

《WTO 基础知识英文选读》 (Selected Readings the WTO Basics)

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课后练习参考答案

Key to Exercises

Key to Unit One

1. Translate the following English words and phrases

into Chinese.

- 1) 多边贸易体制
- 2) 关税与贸易总协定
- 3) 反倾销
- 4) 补贴
- 5) 知识产权
- 6) 部长级会议
- 7) 总理事会
- 8) 贸易政策审查机构
- 9) 争端解决组织
- 10) 货物贸易理事会

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases

into English.

- 1) Services Council
- 2) TRIPS
- 3) specialized committee
- 4) director-general
- 5) customs duty rate
- 6) state trading
- 7) product standards
- 8) General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS)
- 9) Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU)
- 10) least-developed countries (LDC)

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) The past 50 years have seen 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.

2) 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.

3) The work programme, the Doha Development Agenda (DDA), 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.

4) 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

5) 1. Highest authority: the Ministerial Conference

The Ministerial Conference is the governing body of the WTO, responsible for setting the strategic direction of the organization and making all final decisions on agreements under its wings.

2. Second level: General Council in three guises

Day-to-day work in between the ministerial conferences is handled by three bodies:

- General Council
- Trade Policy Review Body
- Dispute Settlement Body

3. Third level: councils for each broad area of trade, and more

Three more councils, 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)

The Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property (TRIPS Council)

6) 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.

7) 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).

8) The WTO agreements cover rules for dealing with trade in goods, services, relevant aspects of intellectual property, dispute settlement, and trade policy reviews.

9) 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.

10) The 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.

11) Technical cooperation is an area of WTO work that is devoted entirely to helping developing countries (and countries in transition from centrally-planned economies) operates successfully in the multilateral trading system. The objective is to help build the necessary institutions and to train officials. The subjects covered deal both with trade policies and with effective negotiations.

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

- 1) WTO, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
- 2) trade negotiations, GATT, tariff reductions, anti-dumping, the 1986-94 Uruguay Round
- 3) financial services, banking, securities
- 4) Ministerial Conference, General Council, Trade Policy Review Body, Dispute Settlement Body, Goods Council, Services Council, Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Council
- 5) Geneva, director-general, branch offices
- 6) the agreements, members, 1986–94 Uruguay Round negotiations , General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).
- 7) services, dispute settlement
- 8) Dispute Settlement Understanding, WTO, infringed, specially-appointed independent experts, agreements, commitments
- 9) technical assistance, least-developed countries , integrated framework²⁰, market access
- 10) technical cooperation missions, developing countries, trade policy , Regional seminars, African countries, central planning, market economies

5. Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following sentences.

- 1) B, 2) C, 3) A ,4) B, 5) D ,6) A, 7) C ,8) D ,9) C ,10) A

6. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) F 2) T 3) F 4) F 5) T 6) T 7) F 8) F 9) T 10) F 11) T 12) T 13) F 14) F 15) T

7. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 过去的50年见证了世界贸易的迅猛增长。货物出口额平均每年增长6%。2000年贸易总额是1950年的22倍。关税与贸易总协定和世界贸易组织创立的强大

兴旺的贸易体制，为史无前例的贸易增长作出了贡献。

2) 决议由全体成员作出，特别是经全体成一致同意而作出决议。大多数投票通过也有可能，但这种方法在世界贸易组织里从未用过，在其前身关税与贸易总协定里也几乎没有用过。世界贸易组织的协定须经所有成员国议会批准。

3) 在那之前，在 1997 年，一个关于对最不发达国家提供优先贸易和技术支持的高级会议决定建立包括六个政府间机构在内的“整合框架”，来帮助最不发达国家提高贸易能力，以及一些额外的市场准入优惠协议。

4) 同样，在日内瓦，有给来自从计划经济向市场经济转轨国家官员的培训课程。

5) WTO 在超过 100 个发展中国家和最不发达国家首都的贸易部和区域组织里，建立了信息查询服务中心，为部级官员提供电脑和网络，使他们能够通过互联网看到含有官方文件和其他资料的巨大数据库，以了解日内瓦 WTO 时事的最新动态。

8. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

1) The establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) ushers in a new era of global economic cooperation, reflecting the widespread desire to operate in a fairer and more open multilateral trading system for the benefit and welfare of their peoples.

2) Ministers recognize the importance of the implementation of these provisions for the least-developed countries and declare their intention to continue to assist and facilitate the expansion of their trade and investment opportunities.

3) 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.

4) The protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights should contribute to the promotion of technological innovation and to the transfer and dissemination of technology, to the mutual advantage of producers and users of technological knowledge and in a manner conducive to social and economic welfare, and to a balance of rights and obligations.

5) Members shall give special consideration to opportunities for the least-developed countries to encourage foreign suppliers of

telecommunications services to assist in the transfer of technology, training and other activities that support the development of their telecommunications infrastructure and expansion of their telecommunications services trade.

Key to Unit Two

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 国际贸易组织
- 2) 布雷顿森林体系
- 3) 世界银行
- 4) 国际货币基金组织
- 5) 贸易自由化
- 6) 贸易保护主义
- 7) 哈瓦那宪章
- 8) 一揽子协定
- 9) 议定书
- 10) 法律漏洞

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

- 1) Anti-Dumping Agreement
- 2) Agreement on Safeguards
- 3) trade in services
- 4) contracting party
- 5) tariff concession
- 6) non-tariff barrier
- 7) government procurement
- 8) market-sharing agreement
- 9) UN Conference on Trade and Employment
- 10) economic recession

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) The original intention was to create a third institution to handle the trade side of international economic cooperation, joining the two "Bretton Woods"

institutions. The ITO was effectively dead in 1950, so the GATT became the only multilateral instrument governing international trade from 1948 until the establishment of the WTO in 1995.

2) The “Bretton woods” institutions are made up of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund.

3) The draft ITO Charter extended beyond world trade disciplines, to include rules on employment, commodity agreements, restrictive business practices, international investment, and services.

4) There were eight rounds, listed as follows:

Year	Place
1947	Geneva
1949	Annecy
1951	Torquay
1956	Geneva
1960-1961	Geneva (Dillon Round)
1964-1967	Geneva (Kennedy Round)
1973-1979	Geneva (Tokyo Round)
1986-1994	Punta del Este (Uruguay round)

5) The original intention was to create a third institution to handle the trade side of international economic cooperation, joining the two “Bretton Woods” institutions. The ITO was effectively dead in 1950, so the GATT became the only multilateral instrument governing international trade. The Uruguay Round transformed the GATT into the WTO.

6) The three most important economic organizations in the world are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organization.

7) In 1950, the United States government announced that it would not seek Congressional ratification of the Havana Charter, so the ITO was effectively dead.

8) The higher the tariff, the larger the cut, proportionally.

9) The four remaining “plurilateral” codes after the Uruguay Round are agreements on government procurement, bovine meat, civil aircraft and dairy products.

10) In Uruguay Round, 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.

4. Fill in the blank in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

- 1) trading system, salvaged, aborted attempt, multilateral trading system
- 2) Bretton Woods, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund
- 3) package , Protocol of Provisional Application, General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade founding members , contracting parties
- 4) Havana , March 1948, ratification, legislatures, opposition, driving forces
- 5) reducing tariffs, Kennedy Round, Anti-Dumping Agreement
- 6) Tokyo Round, trade barriers, the Uruguay Round, extensive, the WTO and a new set of agreements
- 7) provisional, promoting and securing, incontestable
- 8) a series of economic recessions, governments, protection, increased foreign competition
- 9) unemployment, factory closures, Western Europe, North America, bilateral market-sharing arrangements, subsidies race, undermined, credibility and effectiveness
- 10) far more complex and important, globalization, trade in services, international investment

5. Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following sentences.

- 1) A,2) AB, 3) AB, 4) C, 5) B, 6) B, 7) C, 8) BD, 9) ABCD,10) ABC

6. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 从 1948 年至 1994 年，关税和贸易总协定（关贸总协定）为诸多世界贸易提供规则，主宰了国际商业经历最高速增长的时期。
- 2) 原意是要创造第三个机构，与“布雷顿森林”的另外两个机构世界银行和国际

货币基金，处理国际经济合作中贸易方面的事务。

3) 与第二次世界大战刚刚结束，他们希望给早日推动贸易自由化，并开始纠正从 30 年代初就开始实施的贸易保护措施。

4) 在 20 世纪 60 年代有以关于发展部分的形式补充和在 20 世纪 70 年代的“诸边协议”（即自愿参加），进一步降低关税的努力在继续。

5) 这在很大程度上是通过一系列的多边贸易谈判，被称为“贸易回合”来说实现的——国际贸易自由化最大的飞跃是通过关贸总协定的主持下的这些回合实现的

7. Translate the following Chinese sentences into

English.

1) 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.

2) 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.

3) 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.

4) These and other factors convinced GATT members that a new effort to reinforce and extend the multilateral system should be attempted.

5) 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.

Key to Unit Three

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into

Chinese.

1. 电信
2. 政府采购
3. 工业标准
4. 产品安全

5. 食品卫生
6. 非歧视贸易
7. 最惠国待遇
8. 国民待遇
9. 进口配额
10. 政府实体

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

1. Doha Development Agenda
2. non-tariff barriers
3. progressive liberalization
4. bound rates
5. trading partners
6. binding commitments
7. Trade Policy Review Mechanism
8. undistorted competition
9. transition economies
10. "least-developed" countries

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. Trade without discrimination
 Freer trade: gradually, through negotiation
 Predictability: through binding and transparency
 Promoting fair competition
 Encouraging development and economic reform
2. Grant someone a special favour (such as a lower customs duty rate for one of their products) and you have to do the same for all other WTO members.
3. Imported and locally-produced goods should be treated equally — at least after the foreign goods have entered the market.
4. Other barriers include measures such as import bans or quotas that restrict quantities selectively and also red tape and exchange rate policies.
5. It's important because the promise gives businesses a clearer view of their future opportunities.
6. Yes, a country can change its bindings, but only after negotiating with its trading partners, which could mean compensating them for loss of trade.
7. One way is to discourage the use of quotas and other measures used to set limits on quantities of imports. Another is to make countries' trade rules as clear and public ("transparent") as possible.
8. The importing country can charge additional import duties calculated to compensate for damage caused by dumping.

