

WTO 英文知识读本

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编者序

随着中国加入 WTO，将有越来越多的人从事外贸工作，有关人士分析在五年之后，中国的外贸专业人员将达到 180 万。WTO 是惟一的全球性贸易组织，其官方语言主要为英语（法语和西班牙语也是 WTO 的官方语言），任何外贸专业人员均有必要、也有愿望从英文角度对其进行全面和深入的了解。

目前，国内市场上关于 WTO 方面的图书非常多，但是，所有的这些图书均是用中文进行编写的，有关 WTO 方面的英文图书很少。为了帮助读者从英文角度更进一步地了解和学习 WTO 的运作、协议等，我们特意编写了本书，作为各类涉外人员学习和工作的备查手册。同时，也可以作为高校进行双语教学时的辅导教材。

全书共分为三个部分：第一部分主要是对 WTO 的性质、运作、组织结构、历史以及乌拉圭回合等内容进行了介绍。该部分是为了让读者对 WTO 这个组织有一个较为全面的认识；第二部分主要是对 WTO 协议进行了介绍和说明。通过阅读该部分内容，读者可以了解到原汁原味的 WTO 协议的语言和内容；第三部分主要就中国、中国香港、中国澳门、中国台湾与 WTO 之间的关系进行了介绍。通过阅读该部分内容，读者可以了解到中国加入 WTO 的历史过程，以及中国香港、中国澳门、中国台湾在 WTO 中的地位等内容。

我们在编写本书时参考了 WTO 官方网站（www.wto.org）、中华人民共和国对外贸易经济合作部网站（www.moftec.gov.cn）、

香港贸易发展局网站（www.tdctrade.com）、联合国贸易发展大会网站（www.unctad.org）等网站及其他书刊的内容，在此我们一并致谢。

此外，我们在编写本书的过程中，得到了中国金融出版社各位领导的大力支持，戴硕先生为本书的出版做了许多工作。在此，我们对他们深表感谢。

我们始终抱着一种严肃、认真的态度来编写本书，力图使内容准确和完整。但由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，不妥之处在所难免，希望读者批评和指正。

编者
2002 年 3 月

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Section I

An Introduction to the WTO

(WTO 介绍)

Chapter 1: What Is the WTO?

(WTO 是什么?)

1.1 WTO: What Is It? (WTO: 它是什么?)

内容导读：本节主要对 WTO 的性质、核心、成立依据、成立时间、成员、秘书处及其与 GATT 的关系等进行了一些简单地介绍。同时，本节还对 WTO 所涉及的三个主要的领域（货物贸易、服务贸易、知识产权保护）进行了简要介绍，并认为 WTO 是全球多边贸易体系的基石。

The WTO in Brief (WTO 简介)

1. WTO: the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations^①. (WTO: 世界上惟一处理各国及地区之间贸易规则的国际性组织)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with the rules of trade between nations.

① The terms “nations”, “nation”, “country” or “countries” as used in this text and the Multilateral Trade Agreements are to be understood to include any separate customs territory Member of the WTO. (本书有时会出现“国家”、“各国”、“成员国”、“缔约国”等表述。采用这些表述是为了简单和方便，但实际上，众所周知，有些 WTO 成员并非主权国家，如中国香港、中国澳门和中国台北等。)

At its heart are the WTO Agreements, negotiated and signed by the bulk of the world's trading nations and ratified in their parliaments. The goal is to help producers of goods and services, exporters, and importers conduct their business.

WTO is one of the results of Uruguay Round, and was established in the light of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, which is included in the Final Act Embodying the Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations. The Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization was concluded on 15 December 1993 and signed at the Marrakesh Ministerial Meeting, on 15 April 1994. It constitutes the principal result of the Uruguay Round and incorporates, in its Annexes, the multilateral Agreements on trade in goods including the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the General Agreement on Trade in Services, the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, the Understanding on Rules and Procedures Governing the Settlement of Disputes, the Trade Policy Review Mechanism, and, for those countries having accepted them, the plurilateral trade Agreements.

2. Established: 1 January 1995 (成立: 1995 年 1 月 1 日)

After a period of intensive activity, and a vigorous debate on international trade policy in the capitals of many countries participating in the negotiations of the Uruguay Round, the Marrakesh Agreement was ratified by a large number of countries, including the main trading nations, in time for its entry into force on 1 January 1995.

3. 144 Members by December, 2001 (截至 2001 年 12 月, 共有 144 个成员)

By December, 2001, the WTO had 144 Members. At the same time, the WTO had more than 30 governments Observers which were in

the process of acceding to the World Trade Organization, and 7 international organizations observers to General Council. The aim of the WTO is—as clearly indicated in its name—to be universal.

4. The Secretariat: around 500 staff, headed by a Director-General, based in Geneva (秘书处: 大约有 500 名工作人员, 由总干事领导, 位于日内瓦)

Provision is made, in Article VI of the WTO Agreement, for the establishment of a Secretariat and the appointment of its Director-General. It was agreed by Ministers that the GATT Secretariat would become the Secretariat of the WTO. At present it has approximately five hundred staff members. The WTO Secretariat is based in Geneva, Switzerland, at the Centre William Rappard.

5. Successor to GATT (关贸总协定的继承者)

Although the WTO is not, formally and legally speaking, a successor agreement to the GATT 1947 in the sense of the international law of treaties, the WTO multilateral system as such can be considered the successor to the former GATT system. Wider coverage and a genuine thrust for universal participation, however, make the WTO system clearly distinct from the old GATT system.

WTO: the Cornerstone of the Multilateral Trading System **(WTO: 多边贸易体系的基石)**

The World Trade Organization, as the GATT before it, is the cornerstone of the multilateral trading system. The WTO provides the institutional framework for a unique system of rights and obligations for trade in goods and services and for certain aspects of intellectual property underpinned by rules and procedures for the settlement of disputes.

(1) Trade in goods (货物贸易)

The multilateral Agreements on trade in goods, including the country-specific schedules of tariff concessions and commitments on non-tariff barriers, are an integral part of the WTO Agreement. They provide detailed rules on how WTO Members may regulate access to their markets or give support to their own traders.

(2) Trade in services (服务贸易)

International trade in services is, for the first time, covered by a multilaterally negotiated agreement, the General Agreement on Trade in Services. Commitments negotiated in the Uruguay Round and included in the country-specific schedules of specific commitments annexed to the GATS by WTO Members cover a wide range of domestic regulations affecting services sectors. They provide a basis on which international trade in services should develop further and provide WTO Members with new opportunities for the export of services and for access to efficient, internationally traded services.

(3) Protection of intellectual property rights (知识产权保护)

The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (called the TRIPs Agreement) provides a new international system for the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights. It is in part based on existing international Agreements and conventions administered through the World Intellectual Property Organization, but also contains rules applying basic GATT principles of non-discrimination and transparency and requires Members to provide effective means for enforcing trade-related intellectual property rights.

At a Glance: Some Fact Files (总结: 小档案)

Some fact files about the WTO as follows:

- Location: Geneva, Switzerland