

商务英语系列教材（成人教育）

总主编 叶兴国

# WTO Basics

## WTO基础知识 英文选读

Selected Readings  
on the WTO Basics

邱贵溪 主编

上海交通大学出版社

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上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本教材共 18 个单元。各单元又包含五个部分,即导读、单词与短语、正文、重点与难点以及练习。本教材的编写分为以下几个专题:第 1 至 3 单元介绍 WTO 的概况,从 GATT 到 WTO 的演变历程,多边贸易体制的原则;第 4 至第 7 单元介绍乌拉圭回合谈判,WTO 成员资格,中国与 WTO 以及《马拉喀什协定》的相关内容;第 8、9 单元介绍货物贸易中的两块重要内容,农业协定和“两反一保”(即反倾销、反补贴和保障措施);第 10、11 单元介绍 WTO 另外两个重要领域,即服务贸易和与贸易有关的知识产权;第 12、13 单元介绍争端解决和贸易政策审议;第 14、15 单元介绍 WTO 中两个重要的文体,总干事演讲稿和 WTO 年度报告;最后三个单元介绍 WTO 的新议题:环境、劳工标准以及区域贸易协定。全书几乎涵盖了 WTO 领域的所有重要内容,也是一本介绍 WTO 基础知识的专业读物。由于该书所选读物全部为原版材料,所以保持了其原汁原味的法律文献风格。

本书是高等院校商务英语专业独立本科段的自学考试教材,也可以作为国际贸易和国际金融专业本科生 WTO 文献阅读课的选修教材。

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# 序 言

改革开放 30 年来,特别是我国加入世界贸易组织 8 年来,国际商务领域发生了翻天覆地的变化。以国际贸易为例,1978 年中国的进出口总额为 206 亿美元,而 2007 年我国的进出口总额已达 21738 亿美元。经济社会迅速发展的形势要求高等院校培养出一大批具有坚实的英语语言基础和熟练的听、说、读、写、译等能力,熟悉和掌握国际贸易基本理论、基础知识和基本技能,了解国际惯例及我国对外经济贸易的方针政策及法规,能从事国际商务活动、胜任涉外企业相应岗位的各类复合型人才。

为顺应国际商务领域对复合型商务英语人才的需求,2005 年上海市教委批准上海对外贸易学院主考高等教育自学考试商务英语专业(独立本科段)。该专业于 2005 年 10 月开考以来,报考课程已迅速上升到近 3 千门次,报考人数超过千人,呈现出良好的发展趋势。2006 年以来国家教育部先后批准对外经济贸易大学、上海对外贸易学院和广东外语外贸大学试办商务英语本科专业。这标志着我国的商务英语教学跃上了新的层次。

何为商务英语?我们认为商务英语的内涵和外延应该随着商务领域的变化而变化。改革开放以来中国的国际商务环境发生了巨大的变化。以国际贸易为例,贸易事业的运行对象、政策领域、体制环境、管理方式和运行平台等方面已经发生了重大变化:一是贸易的运行对象已经从传统的货物贸易向包括货物贸易、服务贸易和知识贸易在内的“大贸易”拓展;二是贸易政策涉及的范围已经从过去单纯的贸易政策领域向与贸易有关的领域延伸;三是贸易的体制环境已经从计划经济条件下封闭的国内贸易体制环境向社会主义市场经济条件下开放的全球多边贸易体制环境转型;四是国家对贸易的管理方式已经从传统的内外贸分割管理向内外贸一体化管理方向转变;五是贸易运行平台已经从传统的贸易运行平台转向数字化、信息化和网络化的贸易运行平台。本教材力图反映国际商务领域的最新发展。

在新形势下,“国际贸易就是跨境商品买卖”这一传统定义已经难以涵盖当前国际贸易活动的丰富内涵。人们开始把任何为了满足个人和机构需要而进行的跨境商业交易称之为国际商务。具体地说,国际商务包括商品、资本、服务、人员和技术的国际流通,知识产权(包括专利、商标、技术、版权等)的跨境交易,实物资产和金融资产投资,用于当地销售或出口的来料加工或组装,跨国的采购和零售,在国外设立仓储和分销系统等。由此可见,国际商务的内涵十分丰富。它包括国际贸易和外国直接投资以及与国际贸易和外国直接投资有关的方方面面。就所涉及的领域而言,国际商务涉及了跨文化交际、国际营销、国际金融、国际会计、国际审计、国际税收、国际结算、跨国公司、对外直接投资、人力资源管理、国际物流、知识产权、电子商务和贸易法律等领域。就所涉及的行业而言,国际商务不仅包括国际贸易和国际投资,还包括物流、旅游、银行、广告、零售、批发、保险、教育、电信、航空、海运、咨询、会计和法律服务等行业。我们认为在上述环境下使用的英语都应纳入商务英语的范畴。