9. It's a "plurilateral" agreement because it is signed by only a few WTO members instead of all the Members.
10. A ministerial decision says better-off countries should accelerate implementing market access commitments on goods exported by the least-developed countries, and it seeks increased technical assistance for them.

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

1. fundamental principles foundation
2. discriminate between Grant .
3. Imported locally-produced apply to trademarks copyrights
patents.
4. National treatment violation equivalent
5. Lowering trade barriers customs duties import bans quotas red
tape exchange rate policies
6. adjustment "progressive liberalization"
7. predictability stability discourage administering quotas
accusations
8. disclose regular surveillance Trade Policy Review Mechanism
domestically multilateral level.
9. three quarters transition trade liberalization programmes
autonomously.
10. market access least-developed assistance

5. Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following sentences:

- 1) abcde, 2) abc, 3) abcd, 4) abc, 5) abc, 6) abc, 7) ac, 8) abc, 9) ab

6. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

1. 一般来说，最惠国待遇是指每次一国降低贸易壁垒或打开了一个市场，就必须同等对待来自其所有贸易伙伴的同一商品或服务，无论其伙伴富或穷，弱或强。
2. 国民待遇只适用于已经进入市场的某一产品，服务或知识产权项目。因此，征收进口关税并不违反国民待遇，即使是本地生产的产品没有被征收等量的税款。
3. 降低贸易壁垒是鼓励贸易最明显的手段之一。壁垒包括海关税收（关税）和禁止进口或有选择性限制进口数量的配额措施，通常其它问题如复杂的审批

制度和汇率政策，也会被讨论到。

4. 开放市场可以带来好处，但也需要调整的过程。世贸组织协定允许各国通过“逐步自由化”逐步推行各项改革措施。通常会给予发展中国家更长的时间履行自己的义务。
5. 有时候，承诺不再提高贸易壁垒，可视为与降低同等重要，因为承诺对企业提供了一个更清晰的关于未来机会全貌。通过稳定性和可预见性，鼓励了投资，创造了就业岗位，消费者能充分享受竞争的好处——选择的多样性和更低的价格。

7. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English:

1. The regular surveillance of national trade policies through the Trade Policy Review Mechanism provides a further means of encouraging transparency both domestically and at the multilateral level.
2. The system does allow tariffs and, in limited circumstances, other forms of protection. More accurately, it is a system of rules dedicated to open, fair and undistorted competition.
3. The issues are complex, and the rules try to establish what is fair or unfair, and how governments can respond, in particular by charging additional import duties calculated to compensate for damage caused by unfair trade.
4. Over three quarters of WTO members are developing countries and countries in transition to market economies. During the seven and a half years of the Uruguay Round, over 60 of these countries implemented trade liberalization programmes autonomously.
5. But the agreements did give them transition periods to adjust to the more unfamiliar and, perhaps, difficult WTO provisions — particularly so for the poorest, “least-developed” countries.

Key to Unit Four

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 马拉喀什协定
- 2) 争端解决机制
- 3) 贸易政策审议机制
- 4) 市场准入的让步
- 5) 四方集团
- 6) 基础电信
- 7) 原产地规则
- 8) 热带产品
- 9) 贸易政策

10) 达成共识

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

- 1) ministerial meeting /conference
- 2) government procurement
- 3) textiles and clothing
- 4) a package of
- 5) cuts in import duties
- 6) negotiating agenda
- 7) multilateral system
- 8) reach a consensus
- 9) geographical indications
- 10) built-in agenda

3. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1) F, 2) F, 3) F, 4) T, 5) F, 6)T, 7) F, 8) T, 9) F, 10) F

4. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) Seven and a half years.

2) 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.

3) Trade in services and intellectual property.

4) Start in Punta del Este, Uruguay, in September 1986.
Ended in Marrakesh, Morocco, on 15 April 1994.

5) They 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.

6) Because the ministers disagreed on how to reform agricultural trade and decided to extend the talks.

7) It allowed some negotiations to progress further than would have been possible in 1990: for example some aspects of services and intellectual property, and the creation of the WTO itself.

8) By the end, 123 countries were taking part.

5. Choose the best choice to complete the following sentences.

1) ABC, 2) D, 3) AC, 4) D, 5) B, 6) AD, 7) ABCD, 8) C, 9) A, 10) AB

6. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable words or phrases from the text.

1) doomed to fail 2) brought about 3) troubled 4) a package of
5) tropical products 6) developing countries 7) settling disputes
8) on the spot 9) called for 10) transparent

7. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 两年内，参与方已经达成了一揽子关于热带产品进口税削减的协定，这些产品主要由发展中国家出口。
- 2) 他们要求 GATT 成员定期报告贸易政策，此举被认为对世界贸易制度的透明化意义重大。
- 3) 在接下来的两年中，整个谈判一直在希望和失望的反复中艰难地进行
- 4) 关于一套完整的含有几乎全部现行贸易问题达成一致难度极大，以至一些参加方认为此类规模的谈判永远也不可能成功。
- 5) 世界贸易组织作为一个国际组织取代了关贸总协定，但关贸总协定作为世界贸易组织在货物贸易条约方面的保护伞仍然存在，由乌拉圭回合谈判得到了更新。

8. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

- 1) And yet, despite its troubled progress, the Uruguay Round did see some early results.
- 2) The talks ended in a deadlock that was not resolved until officials met more quietly in Geneva the following April.
- 3) At times it seemed doomed to fail. But in the end, the Uruguay Round brought about the biggest reform of the world's trading system since GATT was created.

4) Although the ministers intended to launch a major new negotiation, the conference stalled on agriculture and was widely regarded as a failure.

5) The agenda originally built into the Uruguay Round agreements has seen additions and modifications.

Key to Unit Five

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 世界贸易组织观察员
- 2) 世界贸易组织总部
- 3) 20 国集团
- 4) 联盟建设
- 5) 欧洲联盟
- 6) 东南亚国家联盟
- 7) 南方共同市场
- 8) 北美自由贸易协议
- 9) 拉丁美洲经济体系
- 10) 凯恩斯集团

2. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) F, 2) F, 3)T, 4)T, 5)T, 6) F, 7) F, 8)T, 9) T, 10) F

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) A membership means a balance of rights and obligations. On the one hand the members enjoy the privileges that other member-countries give to them and the security that the trading rules provide. On the other hand, they had to make commitments to open their markets and to abide by the rules.

2) The talks are bilateral because different countries have different trading interests. The talks cover tariff rates and specific market access commitments, and other policies in goods and services.

3) They usually take into account advice from private firms, business

organizations, farmers, consumers and other interest groups.

4) Sometimes expert representatives are sent directly from capitals to put forward their governments' views on specific questions.

5) It reflects the broader spread of bargaining power in the WTO. The G-20 is just an example to be seen as politically symbolic of this change,

6) At least two purposes can be found from this text. Firstly, sometimes when groups of countries adopt common positions consensus can be reached more easily. Secondly, sometimes the groups are specifically created to compromise and break a deadlock rather than to stick to a common position.

7) The withdrawal shall take effect upon the expiration of six months from the date on which written notice of withdrawal is received by the Director-General of the WTO.

8) It shows that more recent efforts at regional economic integration have not yet reached the point where¹⁷ their constituents frequently have a single spokesman on WTO issues.

9) By 27 July 2007, the WTO has 151 members Tonga finalized ratification of the admittance in July 2007, and thus became the 151st member state.

10) On 5 February 2008, The establishment of the working party for Equatorial Guinea brings to 28 the number of countries negotiating their accession into the WTO.

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

1) full autonomy, conduct, accede to, agree, terms, application, four

2) applying for, trade and economic policies, bearing, submitted to, memorandum, examined, working party, open to all

3) completed, trade regime, parallel, market access, finalizes, report, draft membership treaty, member-to-be's

4) package, lists of commitments, WTO General Council, a two-thirds majority, vote in favour, free to sign

5) Any member, apply, the Multilateral Trade Agreements, take effect, expiration, six months, written notice, received

6) Increasingly, groups and alliances, with one voice, negotiating team, agriculture ,well over, coalitions, active`

7) Coalition-building, natural result ,economic integration, are being set up, means, bargaining power, ensure, consultations

8) third force, farm talks, in operation, diverse, a common objective, liberalized, resources, domestic and export subsidies

9) trade interests, frequently, coordinate positions, role, rotates, ASEAN members, shared out, topic

10) non-members, observers, currently, membership, exception, start ,five years, becoming

5. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

1) 申请加入成员资格的政府必须就与 WTO 协议有关的贸易和经济政策的全面情况进行说明，这一说明以备忘录形式提交 WTO，由处理该国加入申请的工作组进行审议。这些工作组对全体 WTO 成员开放参加。

2) 这些谈判涉及到关税、具体的市场准入承诺以及货物和服务的其他政策。根据正常地的非歧视原则，新成员的承诺平等的适用与所有的 WTO 成员，尽管这些承诺是在双边谈判中进行的。

3) 由工作组报告书，加入议定书和减让表组成的最后一揽子文件将提交 WTO 总理事会或部长级会议审议。如果 WTO 成员的三分之二多数投票同意，申请国即可签署议定书，加入 WTO。在多数情况下，申请国的议会或立法机构必须批准协议，该国才能成为 WTO 的成员。

4) 任何成员均可退出本协定。此退出适用于本协定和多边贸易协定，并在 WTO 总干事收到书面退出通知之日起 6 个月期满后生效。一诸边贸易协定的退出应按该协定的规定执行。

5) 越来越多地，在 WTO 中各国开始共同建立集团和联盟。许多情况下，他们甚至是采用单一的发言人或者谈判队伍来表达同一声音。在农业谈判中，远远超过 20 个联盟提交了建议或者是从同一立场出发进行谈判。大多数的联盟现在仍有效。

6. Translate the following Chinese sentences into

English.

