

U.S./CHINA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AGREEMENT AND ACCESSION TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION pdf

1: WTO | NEWS - WTO successfully concludes negotiations on China's entry - Press

*U.S./CHINA INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AGREEMENT AND ACCESSION TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION [United States Congress House of Represen] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The BiblioGov Project is an effort to expand awareness of the public documents and records of the U.S. Government via print publications.*

One day later, China signed the agreement and deposited its instrument of ratification with the Director-General of the WTO. China became the 143rd member of the WTO on December 11, 2001. Like all WTO accession negotiations, the negotiations with China had three basic aspects. First, China provided information to the Working Party regarding its trade regime. China also updated this information periodically during the 15 years of negotiations to reflect changes in its trade regime. Second, each interested WTO member negotiated bilaterally with China regarding market access concessions and commitments in the goods and services areas, including, for example, the tariffs that will apply on industrial and agricultural goods and the commitments that China is making to open up its market to foreign services suppliers. Third, overlapping in time with these bilateral negotiations, China engaged in multilateral negotiations with Working Party members on the rules that will govern trade with China. The rules commitments made by China in this area are set forth in its Protocol of Accession and an accompanying Report of the Working Party. Overview With its accession to the WTO, China will be implementing significant changes to its trade regime, at all levels of government. Although it has been gradually transitioning toward a market economy from what had been a strict command economy two decades ago, China is now taking on the far-reaching obligations of membership in the WTO, a rules-based system that requires its members to operate with openness and transparency and stresses the central role of markets and private enterprise. In order to accede to the WTO, China has committed to undertake important systemic reforms, which should facilitate business dealings. China has also committed to take concrete steps to remove trade barriers and open its markets to foreign companies and their exports from the first day of accession in virtually every product sector and for a wide range of services. Supporting these steps, China has also committed to eliminate or significantly reduce restrictions on the rights of foreign companies to import and export goods and to distribute goods within China, and it has further committed to rectify numerous trade-distortive industrial and agricultural policies. Increasingly, they will need to focus on the implementation and enforcement of laws, regulations and other measures that will help to promote the smooth functioning of markets. Meanwhile, State-owned enterprises will face greater accountability for their business decisions, and together with other Chinese enterprises they will face the full forces of global competition for the first time. China has committed to broad reforms in the areas of transparency, notice and comment, uniform application of laws and judicial review. Each of these reforms will strengthen the rule of law in China and help to address practices that have made it difficult for U.S. companies to do business in China. These enquiry points will normally provide responses to inquiries within 30 days. Uniform Application of Laws. These tribunals must be impartial and independent of the government authorities entrusted with the administrative enforcement in question, and their review procedures must include the right of appeal. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. China will be taking on the obligations of the GATT, the WTO agreement that lays down core principles, such as non-discrimination and national treatment, that constrain and guide national trade policies. In addition to taking on the obligations of the WTO agreement relating to agriculture, China made several additional commitments in its accession agreement that will help to rectify numerous agricultural policies upon accession or after limited transition periods. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures. As a result of taking on the obligations of the WTO agreement relating to sanitary and phytosanitary measures, China is committed to apply science-based sanitary and phytosanitary standards to all agricultural goods, including grains, meats and fruits. Technical Barriers to Trade. In addition, China must ensure that all of its conformity assessment bodies are authorized to handle both imported and domestic goods within one year of accession. China will