为了满足社会经济发展对国际商务英语教学提出的新要求,我国的商务英语学者和教师在商务英语教材建设方面做出了巨大的努力。据我们最新统计,在过去的 26 年间(1980~2006)在中国大陆出版的各类商务英语教材超过 1700 余种,涌现出一批高质量的商务英语教

材。这些教材有的与业务环节环环相扣,有的与英语教学法紧密结合,有的注重语言综合能力的培养,有的则在听力、口语、阅读、写作或翻译等能力各有侧重,同时围绕一般的 ESP,或商务沟通、经贸、旅游、金融、管理、商业、法律等领域的某个分支。总体而言,商务英语教材建设成绩突出,商务英语教学为国家的对外经贸事业的迅猛发展做出了卓越的贡献。但是,商务英语教材建设还存在种种不尽人意之处,主要表现在教材编写的目的性不够明确,对使用者需求分析不够重视,存在低水平重复建设和教材批评缺失等方面。

在实施高等教育商务英语专业自学考试的过程中,我们发现现有的商务英语自学考试教材已经不能适应发展的形势。为了提高高等教育自学考试商务英语专业(独立本科段)的学习和考试质量,为了更好地适应迅速变化的国际商务环境,切实提高学生实际运用商务英语的能力,我们在上海市自学考试办公室的支持下组织专家专门为自学考试商务英语专业(独立本科段)编写了这套专业课程教材。本系列教材主要供自学考试商务英语专业(独立本科段)学生(包括夜大生、函授生等成人学生)使用。也可供具有相当英语基础的财经界从业人员阅读。

本系列教材的编写团队由一些长期从事商务英语教学和研究的资深教授组成。主编《WTO 基础知识英文选读》的邱贵溪副教授多年研究多边贸易法规文献,并具有应用语言学硕士和法学博士的学术背景;主编《商务英语阅读教程》的谢文怡教授擅长编写商务英语阅读教材,10 年来参加了 2 套共 7 册商务英语阅读教材的编写;主编《进出口英语函电》的邬孝煜副教授 10 年前参加编写的《新编进出口英语函电》广受好评,2008 年他主讲的“进出口英语函电”课程被评为上海市精品课程;主编《新编外贸英语会话》的徐雅琴教授是享受国务院特殊津贴的专家,曾主编多本商务英语教材和工具书;主编《外经贸应用文》的朱慧萍副教授长期研究商务英语写作与文体特点;主编《商务英语口译训练》的徐东风副教授长期活跃在高端同声传译岗位,经常为国际高层商务活动和外国政要提供同声传译服务,并编写出版了《英语口语译教程》和《英语口语译技巧》;主编《会展英语》的彭青龙教授是英语语言文学专业的博士后,蓝星副教授则是获得教育部批准的全国第一个中外合作会展经济管理专业的主要建设者。我们深信,通过这个团队的精诚合作,我们一定能向广大参加自学考试的考生(包括夜大生、函授生等成人学生)奉献一套适用于自学考试和成人学习的商务英语教材。

许多专家学者对本教材的编写给予了帮助。在此,向关心或帮助本教程编写的所有人员一并表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有不妥甚至错误之处。我们恳切希望使用本教材的教师、学生和其他读者批评指正。

叶兴国

2009 年元旦于上海对外贸易学院

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# 编写说明

本书是商务英语专业独立本科段自学考试教材,本书有以下特点:一是所选内容涉及面广,几乎涵盖了 WTO 领域的所有重要内容,包括货物贸易(农业协定、反倾销、反补贴和保障措施),服务贸易以及与贸易有关的知识产权,从 GATT 到 WTO 的演变历程,多边贸易体制的原则,乌拉圭回合谈判,WTO 成员资格,中国与 WTO,《马拉喀什协定》的节选,争端解决和贸易政策审议,总干事的演讲稿,WTO 年度报告以及环境、劳工标准和区域贸易等 WTO 领域的新议题;二是内容新颖,所有选材均来自 WTO 网站或 WTO 总部的出版物,保持了选文的原汁原味;三是编写过程体现了方便读者的原则,如每个单元的第一部分“单元导读”,让读者在阅读正文前对课文有个先期概念,考虑到词汇通常是读者在阅读正文时的主要障碍,同时 WTO 文献又有很多专业用语,所以编者一改过去把“单词与短语”部分放在正文后的编写方式,直接把“单词与短语”部分放在课文前;四是精心编写“重点与难点”,把可能成为读者学习障碍的词汇、短语、缩略词和相关背景知识逐一作了介绍。

本书涉及的内容较广,因此,我们邀请了对该方面有过专门研究的人员参与编写,在编写过程中宋立群提出了很多建设性的意见并作了大量的校对工作,陈梦非在本书的完成阶段做了若干单元的语言和文字校对工作。全书由上海对外贸易学院 WTO 文献研究中心主任邱贵溪副教授担任主编,上海对外贸易学院叶兴国教授对全书的设想和编写给予了全过程的关心和指导。

编者对读者的建议是:学习前做必要的预习是非常重要的,熟悉单词与短语部分,认真阅读课文及重点与难点部分,课后认真完成所附练习。对教师的建议是:扼要讲解每个单元的内容,引导学生阅读原版材料,重点讲解“重点与难点”部分,布置、批改并分析讲解练习。本课程建议共用 18 周完成,每周 1 个单元,每单元至少安排 2 课时。

在编写过程中,上海对外贸易学院成人教育学院给予编写工作较多支持,在此一并表示感谢!