1) We believe that in face of the rapid development of economic globalization of today, we should follow the development of the situation and to jointly formulate relevant rules through consultations on an equal footing among Members and to carry out effective coordination and management over the ever widened and complicated international economic and trade activities.

2) Only by participating in the multilateral trading system with a positive stance, can various countries in the world better share the benefits of economic globalization; Only by constantly adapting itself to the development and changes of world economy and by fully reflecting the interests and requirements of all parties including developing countries, can the multilateral trading system maintain its vigor and vitality.

3) We need to face up to the obvious defects of the existing multilateral trading system so as to reflect the interests and demands of developing countries in amore adequate fashion. We need to invite all Members to formulate the international trade rules of the new century through equal participation and consultation, so as to enable more developing countries to share the opportunities and interests brought about by the economic globalization and to avoid the further widening of the gap between rich and poor and protect some countries against being marginalized.

4) In the process of promoting world trade liberalization, it is crucial to bear in mind the interests of the majority and to enable them to adapt to the pace of progress. Hence the necessity of providing meaningful special and differential treatment to all developing countries. It is advisable to reach consensus during the Hong Kong conference on issues like cotton, etc,

5) To us, it does not mean a self-balance and trade-off between the offensive and defensive interests of a particular developed country itself. Rather, it must be conducive to the achievement of overall balance for developing countries as a whole. As a matter of fact, there already exists a serious imbalance in terms of the general levels of development between the rich nations and the poor ones, with negative impact on the overall economic development of the whole world. To address this imbalance, developed countries must do more in this Round and must be willing to consider sufficient policy space for developing countries.

Key to Unit Six

1. Translate the following English words and phrases

into Chinese.

- 1) 缔约方
- 2) 工作组
- 3) 非关税措施
- 4) 市场准入承诺
- 5) 双边多边谈判
- 6) 世界贸易组织秘书处
- 7) 入世议定书
- 8) 世界贸易组织多哈部长级会议
- 9) 过渡性保障机制
- 10) 《乌拉圭回合多边贸易谈判结果最后文件》

2. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) F, 2) F, 3)T, 4) F, 5) F, 6) F, 7) T, 8) T, 9) T, 10) F

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) As one of the 23 original signatories, China was actually a contracting party of the GATT in 1948.

2) Its concern has changed from initial focus on China's trade regime for goods to a broader scope including trade in services, new rules on non-tariff measures and rules relating to intellectual property rights in 1995.

3) In addition to aiding the Chairman, member government and China in their work on China's accession, the WTO Secretariat also provided administrative and legal assistance as necessary.

4) Because these annexes are legal binding and address specific issues related to the applicant's trade regime. The annexes are aimed to guarantee WTO members that the reforms or other transitional measures promised by the applicant will actually be implemented.

5) Because with China's accession the WTO achieved further progress towards becoming truly a world organization and with the rules-based system accepted almost universally, the WTO will take prominent role in facilitating global economic cooperation.

- 6) As a result of the negotiation, China has agreed to undertake a series of important commitments to open and liberalize its regime in order to better integrate in the world economy and offer a more predictable environment for trade and foreign investment in accordance with WTO rules.
- 7) Many of the restrictions that foreign companies have at present in China will be eliminated or considerably eased after a 3-year phase-out period.
- 8) After handover ceremony on 1 July 1997, Hong Kong, as a Special Administrative Region of China, retain the status of a separate customs territory, and would continue to decide its economic and trade policies on its own. Hong Kong also would maintain and develop relations, and conclude and implement agreements, with States, regions and relevant international organizations in the economic, trade and other fields. Hong Kong will continue to be a WTO Member using the name of "Hong Kong, China".
- 9) There are two documents: one is the report of the Working Party for the Accession of China, the other is the protocol of accession. The protocol of accession includes the terms of membership, and the schedule of China's commitments on market access for goods and services.
- 10) China's accession to the WTO will benefit the world as well as itself. First China's economic system will more conform to the common international rules and will greatly help improve China's industrial and investment environment. Then to the world, China's accession will surely enhance global economic cooperation, and play an active and constructive role in starting a new round of multilateral trade talks and in establishing a new international economic order. After entry into the WTO, In the meantime, China's huge market potential will be gradually transformed into real purchasing power, thereby providing a formidable market and business opportunity for various countries and regions around the world, this will definitely enable China to make new contributions to all mankind.

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

- 1) process, reforms, transforming, market, accession, guided, Working Party, interested
- 2) areas, policies, market-access, goods, services, bilateral, plurilateral responsibility, maintain, ensure, aspects, addressed
- 3) two, report, deliberations, complete, unusual, attach, annexes, integral, legally binding, address related regime

- 4) consensus, seeking, agreement, individual, outstanding, resolved, course
- 5) 17th September 2001, terms, paving the way, text, adopted, Ministerial Conference in Doha
- 6) membership, major, becoming, acceptance, rules-based, pivotal, underpinning, cooperation
- 7) Working Party, 15 years, forward, acceptance, 142 Member Governments, Thirty, notifies, legally,
- 8) contracting party, full participant, assumed, rights and obligations, Uruguay Round, Marrakesh
- 9) ministerial Conference, 10 November 2001, text of the agreement, entry into, notification, ratification
- 10) fastest, economies, tremendous progress, reducing poverty, open, investment, subjected to, bound to enhance

5. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 中国正在进行经济体制改革，使经济体制更加以市场为导向。中国的入世过程有世界贸易组织工作组进行指导，工作组是由世界贸易组织中所有有利害关系的政府成员组成的。
- 2) 世界贸易组织于 2001 年 9 月 17 日圆满结束了关于中国入世条件的谈判，为 11 月份在卡塔尔多哈举行的部长级会议上正式通过文本协议铺平了道路。
- 3) 附件是议定书必不可少的一部分，具有法律约束力，涉及与申请方贸易领域有关的具体问题。像其他所有的入世议定书一样，附件的内容也是谈判的重点，达成附件的目的是为了像世界贸易组织各成员保证由申请方承诺的改革和过度性措施会真正的到实施。
- 4) 中国是世界上最大的发展中国家，没有中国的参加，世贸组织是不完整的，不能体现多边贸易体制的普遍性和公正性。
- 5) 加入世贸组织后，中国的经济体制将更加符合通行的国际规则，大大改善中国的产业和投资环境。与此同时，中国巨大的市场潜力会逐步转化为现实的购买力，从而为世界各国各地区提供一个庞大的市场和商机，这必将使中国对全人类作出新的贡献。

6. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

1) On November 10, 2001 the legal document on China's entry into the World Trade Organization (WTO) was adopted at the 4th WTO Ministerial Conference held in Doha, the capital of Qatar. It indicates that China has eventually become a new member of the WTO after 15 years of painstaking efforts and the cause of China's opening to the outside world has entered a new stage of development.

2) Over the past 15 years, the tremendous achievements gained in China's reform and opening up have provided condition and possibility for China's participating in the multilateral trading system; China's unremitting efforts for joining the WTO have also forcefully promoted the whole process of China's reform and opening up.

3) China's entry into the WTO, the world's largest multilateral trading system, will further strengthen China's economic and trade relations with various countries and regions around the world, will expand new space for China's opening to the outside world, will help promote the perfection of China's socialist market economic structure.

4) Through joining the WTO, we will further speed up the pace of perfecting the socialist market economic structure, and opening to the outside world in a wider scope and at a deeper level, this will create an important structural condition and policy guarantee for our effective participation in economic globalization.

5) Like joining the process of economic globalization, China's entry into the WTO has both advantages and disadvantages, but on the whole, it conforms to China's fundamental interests and long-term interests. Accession to the WTO will, from many aspects, bring us opportunities for development, which will help us continue to deepen economic restructuring and promote the national economic structural readjustment and the upgrading of industry, it helps expand total employment volume and raise people's living standards

7. Fill in the following form about the process of China's accession according to the given time.

1) China notified the GATT of its wish to resume its status as a GATT contracting party.

- 2) The Working Party on China's status established under GATT in 1987 was converted to a WTO Working Part.
- 3) The World Trade Organization successfully concluded negotiations on China's terms of membership of the WTO,
- 4) The WTO's Ministerial Conference approved by consensus the text of the agreement for China's entry into the WTO.
- 5) After the WTO received notification of the ratification of the agreement by China's Parliament, China became legally a member 30 days.

