) established in the wake of the Second World War. So while the WTO is still young, the multilateral trading system that was originally set up under GATT is already 50 years old. The system celebrated its golden jubilee<sup>②</sup> in Geneva on 19 May 1998, with many heads of state and government leaders attending.

The past 50 years have seen an exceptional growth in world trade. Merchandise<sup>③</sup> exports grew on average by 6% annually. Total trade in 1997 was 14—times the level of 1950. GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth.

The system was developed through a series of trade negotiations, or rounds, held under GATT. The first rounds dealt mainly

就是保证成员国重要贸易权利的合同。它们还约束政府在预先商定好的范围内为了每个人利益执行一致的贸易政策。这些协议由政府谈判商定和签署。但是它们的目的是帮助生产者、出口商和进口商更好地完成贸易。其目标旨在提高所有成员国人民的福利。

## 1.2 WTO 的历史——多边贸易体系的过去、现在和未来

世界贸易组织成立于 1995 年。作为最年轻的国际性组织之一,它的前身是二战以后建立的关贸总协定(GATT)。因此,尽管世  
 ① successor  
 贸组织还很年轻,而在关贸总协定时期建立  
 ['sɒksəsə] n. sb. or  
 的多边贸易体系却已经有 50 多年的历史了。  
 sth. that follows 继任  
 者,后者  
 世界多边贸易体系于 1998 年 5 月 19 日在日  
 ② jubilee ['dʒu:bili:]  
 内瓦欢度了辉煌的五十岁生日,许多国家和  
 n. celebration of a  
 政府的领导人都到会参加表示祝贺。  
 special anniversary of  
 some event 周年纪念

在过去的五十年里世界贸易发生了重大变化。商品出口平均每年增长百分之六。  
 ③ merchandise  
 1997 年的总贸易额是 1950 年的 14 倍。关贸  
 ['mætʃəndaiz] n.  
 总协定和世贸组织在建立一个稳固繁荣的贸  
 goods bought and sold,  
 易体系方面立下了汗马功劳,是这个多边贸  
 trade goods 商品,货  
 物  
 易体系才使国家贸易有了前所未有的发展。

多边贸易体系是在关贸总协定下经过了一系列的贸易谈判发展起来的。第一轮贸易

with tariff reductions but later negotiations included other areas such as anti-dumping and non-tariff measures. The latest round—the 1986—94 Uruguay Round—led to the WTO's creation.

The negotiations did not end there. Some continued after the end of the Uruguay Round. In February 1997 agreement was reached on telecommunications<sup>①</sup> services, with 69 governments agreeing to wide-ranging liberalization measures that went beyond those agreed in the Uruguay Round. In the same year 40 governments successfully concluded negotiations for tariff-free trade in information technology products, and 70 members concluded a financial services deal covering more than 95% of trade in banking, insurance, securities<sup>②</sup> and financial information.

At the May 1998 ministerial meeting in Geneva, WTO members agreed to study trade issues arising from global electronic commerce<sup>③</sup>. The next ministerial conference was held in the United States in late 1999. In 2000, new talks are due to start on agriculture and services and possibly a range of other issues.

### **1.3 WTO and GATT—Are They the Same?**

No. They are different—the WTO is GATT plus a Lot more.

#### **1.3.1 Two GATTS**

It is probably best to be clear from the start that the General A-

谈判主要讨论关税减免问题,后来的谈判还涉及了其他领域,比如反倾销措施和免关税措施。在最近的一轮谈判——1986~1994年的乌拉圭回合,产生了世界贸易组织。

谈判并没有就此结束。乌拉圭回合结束以后某些谈判仍然在进行。1997年2月通过了电讯服务协议,69个国家在广泛的电讯自由化方面达成一致意见,大大超出了乌拉圭回合所达成的协议中所规定的范围。同年,40个政府在信息技术产品的免关税贸易方面成功缔结协议,70个成员国达成了金融服务贸易协议,其中囊括银行业、保险业、有价证券和金融信息行业的95%的贸易。

① telecommunications  
[ˈtelɪkəˌmjuːniˈkeɪʃnz] n.  
电讯通讯业

② security  
[siˈkjʊərɪti] n. document, certificate showing ownership of property 债券,股票

1998年5月在日内瓦举行的部长会议上,世贸组织成员国同意研究由全球电子商务引起的贸易问题。1999年下半年在美国举行下一轮部长会议。2000年将讨论农业和服务贸易问题,还可能会包括其他一系列问题。

③ commerce  
[ˈkɒməɪs] n. trade, the exchange and distribution of goods 商业,商务

### 1.3 世贸组织和关贸总协定一样吗?

不,它们是不一样的——世界贸易组织可比关贸总协定大得多。

#### 1.3.1 两个关贸总协定

最好一开始就弄清楚关贸总协定是两种

greement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) was two things:

(1) an international agreement, i. e. a document setting out the rules for conducting international trade

(2) an international organization created later to support the agreement. The text of the agreement could be compared to law, the organization was like parliament and the courts combined in a single body.

As its history shows, the attempt to create a fully-fledged international trade agency in the 1940s failed. But GATT's drafters<sup>①</sup> agreed that they wanted to use the new rules and disciplines, if only provisionally. Then government officials needed to meet to discuss issues related to the agreement, and to hold trade negotiations. These needed secretarial<sup>②</sup> support, leading to the creation of an ad hoc organization—which continued to exist for almost half a century.

GATT, the international agency, no longer exists. It has now been replaced by the World Trade Organization.

### 1.3.2 The Main Differences

GATT was ad hoc and provisional<sup>③</sup>. The General Agreement was never ratified in members' parliaments, and it contained no provisions for the creation of an organization.

The WTO and its agreements are permanent. As an international organization, the WTO has a sound legal basis because members have ratified the WTO agreements, and the agreements themselves describe how the WTO is to function. The WTO has "mem-



不同的事物:

(1) 一个国际性的协定,即一个有关国际贸易规则的文件。

(2) 一个后来成立的确保协议被顺利执行的国际组织。协议的原文类似法律,这个组织就像是一个国会和法庭的混合体。既有国会的作用又有法庭的作用。

翻开历史我们可以看到,40年代人们曾<sup>①</sup>drafter ['draftə] n. person who worded  
试图建立一个成熟的国际贸易机构,但是失败<sup>outline of sth. to be done</sup>起草者了。关贸总协定的起草者承认他们只想暂时采用新的规章和纪律。于是政府官员们不得不开会讨论与协议有关的条文,举行贸易<sup>②</sup>secretarial  
谈判。这些都需要书记员的参与,于是就产<sup>[ˌsekre'təriəl] adj. of</sup>生了一个具有划时代意义的存在了半个世纪<sup>secretaries</sup>秘书的  
之久的组织。

国际机构——关贸总协定已经不存在了,它现在被世界贸易组织取代。

### 1.3.2 主要区别

GATT 虽然意义重大但却是临时性的。<sup>③</sup>provisional  
[prə'viʒənəl] adj. of  
关贸总协定从未被任何一个成员国的国会认<sup>the present time only</sup>暂时的可,而且,它也没有建立组织的条文。

世界贸易组织和它所签署的协议是永久性的。作为一个国际组织,世贸组织有一个可靠的法律基础,因为其成员国认可世贸组织的协议,并且协议本身就规定了世界贸易组织的职责。世界贸易组织有它的成员,而