如同电影艺术的创作,教材的编写也是一项遗憾的工程,总有不尽善尽美的地方。由于编者水平有限,恳请读者在使用本书过程中提出批评意见,欢迎把意见直接发到编者邮箱 [qiuguixi@shift.edu.cn](mailto:qiuguixi@shift.edu.cn),不胜感谢!

编著者

2009 年 5 月

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<sup>①</sup> 鉴于教学需要,请登录上海交通大学出版社网站(<http://www.jiaodapress.com.cn>)或上海对外贸易学院自学考试  
办公室网站(<http://www1.shift.edu.cn/cjxy/zikao/>)下载

# Unit 1 The WTO in Brief

## Guide to Unit 1

世界贸易组织 (简称 WTO) 成立于 1995 年 1 月 1 日, 总部设在日内瓦。其宗旨是促进经济和贸易发展, 以提高生活水平、保证充分就业、保障实际收入和有效需求的增长; 根据可持续发展的目标合理利用世界资源、扩大货物和服务的生产; 达成互惠互利的协议, 大幅度削减和取消关税及其他贸易壁垒并消除国际贸易中的歧视待遇。

WTO 作为正式的国际贸易组织, 在法律上具有独立的人格, 是根据《联合国宪章》第 102 条的规定予以登记的国际组织, 它有“经济联合国”的称谓。它的职责范围除了关贸总协定原有的组织实施多边贸易协议以及提供多边贸易谈判场所和作为一个论坛之外, 还负责定期审议其成员的贸易政策和统一处理成员之间产生的贸易争端, 并负责加强同国际货币基金组织和世界银行的合作, 以实现全球经济决策的一致性。WTO 协议的范围包括从农业到纺织品与服装, 从服务业到政府采购, 从原产地规则到知识产权等多项内容。

WTO 的最高决策权力机构是部长会议, 至少每两年召开一次会议。下设总理事会和秘书处, 负责世贸组织日常会议和工作。总理事会设有货物贸易理事会、服务贸易理事会和与贸易有关的知识产权理事会等三个理事会, 以及贸易与发展、预算两个委员会。总理事会还下设贸易政策核查机构, 它监督着各个委员会并负责起草国家政策评估报告。根据《贸易政策审议机制》第 C(ii) 条的规定, 贸易额排在前 4 位贸易实体每 2 年审议一次, 其后的 16 个实体每 4 年审议一次, 其他成员每 6 年审议一次。争端解决机构负责解决成员间的贸易纠纷。

## Words & Phrases

1. successor [sək'sesə, US -ər] *n.* [C]  
(formal)(~ to) machine, system etc that exists after another one in a process of development (正式)接替的人或事物
2. in the wake of sth.  
if something, especially something bad, happens in the wake of an event, it happens afterwards and usually as a result of it 紧随其后的, 随之而来的  
e. g. Outbreak of disease occurred in the wake of the drought. (那场旱灾过后疾病丛生。)
3. exceptional [ik'sepʃənəl] *adj.*  
extremely good or impressive in a way that is unusual 特殊的, 杰出的, 突出的
4. dumping ['dʌmpɪŋ] *n.* [U]  
the act of getting rid of goods by selling them in a foreign country at a much low price 倾销, 抛售  
anti-dumping 反倾销
5. creation [kri'eɪʃən] *n.* [U]  
(~ of) the act of creating something 创造
6. securities [si'kjʊrətɪz] *n.* (pl.)  
documents showing that you own shares in a company 有价证券
7. incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt, US -ɔ:r] *vt.*  
to include something as part of a group, system, plan etc. 包含, 加上, 吸收; 把……合并, 使并入  
incorporate sth. in/into sth.  
eg. We will incorporate your suggestion in this new plan. (我们将把你的建议纳入这一新的计划。)