Key to Unit Seven

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 马拉喀什建立世界贸易组织协定
- 2) 本协定各参加方
- 3) 充分就业
- 4) 诸边贸易协定
- 5) 联合国贸易与就业会议
- 6) 《关于争端解决规则与程序的谅解》
- 8) 国际复兴开发银行及其附属机构
- 9) 专门机构特权及豁免公约
- 10) 附则

2. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) T, 2) F, 3) F, 4) T, 5) F, 6) T, 7) T, 8) T, 9) F, 10) F

3. Close Test.

- 1) A 2) B 3) C 4) D 5) A 6) D 7) C 8) B 9) B 10) C

4. Reading comprehension

- 1) B 2) A 3) D 4) C 5) D

5. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 进一步认识到需要作出积极努力，以保证发展中国家、特别是其中的最不发达国家，在国际贸易增长中获得与其经济发展需要相当的份额。

2) 因此决定建立一个完整的、更可行的和持久的多边贸易体制，以包含《关税与贸易总协定》、以往贸易自由化努力的结果以及乌拉圭回合多边贸易谈判的全部结果。

3) WTO 应便利本协定和多边贸易协定的实施、管理和运用，并促进其目标的实现，还应为诸边贸易协定提供实施、管理和运用的体制

4) 总干事和秘书处职员的责任纯属国际性质。在履行其职责时，总干事和秘书处职员不得寻求或接受 WTO 之外任何政府或任何其他权利机关的指示。他们应避免任何可能对其国际官员身份产生不利影响的行为。

5) 在本协定的条款与任何多边贸易协定的条款产生抵触时，应以本协定的条款为准。

6. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

1) Being desirous of contributing to these objectives by entering into reciprocal and mutually advantageous arrangements directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs and other barriers to trade and to the elimination of discriminatory treatment in international trade relations,

2) Any State or separate customs territory possessing full autonomy in the conduct of its external commercial relations and of the other matters provided for in this Agreement and the Multilateral Trade Agreements may accede to this Agreement, on terms to be agreed between it and the WTO. Such accession shall apply to this Agreement and the Multilateral Trade Agreements annexed thereto.

3) Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any Member of the United Nations after the present Charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

4) This Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of the thirtieth instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. For the purpose of this paragraph, any instrument deposited by a regional economic integration organization shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member States of such organization.

5) The present Charter, of which the Chinese, French, Russian, English, and

Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of -the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the representatives of the Governments of the United Nations have signed the present Charter.

DONE at the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

Key to Unit Eight

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 关税化
- 2) 综合支持总量
- 3) 黄箱补贴
- 4) 特殊保障
- 5) 农场交货价格

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

- 1) Market Access
- 2) Tariff Quotas
- 3) Bound Tariff Rates
- 4) International Monetary Fund
- 5) Export subsidy

3. Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following sentences.

- 1) D, 2) C, 3) B, 4) A, 5) B, 6) D

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

1) apply to, loopholes, non-tariff, subsidize the agricultural trade, distorted, industrial products

2) objective, reform, market-oriented, predictability, security

- 3) governments, rural , preferably, distortion, flexibility
- 4) Least-developed, Special provisions, interests, rely on, concerns
- 5) “Peace” provisions, aim to, likelihood, subsidies
- 6) reductions, protection, Uruguay Round, cutting
- 7) tariffication package, ensured, took effect, guaranteed, tariff-quotas
- 8) converted to, allowed to, special safeguards, surges, specifies, introduced
- 9) special treatment, restrict, sensitive, subject to, minimum access
- 10) boost, reduced, temporary, make, adjustments

5. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 农业贸易被大大的扭曲了，尤其是农业贸易中应用了原本在一般情况下不允许应用于工业产品的出口补贴。
- 2) 该协议确实允许各政府支持其国内农业经济，但是更倾向于采用对贸易造成扭曲较小的政策。
- 3) （表格中的）其他数值也是作为计算各国法定承诺执行计划的衡量标准。
- 4) （这些进口国中包括）一些最贫穷的国家，虽然农业会由于减少出口补贴会导致价格上涨，这些国家的农业会获得短时的提升，然而他们需要暂时的协助以帮助其作出合理调整，以应对更高的上涨的进口价格，最终适应出口要求。
- 5) 如果产品价格高于或者低于正常价格，或者生产，购买以及销售的产品数量高于或者低于正常数量，也就是高于或者低于在竞争型市场当中通常存在的数量或者价格水平，那么贸易就会遭到扭曲。

6. Translate the following sentences into English:

- 1) Developing countries do not have to cut their subsidies or lower their tariffs as much as developed countries, and they are given extra time to complete their obligations.
- 2) The main complaint about policies which support domestic prices, or subsidize production in some other way, is that they encourage over-production.
- 3) They also include payments made directly to farmers that do not stimulate production, such as certain forms of direct income support, assistance to help

farmers restructure agriculture, and direct payments under environmental and regional assistance programmes.

4) If the surplus is to be sold on world markets, where prices are lower, then export subsidies are needed. As a result, the subsidizing countries can be producing and exporting considerably more than they normally would.

5) The objective of the Agriculture Agreement is to reform trade in the sector and to make policies more market-oriented.

Key to Unit Nine

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 反补贴税
- 2) 保障措施
- 3) 补贴和反补贴措施协定
- 4) 实质损害
- 5) 正常利润率
- 6) 倾销幅度
- 7) 反倾销措施委员会
- 8) 专项补贴
- 9) 禁止补贴
- 10) 可诉补贴

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

- 1) Dispute Settlement Body
- 2) centrally-planned economy
- 3) per capita gross domestic product
- 4) sunset clause
- 5) voluntary export restraints
- 6) absolute increase
- 7) a shrinking market
- 8) relative increase
- 9) hearings
- 10) decision-making

3. Answer the following questions according to the

text.

1) Actions taken against dumping (selling at an unfairly low price); subsidies and special “countervailing” duties to offset the subsidies; emergency measures to limit imports temporarily, designed to “safeguard” domestic industries.

2) The government has to be able to show that dumping is taking place, calculate the extent of dumping and show that the dumping is causing injury or threatening to do so.

3) Typically, it means charging extra import duty on the particular product from the particular exporting country in order to bring its price closer to the “normal value” or to remove the injury to domestic industry in the importing country.

4) The Agreement on Anti-dumping provides three methods to calculate a product’s “normal value”. The main one is based on the price in the exporter’s domestic market, and two alternatives are available — the price charged by the exporter in another country, or a calculation based on the combination of the exporter’s production costs, other expenses and normal profit margins.

5) The investigation shows dumping is taking place and domestic industry is being hurt.

6) Anti-dumping investigations are to end immediately in cases where the authorities determine that the margin of dumping is insignificantly small (defined as less than 2% of the export price of the product), and the investigations also have to end if the volume of dumped imports is negligible

7) This agreement does two things: it disciplines the use of subsidies, and it regulates the actions countries can take to counter the effects of subsidies.

8) The agreement defines three types of damage they can cause. One country’s subsidies can hurt a domestic industry in an importing country. They can hurt rival exporters from another country when the two compete in third markets. And domestic subsidies in one country can hurt exporters trying to compete in the subsidizing country’s domestic market.

9) The government has to announce publicly when hearings are to take place and provide other appropriate means for interested parties to present evidence.

10) An importing country can only apply a safeguard measure to a product from a developing country if the developing country is supplying more than 3%

of the imports of that product, or if developing country members with less than 3% import share collectively account for more than 9% of total imports of the product concerned.

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

- 1) uphold, dumping, “countervailing”, offset, “safeguard”
- 2) exporter’s domestic, alternatives,, combination
- 3) have a bearing on in question,, taking place ,undertake , anti-dumping import duty
- 4) immediately, margin of dumping , negligible.
- 5) disciplines , regulates, counter ,withdrawal ,removal
- 6) recipients , export targets, imported goods, distort international trade
- 7) transformation, centrally-planned , \$1,000 per capita GNP
- 8) justifying ,absolute, shrinking , relative
- 9) prevent or remedy quantitative last three representative justification.
- 10) oversees , surveillance decision-making

5. Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following sentences.

- 1) ABC,
- 2) ABC
- 3) ABC
- 4) ABC
- 5) AB
- 6) AB
- 7) ABC
- 8) ABCD
- 9) ABC
- 10) BC

6. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 为了做到这一点，政府必须能够证明倾销正在发生，计算出倾销幅度（出口价格与出口商的国内市场价格相比较的差额），并表明该倾销正在造成损害或损害威胁。

- 2) 典型的反倾销行为意味着对来自特定出口国的特定产品收取额外的进口税，以使其价格更加接近于其“正常价值”，或消除对进口国国内产业的损害。
- 3) 规定了启动有关反倾销案件的具体程序、即将展开调查的方式、确保所有有兴趣方都能得到机会展示证据的条件。
- 4) 协议规定，成员方必须立即详细的通知反倾销措施委员会其初步和最终的反倾销行为。
- 5) 这项协议主要包括两件事情：它约束补贴的使用和规定国家可以采取的反制补贴影响的行为。它还规定，成员方可以利用世贸组织的争端解决程序寻求撤销补贴或去除其不利影响。

7. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

- 1) Prohibited subsidies: subsidies that require recipients to meet certain export targets, or to use domestic goods instead of imported goods. They are prohibited because they are specifically designed to distort international trade, and are therefore likely to hurt other countries' trade.
- 2) Subsidies may play an important role in developing countries and in the transformation of centrally-planned economies to market economies. Least-developed countries and developing countries with less than \$1,000 per capita GNP are exempted from disciplines on prohibited export subsidies.
- 3) However, they were infrequently used, some governments preferring to protect their domestic industries through “grey area” measures — using bilateral negotiations outside GATT's auspices, they persuaded exporting countries to restrain exports “voluntarily” or to agree to other means of sharing markets.
- 4) An import “surge” justifying safeguard action can be a real increase in imports (an absolute increase); or it can be an increase in the imports' share of a shrinking market, even if the import quantity has not increased (relative increase).
- 5) Where quantitative restrictions (quotas) are imposed, they normally should not reduce the quantities of imports below the annual average for the last three representative years for which statistics are available, unless clear justification is given that a different level is necessary to prevent or remedy serious injury.

Key to Unit Ten

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 服务贸易总协定
- 2) 跨境提供
- 3) 国外消费
- 4) 商业存在
- 5) 自然人流动
- 6) 市场准入限制
- 7) 贸易支付差额
- 8) 保险单
- 9) 中央银行
- 10) 约束关税

2. Fill in the blanks with the words or phrases given below. Change the forms where necessary.

- 1) floated opposed
- 2) undermine constrain
- 3) came into force preferential
- 4) exemptions lists
- 5) bound modified
- 6) subject to apply to
- 7) commitments obliged
- 8) retain ensure

9) recognizing comparable

10) specifies obtaining

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) Because they believed such an agreement could undermine governments' ability to pursue national policy objectives and constrain their regulatory powers.