8. subsidy ['sʌbsɪdi] *n.* [C] (pl. subsidies)  
money that is paid by a government or organization to make prices lower, reduce the cost of producing goods etc. 补贴  
eg. trade/agricultural subsidies (贸易/农业补贴)
9. transparency [træn'spærənsi, US -'spær-, 'sper-] *n.* [U]  
an honest way of doing things that allows other people to know exactly what you are doing 透明度
10. procurement [prə'kju:mənt] *n.* [U]  
the process of buying supplies or equipment for a government department or company 采购, 尤指政府部门和公司的集中采购
11. overriding [ˌəʊvə'raɪdɪŋ] *adj.* [only before noun]  
more important than anything else 压倒, 最主要的
12. predecessor ['pri:disesə, US 'predisesər] *n.* [C]  
a machine, system etc that existed before another one in a process of development 原有事物, 前身
13. ratify ['rætɪfaɪ] *vt.*  
to make a written agreement official by signing it 使(协议、条约等)正式生效(通常为“经签署”), 正式批准
14. parliament ['pɑ:ləmənt, US 'pɑ:r-] *n.* [C]  
the group of people who are elected to make a country's laws and discuss important national affairs 议会, 国会
15. ambassador [æm'bæsədə, US -ər] *n.* [C]  
(~ to) an important official who represents his or her government in a foreign country 大使, 使节  
eg. the British Ambassador to Greece (英国驻希腊大使)
16. body ['bɒdi, US 'bɑ:di] *n.* [C]  
a group of people who work together for an organization or the government and have important responsibilities 机构, 团体
17. secretariat [ˌsekri'tɛəriət, US -'ter-] *n.* [C]  
a government office or the office of a large international organization, especially one that has a secretary general in charge of it 秘书处  
eg. the United Nations Secretariat in New York (在纽约的联合国秘书处)
18. bureaucracy [bjʊə'rɒkrəsi, US bju'rɑ:-] *n.* (pl. bureaucracies)  
a complicated official system which is annoying or confusing because it has a lot of rules, processes etc. 官僚机构, 政府机构
19. abide by  
to accept and obey a decision, rule, agreement etc, even though you may not agree with it 遵守(法律、协议等)
20. set [set] *n.* [C]  
a group of things of the same kind that belong together and are so used (一)组, (一)套
21. revision [ri'vɪʒən] *n.* [U] [C]  
(~ of) the process of changing something in order to improve it by correcting it or including new information or ideas 修订(改, 正)
22. commitment [kə'mɪtmənt] *n.* [C]  
something that you have promised you will do or that you have to do 承担的义务
23. spell out  
make explicit; specify in detail 讲清楚, 清楚地说明
24. umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n.* [C]

(fig) the protection given by a powerful country, army, a weapons system etc. (比喻)保护的力量, 保护伞

eg. shelter under the American nuclear umbrella (在美国核保护伞的庇护下)

25. annex ['æneks] *n.* [C]  
(formal) a part that has been added to the end of a document, report etc. (正式)附件
26. textiles ['tekstailz] *n.* (pl.)  
the industry involved in making cloth (复数)纺织业
27. amount to  
to be equal to 相当于, 等于
28. patent ['peɪnt, 'pæ-, US 'pæ-] *n.* [U] [C]  
a special document that gives you the right to make or sell a new invention or product that no one else is allowed to copy 专利(权)
29. integrated circuit *n.* [C]  
a very small set of electronic connections printed on a single piece of semiconductor material instead of being made from separate parts 集成电路
30. undisclosed [ˌʌndɪs'kləʊzd, US -'kləʊzd] *adj.*  
used to describe information which is not given to the public 未泄露的
31. infringe [ɪn'frɪndʒ] *vt.*  
to do something that is against a law or someone's legal rights 侵犯, 违反  
eg. infringe a law (犯法)  
infringe an oath (违背誓言)  
She tell her children not to infringe any rules. (她告诉孩子们不要违规。)
32. map out  
to plan in detail how something will happen 筹画或安排某事
33. ruling ['ru:lɪŋ] *n.* [C]  
an official decision made by a court or by someone in a position of authority 裁决, 判决  
eg. When will the committee give/make its ruling? (委员会什么时候做出裁决?)
34. panel ['pænl] *n.* [C]  
(~of) a group of people with skills or specialist knowledge who have been chosen to give advice or opinions on a particular subject 专门小组
35. appeal [ə'pi:l] *vt. & vi.*  
to make a formal request to a court or someone in authority asking for a decision to be changed 上诉
36. ground [graʊnd] *n.* [C] (usually pl.)  
a reason for what you say or do, or for being allowed to say or do something 根据, 理由  
eg. legal grounds (法律上的依据, 合法理由)
37. undergo [ˌʌndə'gəʊ, US ˌʌndər'gəʊ] *vt.* (underwent, undergone, undergoing)  
to experience something, especially something that is unpleasant but necessary 经历, 经受(不愉快的或痛苦的某事物)
38. scrutiny ['skru:tɪni] *n.* [U]  
careful and thorough examination of someone or something 详细检查, 仔细观察  
eg. sunshine scrutiny (阳光审查)  
a close scrutiny of the election results (彻底检查选举结果)  
His work looks all right, but it will not bear scrutiny. (他的工作似乎很好, 但是经不起仔细检查。)  
Your report won't stand up to close scrutiny. (你的报告经不起仔细推敲。)
39. integrated [ɪntə'greɪtəd] *adj.*

combining things, people, or ideas of different types in one effective unit, group, or system 整合的, 完整的