2) The agreement defines four ways (or "modes") of trading services: mode 1, **cross-border supply** services supplied from one country to another ; mode 2, **consumption abroad** consumers or firms making use of a service in another country; mode 3, **commercial presence** a foreign company setting up subsidiaries or branches to provide services in another country ; mode 4, **presence of natural persons** individuals travelling from their own country to supply services in another.

3) MFN stands for most-favoured-nation which means treating one's trading partners equally on the principle of non-discrimination. Under GATS, once allowing foreign competition in a sector, a country should give equal opportunities in that sector to service providers from all other WTO members.

4) They gave themselves the right to continue giving more favourable treatment to particular countries in particular services activities by listing "MFN exemptions" alongside their first sets of commitments. In order to protect the general MFN principle, the exemptions could only be made once; nothing can be added to the lists.

5) No, since individual countries' commitments to open markets in specific sectors — and how open those markets will be — are the outcome of negotiations they can be diversified. The commitments appear in "schedules" that list the sectors being opened, the extent of market access being given in those sectors (e.g. whether there are any restrictions on foreign ownership), and any limitations on national treatment (whether some rights granted to local companies will not be granted to foreign companies).

6) Foreign companies and governments can use these inquiry points to obtain information about regulations in any service sector so as to achieve the goal of transparency.

7) Since domestic regulations are the most significant means of exercising influence or control over services trade, when a government makes an administrative decision that affects a service, it should also provide an impartial means for reviewing the decision (for example a tribunal).

8) The only exception is when there are balance-of-payments difficulties, and even then the restrictions must be temporary and subject to other limits and conditions.

9) Because it is a distinct sector of economic activity; and it is an underlying means of supplying other economic activities (for example electronic money transfers).

10) No, under this annex, traffic rights and directly related activities are excluded from GATS's coverage. They are handled by other bilateral agreements. However, the annex establishes that the GATS will apply to aircraft repair and maintenance services, marketing of air transport services and computer-reservation services.

4. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T 6) F 7) T 8) T 9) F 10) F 11) T 12) T 13) F 14) T 15) F

5. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 一国惠，惠各国。最惠国待遇是指遵循非歧视原则平等对待贸易伙伴。
- 2) 各国承诺对哪些具体部门开放市场，以及市场开放到何种程度，均取决于协商的结果。
- 3) 本协议将政府服务定义为不以商业形式提供的并且无其他提供商与之竞争的服务。
- 4) 服务贸易总协定规定的承诺方式意味着成员方不必对整个服务部门做出承诺。
- 5) 服务贸易总协定要求各成员政府必须公布所有相关法律和法规，并要在其政府机构内设立咨询处。
- 6) 由于国内立法是影响和制约服务贸易最重要的手段，服务贸易总协定要求各成员政府合理、客观、公正地调整服务贸易。

7) 例如，国民待遇是指外国服务提供者和本国国民适用相同的法规。

8) 电信部门具有双重作用，既是经济活动的独立部门，又是其他经济活动的基本传输手段，例如电子汇款。

6. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

1) With respect to market access through the modes of supply identified in Article I, each Member shall accord services and service suppliers of any other Member treatment no less favorable than that provided for under the terms, limitations and conditions agreed and specified in its Schedule.

2) Schedules of specific commitments shall be annexed to this Agreement and shall form an integral part thereof.

3) Members may negotiate specific commitments applying to the movement of all categories of natural persons supplying services under the Agreement.

4) This Annex specifies the conditions under which a Member, at the entry into force of this Agreement, is exempted from its obligations under paragraph 1 of Article II.

5) The Council for Trade in Services shall review all exemptions granted for a period of more than 5 years.

6) “services” includes any service in any sector except services supplied in the exercise of governmental authority;

7) Because “unbinding” is difficult, the commitments are virtually guaranteed conditions for foreign exporters and importers of services and investors in the sector to do business.

Key to Unit Eleven

1. Translate the following words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 《与贸易有关的知识产权协定》
- 2) 知识产权

- 3) 商品标示
- 4) 世界知识产权组织
- 5) 《保护工业产权巴黎公约》
- 6) 《伯尔尼保护文学和艺术作品公约》
- 7) 《国际植物新品种保护联盟》
- 8) 专利持有人
- 9) 上市许可
- 10) 公平合理

2. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1)T, 2) F, 3)T, 4)T, 5)T, 6) F, 7) F, 8)T, 9) F,10)T, 11) T, 12) T

3. Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following sentences.

1) C, 2) B, 3) D, 4) A, 5) D, 6) B, 7) ABCD

4. Replace the underlined words or phrases with those having the similar meanings.

- 1) concerned
- 2) solve
- 3) referred to /mentioned
- 4) points out
- 5) extends
- 6) be suitable for
- 7) expand to ,gained
- 8) sprung up, guaranty, stop
- 9) explained
- 10) emphasized

5. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) IPR stands for Intellectual Property Right. Creators can be given the right to prevent others from using their inventions, designs or other creations — and to use that right to negotiate payment in return for others using them. These are

“intellectual property rights”

2) IPR takes a number of forms. For example books, paintings and films come under copyright; inventions can be patented; brandnames and product logos can be registered as trademarks; and so on. Governments and parliaments have given creators these rights as an incentive to produce ideas that will benefit society as a whole.

3) The extent of protection and enforcement of these rights varied widely around the world; and as intellectual property became more important in trade, these differences became a source of tension in international economic relations.

4) The WTO's TRIPS Agreement establishes minimum levels of protection that each government has to give to the intellectual property of fellow WTO members. In doing so, it strikes a balance between the long term benefits and possible short term costs to society. Society benefits in the long term when intellectual property protection encourages creation and invention, especially when the period of protection expires and the creations and inventions enter the public domain.

5) The purpose of TRIPS is to ensure that adequate standards of protection exist in all member countries.

6) Compulsory licences are issued by the governments, allowing a competitor to produce the product or use the process under licence. The agreement describes the minimum rights that a patent owner must enjoy. But it also allows certain exceptions. A patent owner could abuse his rights, for example by failing to supply the product on the market. To deal with that possibility, the agreement says governments can issue “compulsory licences”, allowing a competitor to produce the product or use the process under licence. But this can only be done under certain conditions aimed at safeguarding the legitimate interests of the patent-holder.

7) An issue that has arisen recently is how to ensure patent protection for pharmaceutical products does not prevent people in poor countries from having access to medicines — while at the same time maintaining the patent system's role in providing incentives for research and development into new medicines.

8) Having intellectual property laws is not enough. They have to be enforced and the penalties for infringement are tough enough to deter further violations. The procedures must be fair and equitable, and not unnecessarily complicated or costly. They should not entail unreasonable time-limits or unwarranted

delays. People involved should be able to ask a court to review an administrative decision or to appeal a lower court's ruling.

6. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 大多数新药品和其他高科技产品的价值在于其中所包含的发明、创新、研究、设计和测试。
- 2) 如今，在许多过去以低技术买卖交易的货物或商品的价值中包含更高比例的发明和设计，如知名品牌服装或植物新品种。
- 3) 作为一种激励，政府和议会给予提出这些造福于整个社会的想法的人这些权利。
- 4) 新的国际承认的知识产权贸易规则被视为一种可引进更有秩序和更可预见的途径，并可使争端得以更系统的解决。
- 5) 从长远观点来看，当知识产权保护鼓励发明创造时，尤其是当保护期满这些发明创造进入公众领域时，社会将会受益。
- 6) 目的是确保所有的成员国都有足够的保护标准。
- 7) 电脑程序编作者和录音制作者必须有权禁止对其作品进行公开商业出租。

7. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) Copyright protection shall extend to expressions and not to ideas, procedures, methods of operation or mathematical concepts as such.
- 2) Producers of phonograms shall enjoy the right to authorize or prohibit the direct or indirect reproduction of their phonograms.
- 3) Any sign, or any combination of signs, capable of distinguishing the goods or services of one undertaking from those of other undertakings, shall be capable of constituting a trademark.
- 4) Patent owners shall also have the right to assign, or transfer by succession, the patent and to conclude licensing contracts.
- 5) Procedures concerning the enforcement of intellectual property rights shall be fair and equitable.

Key to Unit Twelve

1. Fill in the blanks with the words or phases given below. Change the forms where necessary.

1. underscores predictable
2. breaking live up to
3. sets out resolving
4. resemble preferred
5. consultations mediation
6. block appointing
7. urgency perishable
8. obligation conform
9. recognized affiliated
10. minimize spilling over

2. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What is the significance of dispute settlement in the WTO?

Dispute settlement serves as the central pillar of the multilateral trading system, and the WTO's unique contribution to the stability of the global economy.

2. How do you understand the principles of settling disputes among WTO members?

The Principles: equitable, fast, effective, mutually acceptable. When a dispute arises, the WTO members will use the multilateral system of settling disputes instead of take unilateral action; the agreement sets out in detail the

procedures and the timetable to ensure prompt settlement; the losing country find it impossible to block a ruling; consultation and mediation are preferred solutions

3. What does DSB refer to? And what is the function of it?

Settling disputes is the responsibility of the Dispute Settlement Body (the General Council in another guise), which consists of all WTO members. The Dispute Settlement Body has the sole authority to establish “panels” of experts to consider the case, and to accept or reject the panels’ findings or the results of an appeal. It monitors the implementation of the rulings and recommendations, and has the power to authorize retaliation when a country does not comply with a ruling.

4. When a dispute arises, what do countries in dispute usually do? Before taking any other actions the countries in dispute have to talk to each other to see if they can settle their differences by themselves.