40. framework ['freimwɜ:k, US -wɜ:rk] *n.* [C]

a set of principles, ideas, etc. that you use when you are forming your decisions and judgments 框架

41. intergovernmental [ˌintərgʌvən'menti] *adj.*

between or involving governments of different countries 政府间的

eg. an intergovernmental conference/organization (政府间的会议/组织)

42. sub-committee ['sʌbkə'miti] *n.* [C]

a subset of committee members organized for a specific purpose (委员会下的)小组委员会, 小组

43. keep abreast of

to make sure that you know all the most recent facts or information about a particular subject or situation 知道某事的最近动态

eg. You should read the newspapers to keep abreast of current affairs. (你应该看报以便了解时事。)

## Text

### PART 1

#### The multilateral trading system<sup>1</sup>—past, present and future

**The World Trade Organization came into being in 1995. One of the youngest of the international organizations, the WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) established in the wake of the Second World War<sup>2</sup>.**

So while the WTO is still young, the multilateral trading system that was originally set up under GATT is well<sup>3</sup> over 50 years old.

The past 50 years have seen<sup>4</sup> an exceptional growth in world trade. Merchandise exports grew on average by 6% annually. Total trade in 2000 was 22-times the level of 1950. GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth<sup>5</sup>.

The system was developed through a series of trade negotiations, or rounds, held under GATT. The first rounds dealt mainly with tariff reductions but later negotiations included other areas such as anti-dumping and non-tariff measures. The last round—the 1986-94 Uruguay Round<sup>6</sup>—led to the WTO's creation<sup>7</sup>.

The negotiations did not end there. Some continued after the end of the Uruguay Round. In February 1997 agreement was reached on telecommunications services, with 69 governments agreeing to<sup>8</sup> 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 and financial information.

In 2000, new talks started on agriculture and services. These have now been incorporated into a broader agenda launched at the fourth WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, in November 2001.

The work programme, the Doha Development Agenda (DDA)<sup>9</sup>, adds negotiations and other work on non-agricultural tariffs, trade and environment, WTO rules such as anti-dumping and subsidies, investment, competition policy, trade facilitation, transparency in government procurement, intellectual

property, and a range of issues raised by developing countries as difficulties they face in implementing the present WTO agreements.

The deadline for the negotiations is 1 January 2005.

## **PART 2**

### **The organization**

The WTO's overriding objective is to help trade flow smoothly, freely, fairly and predictably

It does this by:

- Administering trade agreements
- Acting as a forum for trade negotiations
- Settling trade disputes
- Reviewing national trade policies
- Assisting developing countries in trade policy issues, through technical assistance and training programmes
- Cooperating with other international organizations

### **Structure**

The WTO has nearly 150 members, accounting for over 97% of world trade. Around 30 others are negotiating membership.

Decisions are made by the entire membership. This is typically by consensus. A majority vote is also possible but it has never been used in the WTO, and was extremely rare under the WTO's predecessor, GATT. The WTO's agreements have been ratified in all members' parliaments.

The WTO's top level decision-making body is the Ministerial Conference which meets at least once every two years<sup>10</sup>.

Below this is the General Council<sup>11</sup> (normally ambassadors and heads of delegation in Geneva, but sometimes officials sent from members' capitals) which meets several times a year in the Geneva headquarters. The General Council also meets as the Trade Policy Review Body and the Dispute Settlement Body.

At the next level, the **Goods Council, Services Council and Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Council**<sup>12</sup> report to the General Council.

Numerous specialized committees, working groups and working parties deal with the individual agreements and other areas such as the environment, development, membership applications and regional trade agreements<sup>13</sup>.

### **Secretariat**

The WTO Secretariat, based in Geneva, has around 600 staff and is headed by a director-general<sup>14</sup>. Its annual budget is roughly 160 million Swiss Francs. It does not have branch offices outside Geneva. Since decisions are taken by the members themselves, the Secretariat does not have the decision-making role that other international bureaucracies are given<sup>15</sup>.

The Secretariat's main duties are to supply technical support for the various councils and committees and the ministerial conferences, to provide technical assistance for developing countries, to analyze world

trade, and to explain WTO affairs to the public and media.

The Secretariat also provides some forms of legal assistance in the dispute settlement process and advises governments wishing to become members of the WTO.

### **PART 3**

#### **The WTO agreements**

**How can you ensure that trade is as fair as possible, and as free as is practical?** By negotiating rules and abiding by them.

The WTO's rules—the agreements—are the result of negotiations between the members. The current set were the outcome of the 1986-94 Uruguay Round negotiations which included a major revision of the original General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

GATT is now the WTO's principal rule-book for trade in goods. The Uruguay Round also created new rules for dealing with trade in services, relevant aspects of intellectual property, dispute settlement, and trade policy reviews<sup>16</sup>. The complete set runs to some 30,000 pages consisting of about 30 agreements and separate commitments (called schedules) made by individual members in specific areas such as lower customs duty rates and services market-opening.