5. What if one side raises a scientific or other technical matter?

The panel may consult experts or appoint an expert review group to prepare an advisory report.

6. If the final report of the panel is not satisfactory, what will the two sides do?

Both sides can appeal the report, and in some cases both sides do.

7. All Appellate Body members must be governmental officials of the members of WTO Agreement. Is that right?

An Appellate Body member does not serve as a representative of his government, does he?

All Appellate Body members have to be individuals with recognized standing in the field of law and international trade, not affiliated with any government, so it is not right that they must be government officials; it is true that a member does not serve as a representative of any government.

8. Once the case has been decided, what is the priority for the losing country? The priority at this stage is for the losing “defendant” to bring its policy into line with the ruling or recommendations.

9. If complying with the recommendation immediately proves impractical, the member will be given a “reasonable period of time” to do so. But if it still fails to act within this period, what can this member do?

It has to enter into negotiations with the complaining country (or countries) in order to determine mutually-acceptable compensation — for instance, tariff reductions in areas of particular interest to the complaining side.

10. Under what circumstances may the sanctions be imposed in a different sector?

In principle, the sanctions should be imposed in the same sector as the dispute. If this is not practical or if it would not be effective, the sanctions can be imposed in a different sector of the same agreement.

3. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) F 7) T 8) F 9) T 10) F
11) F 12) T 13) T 14) F 15) T

4. Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following sentences.

- 1) C, 2) B, 3) A, 4) D, 5) D, 6) C, 7) B, 8) C

5. Translate the following sentences into Chinese

- 1) WTO 争端解决机制是多边贸易体制的主要支柱，是 WTO 对全球经济稳定做出的最独特贡献。
- 2) 该协议强调世界贸易组织的有效运作关键在于迅速解决争端，因此，该协议详尽规定了解决争端应当遵循的程序和 timetable。
- 3) 否决专家组报告须经争端解决机构全体成员一致同意，因此专家组结论很难被推翻。
- 4) 专家组向双方提交其报告的描述部分（事实和论据），双方可在两周内就此发表评论。
- 5) 上诉必须基于法律问题如法律解释问题——不得重新审查现有证据或者审查新的事实。

6) 经二十天仍未达成满意的补偿合意的, 申诉方可以请求争端解决机构准许其对相对方采取有限贸易制裁 (中止减让或其他义务) 。

6. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English:

- 1) The Dispute Settlement Body shall have the authority to establish panels, adopt panel reports, and maintain surveillance of implementation of rulings and recommendations.
- 2) The dispute settlement system of the WTO is a central element in providing security and predictability to the multilateral system.
- 3) Any request for consultation shall be submitted in writing and shall give reasons for the request.
- 4) In case of urgency, including those which concerned perishable goods, the parties to the dispute, panels and the Appellate Body shall make every effort to accelerate the proceedings to the greatest extent possible.
- 5) Panelist shall serve in their individual capacities and not as government representatives, nor as representatives of any organization.
- 6) The DSB, upon request, shall grant authorization to suspend concession or other obligations within 30 days of expiry of the reasonable period of time unless the DSB decides by consensus to reject the request.

7. Rearrange the order, and write down the procedure of settling disputes briefly.

Rearrange the order, and write down the procedure of settling disputes briefly

- e. A dispute arises
- g. Consultation
- d. A panel appointed
- f. Present the case to the panel
- c. First hearing (make their case)
- j. Second meeting (rebuttals submitted)

- i. First draft
- b. Interim report
- h. Final report becomes a ruling
- a. Appeal

(e g d f c j l b h a)

When a dispute arises, consultation is the priority for the members in dispute. But if that fails, a panel is appointed to solve the problem. The disputing members can present their case in writing to the panel and the other countries involved may make their case in the first hearing. Rebuttals can be made at the second meeting. Then the panel submits its first draft and then an interim report. Following the period of review, a final report is concluded. If there is no consensus rejecting it, the report becomes the DSB's ruling. Both sides can appeal the ruling.

Key to Unit Thirteen

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 遵守
- 2) 有助于
- 3) 贸易政策审议
- 4) 中期评审
- 5) 审议程序

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

- 1) WTO General Council
- 2) Trade Policy Review Mechanism (TPRM)
- 3) In terms of
- 4) establish a program/plan
- 5) discussants

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) no.
The first four trading entities so identified (counting the European Communities

as one) shall be subject to review every two years. The next 16 shall be reviewed every four years. Other Members shall be reviewed every six years, except that a longer period may be fixed for least-developed country Members.

2) The function of the review mechanism is to examine the impact of a Member's trade policies and practices on the multilateral trading system.

3) For each review, two documents are prepared: a policy statement by the government of the member under review, and a detailed report written independently by the WTO Secretariat.

4) The reports consist of detailed chapters examining the trade policies and practices of the Member and describing trade policymaking institutions and the macroeconomic situation

5) Article III of the Marrakesh Agreement, agreed by Ministers in April 1994, placed the TPRM on a permanent footing as one of the WTO's basic functions and, with the entry into force of the WTO in 1995, the mandate of the TPRM was broadened to cover services trade and intellectual property.

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

- 1) multilateral, transparency
- 2) subject, mandates, reviewed,
- 3) "interim"
- 4) Summary Observations, minutes, Concluding Remarks
- 5) appreciation, evaluation

- 6) requested, forward
- 7) established, Multilateral, Plurilateral
- 8) developing, least-developed
- 9) balance-of-payments
- 10) annual, undertaken

5. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 贸易政策审议机制（“TPRM”）的目的在于通过提高各成员贸易政策和做法的透明度并使之得到更好的理解，有助于所有成员更好地遵守多边贸易协定和适用的诸边贸易协定的规则、纪律和在各协定项下所作的承诺，从而有助于多边贸易体制更加平稳地运行。
- 2) 各成员认识到政府在贸易政策问题上决策的国内透明度对各成员的经济和多

边贸易体制具有的固有价值，并同意在各自体制内鼓励和促进提高透明度，同时承认国内透明度的落实必须以自愿为基础，并考虑每一成员的法律和政治体制。

3) 按此确认的前 4 个贸易实体（欧洲共同体计为一实体）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，但可对最不发达国家成员确定更长的期限。

4) 主席在与接受审议的一个或多个成员磋商后，可选出讨论人，讨论人以个人身份行事，负责引导在 TPRB 中进行的讨论。

5) TPRB 应在《WTO 协定》生效后 5 年内对 TPRM 的运用情况进行一次评审。评审结果将提交部长级会议。

6. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

1) The trade policies and practices of all Members shall be subject to periodic review.

2) The Trade Policy Review Body (referred to herein as the "TPRB") is hereby established to carry out trade policy reviews.

3) The TPRB shall establish a basic plan for the conduct of the reviews.

4) The overview is to be assisted by an annual report by the Director-General setting out major activities of the WTO and highlighting significant policy issues affecting the trading system.

5) It is understood that the review of entities having a common external policy covering more than one Member shall cover all components of policy affecting trade including relevant policies and practices of the individual Members.

7. Briefly describe the background of the TPRM when it first came into being.

The Trade Policy Review Mechanism was an early result of the Uruguay Round, being provisionally established at the Montreal Mid-Term Review of the Round in December 1988. Article III of the Marrakesh Agreement, agreed by Ministers in April 1994, placed the TPRM on a permanent footing as one of the WTO's basic functions and, with the entry into force of the WTO in 1995, the mandate of the TPRM was broadened to cover services trade and intellectual property.

Key to Unit Fourteen

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 联合国贸易与发展委员会
- 2) 贸易援助
- 3) 经济合作与开发组织
- 4) 交易成本
- 5) 从局部到整体的策略

2. Translate the following Chinese words and phrases into English.

- 1) awareness-raising
- 2) Results-oriented
- 3) stakeholder
- 4) Global Aid-for-Trade Review
- 5) sketch out

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) The CTD.
- 2) During last November's Global Review
- 3) The constructive partnership with the OECD
- 4) We need to reduce the transaction costs⁶ and increase the incentives.
- 5) The second main message from the Global Review is that we need to shift our focus from awareness-raising to implementation.
- 6) the Aid-for-Trade Reviews would be more focused, technical, and results-oriented, with the aim of assisting in advancing — and then monitoring — the implementation of concrete national and especially sub-regional plans.
- 7) Director-General proposes to hold next Global Aid-for-Trade Review in the first half of 2009.
- 8) The EIF is country driven, it is all about helping countries to develop Aid-for-Trade plans, and it is now newly structured and newly funded to do a much better job of getting plans launched and mainstreamed into countries' development priorities. It is the central platform for submitting funding needs to donors.
- 9) The third message from the Global Review is that developing countries need to be even more actively and directly involved in the initiative.
- 10) the WTO should remain an advocate, a catalyst and a facilitator, but not a leader.

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

- 1) accomplished interests bodes
- 2) proceed indispensable urge
- 3) set off ambitious destination
- 4) in large part constructive foundation
- 5) in large part foundation
- 6) transaction costs incentives.
- 7) a basket of assess aim for
- 8) momentum came up with follow up
- 9) participating lead donors profiled
- 10) prescribe top down.