Through these agreements, WTO members operate a non-discriminatory trading system that spells out their rights and their obligations. Each country receives guarantees that its exports will be treated fairly and consistently in other countries' markets. Each promises to do the same for imports into its own market. The system also gives developing countries some flexibility in implementing their commitments.

#### **Goods**

It all began with trade in goods. From 1947 to 1994, GATT was the forum for negotiating lower customs duty rates and other trade barriers; the text of the General Agreement spelt out important rules, particularly non-discrimination.

Since 1995, the updated GATT has become the WTO's umbrella agreement for trade in goods. It has annexes dealing with specific sectors such as agriculture and textiles, and with specific issues such as state trading, product standards, subsidies and actions taken against dumping<sup>17</sup>.

#### **Services**

Banks, insurance firms, telecommunications companies, tour operators, hotel chains and transport companies looking to do business abroad can now enjoy the same principles of freer and fairer trade that originally only applied to trade in goods.

These principles appear in the new General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)<sup>18</sup>. WTO members have also made individual commitments under GATS stating which of their services sectors they are willing to open to foreign competition, and how open those markets are.

#### **Intellectual property**

The WTO's intellectual property agreement amounts to rules for trade and investment in ideas and creativity. The rules state how copyrights, patents, trademarks, geographical names used to identify products, industrial designs, integrated circuit layout-designs and undisclosed information such as trade secrets—"intellectual property"—should be protected when trade is involved.

#### **Dispute settlement**

The WTO's procedure for resolving trade quarrels under the Dispute Settlement Understanding<sup>19</sup> is vital for enforcing the rules and therefore for ensuring that trade flows smoothly. Countries bring disputes to the WTO if they think their rights under the agreements are being infringed. Judgments by specially-appointed independent experts are based on interpretations of the agreements and individual countries' commitments.

The system encourages countries to settle their differences through consultation. Failing that, they can follow a carefully mapped-out, stage-by-stage procedure that includes the possibility of a ruling by a panel of experts, and the chance to appeal the ruling on legal grounds<sup>20</sup>. Confidence in the system is borne out by the number of cases brought to the WTO—around 300 cases in eight years compared to the 300 disputes dealt with during the entire life of GATT (1947-94).

### **Policy review**

The Trade Policy Review Mechanism's purpose is to improve transparency, to create a greater understanding of the policies that countries are adopting, and to assess their impact. Many members also see the reviews as constructive feedback on their policies.

All WTO members must undergo periodic scrutiny, each review containing reports by the country concerned and the WTO Secretariat.<sup>21</sup>

## **PART 4**

### **Developing countries**

#### **Development and trade**

Over three quarters of WTO members are developing or least-developed countries. All WTO agreements contain special provision for them, including longer time periods to implement agreements and commitments, measures to increase their trading opportunities and support to help them build the infrastructure for WTO work, handle disputes, and implement technical standards.

The 2001 Ministerial Conference in Doha set out tasks, including negotiations, for a wide range of issues concerning developing countries. Some people call the new negotiations the Doha Development Round.

Before that, in 1997, a high-level meeting on trade initiatives and technical assistance for least-developed countries resulted in an "integrated framework" involving six intergovernmental agencies, to help least-developed countries increase their ability to trade, and some additional preferential market access agreements.

A WTO committee on trade and development, assisted by a sub-committee on least-developed countries, looks at developing countries' special needs. Its responsibility includes implementation of the agreements, technical cooperation, and the increased participation of developing countries in the global trading system.

#### **Technical assistance and training**

The WTO organizes around 100 technical cooperation missions to developing countries annually. It holds on average three trade policy courses each year in Geneva for government officials. Regional seminars are held regularly in all regions of the world with a special emphasis on African countries. Training courses are also organized in Geneva for officials from countries in transition from central planning to market economies<sup>22</sup>.

The WTO set up reference centres in over 100 trade ministries and regional organizations in capitals of developing and least-developed countries, providing computers and internet access to enable ministry

officials to keep abreast of events in the WTO in Geneva through online access to the WTO's immense database of official documents and other material. ? Efforts are also being made to help countries that do not have permanent representatives in Geneva.