5. Cloze test.

- 1) C, 2) C, 3) C, 4) B, 5) B, 6) B, 7) D, 8) D, 9) B, 10) C

6. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 我希望建成一揽子能帮助评估各发展中国家贸易能力的——一种给各国提出清晰奋斗目标并能激励我们大家做出更大努力的类似比赛成绩单的贸易表现晴雨表。
- 2) 从全球贸易援助审查中获得的第二个重要信息是我们应该把工作重心从提高认识转移到实际执行上来。
- 3) 我认为在这方面我们有理由持乐观态度，而且我们已经看到各国在这方面变得更加积极主动这一令人振奋的信号。
- 4) 通过提高对贸易援助的意识——重视贸易援助中的挑战——我们为关键成员开始商谈和计划贸易援助，与其他成员合作和动员其他成员参与贸易援助创造激励——而不是试图自上而下的制定措施。
- 5) 我期望听到你们的意见。

7. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English

- 1) I think we all agree that the first year's results were useful — thanks in large part to our very constructive partnership with the OECD³ — and that the monitoring mechanism we have established provides a solid foundation for future work⁴.
- 2) These Reviews, unlike last year's events, would be more focused, technical, and results-oriented, with the aim of assisting in advancing — and then monitoring — the implementation of concrete national and especially sub-regional plans.

3) I would also urge countries and lead donors to examine whether they are at a stage in their own Aid-for-Trade planning where they feel their initiatives would benefit from this kind of multi-stakeholder “spotlight” — bearing in mind that there is a limit to the number of reviews we can conduct this year, and that, if successful, the process will be extended to other countries and regions in subsequent years.

4) I believe that we should stick to this bottom up strategy, and that the WTO should remain an advocate, a catalyst and a facilitator, but not a leader.

I believe that we should stick to this bottom up strategy, and that the WTO should remain an advocate, a catalyst and a facilitator, but not a leader.

5) If we can make progress in the areas I have just sketched out — measuring trade-capacity, moving on implementation, and getting developing countries even more actively involved — then the journey in 2008 will be another success.

8. Summarize the three main messages from the 2007 Global Aid-for-Trade Review the Director-General has talked about.

The first main message is monitoring. Thanks to the partnership with OECD, last years results were very useful. In 2008, the OECD is adding a new category to its Creditor Reporting System⁵ — trade related adjustment — which will give a more precise tool for capturing Aid-for-Trade flows in this area. As regards the donor and partner-country surveys, we are working with the OECD to make the questionnaires simpler, more user-friendly, and more relevant to national planning. What is more important is to find ways to measure the impact of Aid for Trade, not just the flows. we will know if Aid-for-Trade is producing results only if we can measure progress. We need to develop a basket of performance indicators to help assess trade capacity in developing countries — a kind of league table that would give countries a clear objective to aim for and provide all of us with incentives for even greater efforts.

The second main message is that we need to shift our focus from awareness-raising to implementation. My proposal is to hold a limited number of National and Sub-regional Aid-for-Trade Reviews in Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean, and in Asia and the Pacific in 2008. These Reviews, unlike last year's events, would be more focused, technical, and results-oriented, with the aim of assisting in advancing — and then monitoring — the implementation of concrete national and especially sub-regional plans. Each Review would be structured in three parts: assessing or “road-testing” Aid-for-Trade plans, identifying priorities, and agreeing on how these plans and priorities should be implemented.

The third message from the Global Review is that developing countries need to be even more actively and directly involved in the initiative. This is obviously the most important message because empowering developing countries is what this initiative is all about. The real key to ensuring developing-country ownership of this initiative is to produce results.

Key to Unit Fifteen

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 特遣队
- 2) 联合技术援助项目
- 3) 国内生产总值
- 4) 独联体/独立国家联合体
- 5) 年度报告

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

- 1) Global Trading System
- 2) Doha Declaration
- 3) Technical Assistance and Training
- 4) Elimination of Quotas
- 5) Trade Policy Review

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) It is to deliver a final Doha Development Agenda agreement which better integrates developing countries into the global trading system while expanding trade opportunities for all WTO Members.

2) It aims to bring developing countries off the sidelines of the global trading system.

3) Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration

4) The purpose of these events is to encourage recipients, donors and the private sector - collectively - to focus on real-world challenges, to prioritize needs, and to work towards deliverable business plans.

5) WTO training and technical assistance puts hundreds of WTO specialists on the front line of development, equipped with the expertise and the tools needed to develop an intellectual capacity among participants which can be sustained nationally and regionally.

6) In 2006, the WTO provided training to 29,752 government officials through 486 individual training activities, in Geneva (44) and in regional and national centers (442) in the developing world. The actual delivery of these training activities involved some 4,469 work days by about 230 WTO experts.

7) The majority of activities, national and regional combined, specifically addressed WTO agreements. Most in demand were seminars on trade in services and assistance in support of Trade Policy Reviews.

8) No, it was the second highest.

9) The Middle East, Africa, the Commonwealth of Independent States– CIS – and South and Central America

10) China's trade growth continued to outstrip other major traders. China's merchandise exports grew by 27%. In the second half of 2006, its merchandise exports started to exceed those of the United States.

4. Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following sentences:

1) A 2) D 3) C 4) D 5) B 6) C 7) A 8) C 9) C 10) C

5. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1) 如果发展中国家想利用一份成功多哈协议中涌出的新机会的话，他们需要提高贸易能力方面的协助。

2) 总理事会于 2006 年 12 月 12 日表示赞同特遣队的报告，该报告将援助换贸易计划纳入在了一个更加宽泛的发展框架内，并且对其今后的工作和实施提出了一系列建议。

3) 自从 WTO 成立以来，其开展的活动质量不断提高，数量不断增加，实施的程度不断增强，顺应了当下 WTO 各成员以及观察员对于此类活动日益增长的需求。

4) 价格变化影响了各国国内以及整个地区的表面上的商品贸易增长速率。燃料和金属的年平均价格急剧上涨速,这使得各燃料及金属出口商的出口收益得到了提升。

5) 由于燃料出口的价值有了更大增幅增长,其他初级产品和工业制成品的出口增长,在2006年最不发达国家出口增长迅猛。

6. Translate the following sentences into English.

1) The purpose of these events is to encourage recipients, donors and the private sector - collectively - to focus on real-world challenges, to prioritize needs, and to work towards deliverable business plans.

2) The WTO's activities to provide training and technical assistance to developing countries increased again in 2006, shifting increasingly to work with least-developed countries as mandated by Members in the Doha Declaration.

3) WTO training and technical assistance puts hundreds of WTO specialists on the front line of development, equipped with the expertise and the tools needed to develop an intellectual capacity among participants which can be sustained nationally and regionally.

4) The consensus among forecasters of around 3% global economic growth in 2007 could slow merchandise trade growth to about 6% compared with 8% in 2006.

5) The picture for textiles and clothing is better for small suppliers with preferences in developed country markets than many had feared following the 2005 elimination of quotas and of the WTO's Agreement on Textiles and Clothing.

Key to Unit Sixteen

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 可持续发展
- 2) 环境保护
- 3) 贸易与环境委员会
- 4) 部长级会议
- 5) 知识产权

- 6) 绿色贸易措施
- 7) 多边环境协定
- 8) 濒危物种国际贸易公约

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

- 1) environmentally-friendly technology
- 2) GATT
- 3) impose a tax
- 4) restrict imports
- 5) eco-labelling
- 6) most-favoured nation treatment
- 7) national treatment
- 8) trade liberalization

3. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) The increased emphasis on environmental policies is relatively recent in the 60-year history of the multilateral trading system. At the end of the Uruguay Round in 1994, trade ministers from participating countries decided to begin a comprehensive work programme on trade and environment in the WTO. They created the Trade and Environment Committee. This has brought environmental and sustainable development issues into the mainstream of WTO work. The 2001 Doha Ministerial Conference kicked off negotiations in some aspects of the subject.

2) The committee has a broad-based responsibility covering all areas of the multilateral trading system — goods, services and intellectual property. Its duties are to study the relationship between trade and the environment, and to make recommendations about any changes that might be needed in the trade agreements.

3) The committee's work is based on two important principles:

● The WTO is only competent to deal with trade. In other words, in environmental issues its only task is to study questions that arise when environmental policies have a significant impact on trade. The WTO is not an environmental agency. Its members do not want it to intervene in national or international environmental policies or to set environmental standards. Other agencies that specialize in environmental issues are better qualified to undertake those tasks.

● If the committee does identify problems, its solutions must continue to uphold the principles of the WTO trading system.

4) The WTO's committee says the most effective way to deal with international environmental problems is through the environmental agreements. It says this approach complements the WTO's work in seeking internationally agreed solutions for trade problems. In other words, using the provisions of an international environmental agreement is better than one country trying on its own to change other countries' environmental policies.

5) The Trade and Environment Committee says that if a dispute arises over a trade action taken under an environmental agreement, and if both sides to the dispute have signed that agreement, then they should try to use the environmental agreement to settle the dispute. But if one side in the dispute has not signed the environment agreement, then the WTO would provide the only possible forum for settling the dispute. The preference for handling disputes under the environmental agreements does not mean environmental issues would be ignored in WTO disputes. The WTO agreements allow panels examining a dispute to seek expert advice on environmental issues.

6) For the WTO, the key point is that labelling requirements and practices should not discriminate — either between trading partners (most-favoured nation treatment should apply), or between domestically-produced goods or services and imports (national treatment).

7) WTO members should provide as much information as possible about the environmental policies they have adopted or actions they may take, when these can have a significant impact on trade. They should do this by notifying the WTO, but the task should not be more of a burden than is normally required for other policies affecting trade.

8) This is a concern of a number of developing countries, which are worried that certain hazardous or toxic products are being exported to their markets without them being fully informed about the environmental or public health dangers the products may pose. Developing countries want to be fully informed so as to be in a position to decide whether or not to import them.

9) The Trade and Environment Committee is analysing the relationship between trade liberalization and the protection of the environment. Members say the removal of trade restrictions and distortions can yield benefits both for the multilateral trading system and the environment.

10) Intellectual property and services need further study for the committee

On services, the committee says further work is needed to examine the relationship between the General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS) and environmental protection policies in the sector.

The committee says that the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) helps countries obtain environmentally-sound technology and products. More work is scheduled on this, including on the relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the Convention of Biological Diversity.

4. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

1) _multilateral trading system, Uruguay Round, Trade and Environment Committee

2) goods, intellectual property, environment

3) Equitable, non-discriminatory, sustainable development, Environment and Development, Sustainable Development

4) 200, multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs)

5) non-discrimination, transparency, environmental agreements

6) environmental agreement

7) Discriminate, trading partners, imports

8) Secretariat, Central Registry of Notifications

9) trade restrictions, distortions, environment

10) Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

5. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1) F 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T 6) F 7) T 8) F 9) F 10) T 11) F 12) F 13) T 14) F 15) T

6. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

1) WTO 并没有与环境有关的特定协定。然而，如果符合一定的条件，WTO 协议是肯定政府保护环境的权力的，并且其中一些协议包含与环境有关的规定。

2) 更为普遍地 WTO 成员们确信一个开放的、公正的和非歧视性的多边贸易体制对于国内和国际上努力更好地保护环境资源和促进可持续发展有非常重要的贡献。

3) 这里，世界贸易组织各成员应就其已采取的环境政策和可能采取的措施提供尽可能多的信息，如果这些措施能对贸易产生重要影响。

4) 这是许多发展中国家的担忧，他们担心某些危险的或者有毒的产品正被出口到他们的市场，却没有让他们清楚知悉产品所造成的对于环境或公共健康的威胁。发展中国家想要清楚知悉这些情况，这样他们可以处在决定是否进口那些产品。

5) 贸易与环境委员会关于这两个议题的讨论开辟了新的天地，因为对于在这些领域里贸易体制的规定会如何影响环境政策或被环境政策影响的见解很少。

7. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

1) In order to determine whether any modification of Article XIV of the Agreement is required to take account of such measures, to request the Committee on Trade and Environment to examine and report, with recommendations if any, on the relationship between services trade and the environment including the issue of sustainable development. The Committee shall also examine the relevance of intergovernmental agreements on the environment and their relationship to the Agreement.

2) There should not be, nor need be, any policy contradiction between upholding and safeguarding an open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system on the one hand, and acting for the protection of the environment, and the promotion of sustainable development on the other.

3) The TNC Decision of 15 December 1993 which reads, in part, as follows:
“(a) to identify the relationship between trade measures and environmental measures, in order to promote sustainable development;
(b) to make appropriate recommendations on whether any modifications of the provisions of the multilateral trading system are required, compatible with the open, equitable and non-discriminatory nature of the system.”

4) The Committee on Trade and Environment will consider the work programme envisaged in the Decision on Trade in Services and the Environment and the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights as an integral part of its work, within the

above terms of reference.

5) Pending the first meeting of the General Council of the WTO, the work of the Committee on Trade and Environment should be carried out by a Sub-committee of the Preparatory Committee of the World Trade Organization(PCWTO), open to all members of the PCWTO.

Key to Unit Seventeen

1. Translate the following English words and phrases into Chinese.

- 1) 世界劳工组织
- 2) 上诉机构报告
- 3) 欧洲共同体
- 4) 多哈部长级会议
- 5) 新加坡部长级会议

2. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) T 2) T 3) F 4) T 5) T

3. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

- 1) B
- 2) C
- 3) ABCD
- 4) B
- 5) ABCD

4. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1) Labour standards are those that are applied to the way workers are treated. The term covers a wide range of things: from use of child labour and forced labour, to the right to organize trade unions and to strike, minimum wages, health and safety conditions, and working hours.

- 2) All WTO member governments are committed to a narrower set of internationally recognized “core” standards — freedom of association, no forced labour, no child labour, and no discrimination at work (including gender discrimination).
- 3) No, they don't believe that the issue of labour standards has place in the WTO framework. They argue that the campaign to bring labour issues into the WTO is actually a bid by industrial nations to undermine the comparative advantage of lower wage trading partners, and could undermine their ability to raise standards through economic development, particularly if it hampers their ability to trade. They also argue that proposed standards can be too high for them to meet at their level of development. These nations argue that efforts to bring labour standards into the arena of multilateral trade negotiations are little more than a smokescreen for protectionism.
- 4) The concluding remarks of the chairman, Singapore's trade and industry minister, Mr Yeo Cheow Tong, added that the declaration does not put labour on the WTO's agenda. The countries concerned might continue their pressure for more work to be done in the WTO, but for the time being there are no committees or working parties dealing with the issue.
- 5) Trade liberalization and employment and investment, with special emphasis on poverty reduction, should be issues taken up by the Working Party.

5. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable word or expression from the text.

- 1) attempts veiled protectionism undermine
- 2) envision labour standards opposed
- 3) hardened debate international framework
- 4) serviced , representatives interested
- 5) fundamental association recognition elimination elimination

6. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

1. 这些国家反驳道，把劳工标准问题引入到多边贸易谈判场合的做法是贸易保护主义的幌子而已。
2. 国际劳工组织的标准和世界贸易组织的协定之间的关系问题是一个更为复杂

的法律层面上的问题。例如，国际劳工组织的标准是否或者如何应用于和世贸组织相一致的方式。

3. 在世界贸易组织成员的政府中，没有比贸易和核心贸易标准问题更能引起更广泛的争议的问题了。

4. 他们认为，这些制裁将使贫困永久化，并推迟发展问题，包括那些旨在改善劳动场所环境的问题。

5. 当这则消息第二天见报后，对这次会议的影响非常严重。

7. Translate the following Chinese sentences into

English.

1. A new report by the International Labor Organization, ILO, says child labor, especially in its worst forms, is in decline for the first time across the globe.

2. The ILO describes the worst forms of child labor as activities that are illegal. These include child prostitution, the use of children for drug trafficking or pornographic purposes and debt bondage.

3. Many single low-income women who try to enter the work force find themselves competing for jobs that require business clothes they can't afford.

4. An International Labour Organisation report on working trends shows that more than a quarter of British workers put in more than 48 hours a week.

5. The ILO maintains that shorter working hours benefit workers' health and family lives, reduce accidents at the workplace and generally make workers more productive.

Keys to Unit Eighteen

1. Translate the following English words and phrases

into Chinese.

- 1) 区域贸易协定
- 2) 区域贸易协定委员会
- 3) 授权条款
- 4) 第5条第2款c项
- 5) 监督机制
- 6) 关税同盟
- 7) 关于...解释的谅解

8) 通告时间

2. Translate the following Chinese words or phrases into English.

- 1) Regional Trade Agreements
- 2) Generalized System of Preference (GSP)
- 3) domestic support
- 4) free trade areas
- 5) the principle of transparency
- 6) international trade relations
- 7) the Working Group
- 8) legal framework
- 9) multilateral trading system
- 10) Common Markets

3. Decide whether the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

- 1) F 2) F 3) T 4) T 5) F 6) F 7) F 8) T 9) T 10) F

4. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1) RTAs and the WTO share the common objective of trade liberalization; the former is discriminatory the latter is not. The pursuance of similar objectives but according to different approaches creates inevitably some tension in this relationship.

2) In the first place because certain issues such as domestic support in agriculture cannot be dealt vis-à-vis a selective number of preferential partners and, second, because domestic lobbies resistant to the multilateral liberalization of such sectors will do so also at the bilateral level. As for regulatory aspects, this flexibility is creating a maze of different regulatory regimes that undermine the principles of transparency and predictability in trade relations.

3) It may pose a threat to a balanced development of world trade through increased trade and investment diversion, and may also pose a threat to the business community and to the global production system.

4) The then prevailing perception was that genuine regional initiatives promoting extensive trade liberalization among sub-sets of the Members could be congruent with multilaterally-agreed trade liberalization and could

- contribute to the development of global trade and of the MTS.
- 5) No, but frictions arising between GATT Members in these areas were dealt with pragmatically.
 - 6) It was during the late 1980s and early 90s. A working group was established for each notified RTA mandated for examination.
 - 7) No. Because of the endemic questions of interpretation of the provisions contained in Article XXIV of the GATT 1994.
 - 8) The negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving the relevant disciplines and procedures under existing WTO provisions.

5. Choose the best words or phrases to complete the following sentences.

- 1) B 2) C 3) AD 4) C 5) ABC 6) A 7) D 8) D 9) BC 10) D

6. Fill in the blanks in each sentence with the most suitable words or phrases from the text.

- 1) objective 2) discriminatory 3) approaches 4) tension
 5) the MFN principle 6) preferential trade regimes 7) unraveling
 8) navigate through 9) in place 10) RTAs and the multilateral trading system

7. Translate the following English sentences into Chinese.

- 1) 由于最惠国自由化越来越难以实现且对几个成员特别重要的某些贸易政策领域不包括在多边议程内，对区域贸易协定的呼吁是不可避免的。
- 2) 至于调控方面，这种灵活度将创造出大量损害贸易关系透明度原则和可预见性的不同调控制度。
- 3) 贸易自由化的特惠途径和多边途径共存的现象在国际贸易关系中最终被视为是积极的。
- 4) 此决议的实施将及时提供区域贸易协定通报给世贸组织的协调、一致、客观的信息。
- 5) 透明度是揭开优惠贸易关系全球谜团的第一步。

8. Translate the following Chinese sentences into English.

- 1) The lack of specificity in the relevant WTO rules on the do's and don'ts of

RTAs gives Members significant leeway in the design of such agreements.

2) The tension in the RTA-WTO relationship may pose a threat to the business community, the global production system and the balanced development of world trade.

3) Decision of the GATT Council on Differential and More Favorable Treatment waives developing countries' obligations under GATT Article I.

4) In an endeavor to clarify GATT provisions, Members came up with the Understanding on the Interpretation; the Understanding sheds some light on certain issues, however, it did not provide any substantive clarification or interpretation of the essential requirements.

5) The increase in number of RTAs was beginning to create administrative bottlenecks in the newly established WTO.