## Key Points & Difficulties

### 1. Multilateral Trading System 多边贸易体制

多边贸易体制即 WTO 所管理的体制。在 WTO 事务中,“多边”是相对于区域或其他数量较少的国家集团所进行的活动而言的。大多数国家,包括世界上几乎所有主要贸易国,都是该体制的成员,但仍有一些国家不是,因此使用“多边(multilateral)”一词,而不用“全球(global)”或“世界(world)”等词。多边贸易体制的最大目的是在不产生不良负面影响的情况下,使贸易尽可能自由流动。

### 2. One of the youngest of the international organizations①, the WTO is the successor to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)② established in the wake of the Second World War. ③

① One of the youngest of the international organization 部分为 the WTO 的同位语。英语里同位语也是一种名词修饰语,单词、短语和从句都可用作同位语,最简单而又常见的同位语是位于所修饰的先行词之后,用来说明身份、职务、称号等的名词或名词短语。但是在本句中,由于修饰语部分 One of the youngest of the international organizations 较长,便将其放在所修饰的词 the WTO 之前。

#### ② General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)《关税与贸易总协定》

这里的《关税与贸易总协定》为多边贸易协定,指的是 GATT1947,即《1947 年关税与贸易总协定》,简称《关贸总协定》。《1947 年关税与贸易总协定》,是由美国、英国、法国、中国等 23 国于 1947 年 10 月 30 日在日内瓦签订。它是包括一整套有关国际贸易的基本原则、各种规定、规章、允许实施的措施和禁令的法律文件。总协定于 1948 年 1 月 1 日正式生效。“总协定”是一项“临时适用”的关于关税和贸易政策的多边国际协定,它不是一个正式的国际组织。

关贸总协定前七轮谈判(特别是第七轮东京回合)达成并实施了 10 项贸易政策方面和个别商品方面的协议(亦称守则),作为对《关贸总协定》条款的改进、补充、扩展及实施细则。但这些协议大部分为诸边协议。

第八轮谈判(乌拉圭回合)的主要影响之一就是《1994 年关税与贸易总协定》(GATT1994)的产生,并成为与 1947GATT 相对应的概念。1995 年 1 月 1 日,世界贸易组织(WTO)开始正式运行,GATT1947 同新生生的 WTO 并行一年;1996 年 1 月 1 日 GATT1994 取代 GATT1947,经过修改,GATT 已成为新的 WTO 协议的一部分。更新后的 GATT 与《服务贸易总协定》(GATS)和《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》(TRIPS)并列,WTO 使三者并入一个单一的组织,形成一套单一的规则,并使用单一的争端解决机制。GATT1994 与《WTO 协定》及其附件中的有关协定一起,规定 WTO 成员方在货物贸易领域中的权利与义务。

③ (GATT)established in the wake of the Second World War 该部分为过去分词短语做后置定语。此句可理解为... the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which was established after the Second World War.

过去分词是非谓语动词的一种形式,它既保留了动词的某些特征,又具有形容词和副词的特征。在英语中,动词的过去分词可以用作定语,及物动词的过去分词作定语可以表示被动。可以从以下几个方面来注意过去分词作定语的特点:

1) 位置。单个过去分词作定语时大都放在被修饰的词语之前,过去分词短语作定语时一般放在被修饰的词语之后。

2) 意义。过去分词作定语,意义上接近一个定语从句;作非限制性定语,则相当于一个非限制性定语从句。

3) 特征。一般来说,及物动词的过去分词作定语,表示一个被动的、已完成的动作;不及物动词的

过去分词作定语,只表示该动作已完成,不表示被动意义。

过去分词短语用作定语时,一般置于其所修饰的名词之后,其意义相当于一个定语从句,但较从句简洁,多用于书面语中。

eg. The concert given by their friends was a success. = The concert that was given by their friends was a success. (他们的朋友举行的音乐会大为成功。)

分词短语做定语的用法在本书的课文中多次出现,希望读者能够注意到这种语言现象。

3. So while the WTO is still young, the multilateral trading system that was originally set up under① GATT is well② over 50 years old. 虽然 WTO 还尚年轻,但原本在 GATT 下所建立的多边贸易体制却竟有 50 多年了。

Although the WTO is still young, the multilateral trading system that was originally established according to GATT is well over 50 years old.

① under

“under” here means “according to a rule according to a particular law, agreement, or system” 意思为“根据”。

② well over 50 years old 可以理解为“竟有 50 多年了”

“well” here is an adverb and means “to a considerable extent or degree”. 意思为“到相当的程度”。

eg. I don't know how old he is, but he looks well over/past forty. (我不知道他多少岁,但是他看上去有四十多岁了。)

I can't reach it, because it's well above my head. (我够不着,它在我上方有相当一段距离。(离我的头还远着呢))

It's well worth trying. (这很值得一试。)

4. The past 50 years have seen an exceptional growth in world trade. 过去的五十年见证了在世界贸易领域里突飞猛进的发展。

此句中包含一个英语中常出现的语言现象,即“表示时间/地点的词+see/witness 等词”。If a time or place has seen a particular event or situation, it happened or existed in that time or place. 意思为某事发生或存在与某一时期。

eg. This year has seen a big increase in road accidents. (今年交通事故大幅上升。)

The city has seen plenty of violence over the years. (在过去几年该城有许多暴力事件发生。)

同类用法的常见词还有 witness。

eg. Recent years have witnessed the collapse of the steel industry. (近年来钢铁业都倒闭了。)

Hungary witnessed a great war in the year 1849. (匈牙利于 1849 年发生了一场大战。)

The 1980s witnessed enormous growth in the financial sector. (20 世纪 80 年代见证了金融业的迅猛发展。)

5. GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system contributing to unprecedented growth.

此句中现在分词短语 contributing to unprecedented growth 在 trading system 后,起修饰作用。这样的一个分词短语相当于一个定语从句即 GATT and the WTO have helped to create a strong and prosperous trading system that contributes to unprecedented growth.

使用分词的表达方式较从句简洁,所以多用于书面语中。过去分词短语也有同样的功能。此种语言现象在本书课文中多次出现,应引起注意。

6. Uruguay Round 乌拉圭回合

《关税与贸易总协定》前七轮谈判,大大降低了各缔约方的关税,促进了国际的发展。但从 70 年代开始,特别是进入 80 年代以后,以政府补贴、双边数量限制和各种非关税为特征的保护主义重新抬头。为了遏制保护主义,建立一个更加开放的、具有生命力和持久的多边体制。1986 年 9 月,关贸总协定成员的部长们在乌拉圭的埃斯特角城举行了关贸总协定部长级会议,同意发起乌拉圭



回合谈判,旨在全面改革多边贸易体制的新一轮谈判,故命名为“乌拉圭回合”谈判。经过7年多艰苦的谈判,于1994年4月15日在摩洛哥的马拉喀什结束。谈判结果采取“一揽子”方式加以接受,即协议对世贸组织成员均适用。

7. The last round—the 1986-94 Uruguay Round—led to the WTO’s creation.

The sentence can be paraphrased into “The achievement of the last round — the 1986-94 Uruguay Round—was the establishment of the WTO.”

“creation” here is a noun and means “the act of starting something for the first time, introducing something new” creation 在这里的意思为“创造,建立,产生”。

eg. choice and creation of healthy environment (选择并创造有益于健康的环境)

the creation of beautiful or significant things (美的或者有重要意义的事物的创造)

8. In February 1997 agreement was reached on telecommunications services, with 69 governments agreeing to wide-ranging liberalization measures that went beyond those agreed in the Uruguay Round.

with 69 governments agreeing to 此处的用法为 with 的复合结构作独立主格。“with+宾语+宾语补足语”构成 with 复合结构,宾语可以是名词或是代词,宾语补足语可以是介词短语、过去分词、现在分词、形容词、动词不定式、副词,且 with 后面的宾语与其后的宾语补足语有逻辑上的主谓关系。

“with + 宾语 + 现在分词”接现在分词强调宾语是现在分词的动作的发出者或表示宾语的动作、状态正在进行。

eg. He felt more uneasy with the whole class staring at him. (整个班级的同学都盯着他,使他感到更加的忐忑不安。)

“with + 名词 + 过去分词”接过去分词强调名词是过去分词动作的承受者或动作已经发生。

eg. With this problem solved, the product is now in regular production. (随着这个问题的解决,这种产品现在已正式生产。)

“with + 名词 + 不定式”接不定式强调宾语的动作尚未发生。

eg. Come on, please give me some ideas about the project.

Sorry. With so much work to fill my mind, I almost break down.

(快点,请就这个项目给我点建议吧。

抱歉,我有那么多的事情要考虑,我几乎都要崩溃了。)

9. The Doha Development Agenda(DDA)多哈发展议程,又称“多哈回合”

多哈发展议程确定了8个谈判领域,即农业、非农产品市场准入、服务、知识产权、规则、争端解决、贸易与环境以及贸易和发展问题。主要经历了以下几个发展阶段。

阶段一:2001年11月,在卡塔尔多哈举行的世贸组织第四次部长级会议启动了新一轮全球多边贸易谈判,即多哈回合。世贸组织承诺,多哈回合要给发展中国家带来真正的好处,因此这一轮谈判也被称为“发展回合”或“多哈发展议程”。

阶段二:2003年9月,坎昆会议上,由于各成员在农业等问题上没有达成一致,多哈回合谈判陷入僵局。不能按最初计划在2005年1月1日前结束。

阶段三:2004年8月,世贸组织总理事会议上达成《多哈回合框架协议》,同意将结束时间推迟到2006年底。

阶段四:2005年12月13日,世贸组织第六次部长级会议开幕。本次会议重点是推进世贸多哈回合谈判,使之能够在2006年底最后期限前结束。但是由于各方利益的冲突和矛盾,2006年7月27号,多哈回合谈判全面中止。

阶段五:2007年1月,谈判在多种不确定因素下再次恢复,但依旧无果而终。

阶段六:2008年7月21日,世贸组织部长级会议在日内瓦举行来自35个主要世贸组织成员的贸易和农业部长在日内瓦聚会,试图在一周时间内就多哈回合谈判农业和非农产品市场准入问题