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also accept the Code of Good Practice set forth in an annex to the WTO agreement relating to technical barriers to trade within four months after accession, and it will speed up its process of reviewing existing technical regulations, standards and conformity assessment procedures and harmonizing them with international norms. In addition to taking on the obligations of the WTO agreement relating to investment measures, China has agreed to eliminate export performance, local content and foreign exchange balancing requirements from its laws, regulations and other measures, and China also will not enforce the terms of any contracts imposing these requirements. China has also agreed that it will no longer condition importation or investment approvals on these requirements or on requirements such as technology transfer and offsets. China has further agreed that it will only impose, apply or enforce laws, regulations or other measures relating to the transfer of technology that are not inconsistent with the TRIMs Agreement or the TRIPS Agreement. With its acceptance of the WTO agreement relating to intellectual property rights, China will have the obligation to adhere to internationally accepted norms to protect and enforce the intellectual property rights of U. China is in the process of modifying the full range of intellectual property laws and regulations, including those relating to patents, trademarks, trade secrets, integrated circuits and copyrights. In addition, China is committed to strengthen the enforcement of these laws and regulations by its courts and the responsible administrative agencies. In addition to taking on the obligations of the WTO agreement relating to industrial subsidies, China made several additional commitments in its accession agreement that will help to address trade-distortive industrial policies directed at providing financial and other assistance to State-owned enterprises in China. For example, when determining whether preferential government benefits in the form of, for example, equity infusions or loans have been provided to a Chinese enterprise, WTO members can use foreign or other market-based criteria rather than Chinese government benchmarks. As a result of taking on the obligations of the WTO agreement relating to import licensing, China has committed to implement an import licensing system that does not act as a trade barrier and that complies with the principles of national treatment and non-discrimination. In its accession agreement, China further committed not to condition the issuance of import licenses on performance requirements of any kind, such as local content, export performance, offsets, technology transfer or research and development, or on whether competing domestic suppliers exist. In addition to taking on the obligations of the WTO agreement relating to rules of origin, China specifically agreed to adopt the internationally harmonized non-preferential rules of origin once they were completed. China also confirmed that it would use rules of origin equally for all purposes and that it would not use rules of origin as an instrument to pursue trade objectives either directly or indirectly. In addition, by the date of its accession to the WTO, China must establish a mechanism to provide, upon request, an assessment of the origin of an import or export. China will implement its obligations under the WTO agreement relating to customs valuation upon accession, without any transition period. China must comply with its obligations under the WTO agreement relating to preshipment inspection and ensure that any private preshipment inspection companies comply with WTO rules, particularly with regard to valuation and fees. The most significant of these commitments are as follows: Prior to its accession, China restricted the number of companies with trading rights, i. China will phase in trading rights for all Chinese-invested enterprises and all foreign-invested enterprises and individuals over a three-year period. Upon accession, Chinese enterprises will have full trading rights, subject to certain minimum registered capital requirements, which will be phased down during the three-year transition period. Joint ventures with minority foreign ownership will be granted full trading rights within one year after accession, and joint ventures with majority foreign ownership will be granted full trading rights within two years after accession. All enterprises in China and all foreign enterprises and individuals will be granted full trading rights within three years after accession. Distribution of Goods within China. Prior to its accession, China generally did not permit foreign companies to distribute products through wholesale and retail systems in China or to provide related distribution services, such as repair and maintenance services. These prohibitions will be phased out over three years, subject to limited exceptions. Generally, upon accession, foreign-invested enterprises will have the right to distribute and provide related

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services for goods made in China. Within two years after accession, foreign-invested enterprises will have the right to distribute goods, whether made in China or imported, and provide related services. Within three years, foreign-invested enterprises and wholly foreign-owned enterprises will have the right to distribute and provide related services for almost all types of goods, whether made in China or imported. China is committed to the phase-out of trade-distortive NTMs such as quotas and licenses covering hundreds of products. Most of these NTMs must be eliminated upon accession, while the remainder of them must be eliminated within three years after accession. In addition to eliminating import monopolies maintained by State trading enterprises in China on many industrial goods upon accession, China has agreed to provide full information on the pricing mechanisms of State trading enterprises and to ensure that their import purchasing procedures are transparent and fully in compliance with WTO rules. China has also agreed that State trading enterprises will limit the mark-up on goods that they import in order to avoid trade distortions. China has also agreed that State-owned enterprises must make purchases and sales based solely on commercial considerations, such as price, quality, marketability and availability, and that the government will not influence the commercial decisions of State-owned enterprises. In an annex to its accession agreement, China provided detailed information on the limited number of products and services subject to price control or government guidance pricing and the procedures for establishing prices. China has also agreed that it will not use price controls to restrict the level of imports of goods or services. China is committed to non-discrimination in the treatment of enterprises within its special economic areas. Although these reductions generally take place over a period of five years, in almost all instances most of the reductions will take place upon accession. Tariffs on industrial goods of greatest importance to U. More specific highlights include: Tariffs on agricultural goods of greatest importance to U. Notably, these commitments represent only the minimum level of market access that China will be expected to make available once it becomes a WTO member. Prior to its accession, China limited foreign banks to foreign currency business in selected cities. Although China also permitted, on an experimental basis, foreign banks to conduct local currency business, the experiment was limited to foreign customers in two cities. China has now committed to providing the following market access in its accession agreement: Within two years after accession, foreign banks will be able to conduct domestic currency business with Chinese enterprises, subject to certain geographic restrictions. Within five years after accession, foreign banks will also be able to conduct domestic currency business with Chinese individuals, and all geographic restrictions will be lifted. Prior to its accession, China allowed selected foreign insurers to operate in China on a limited basis in two cities. The limit on foreign equity share in a joint venture for these insurers will increase to 51 percent three years after accession, and wholly foreign-owned subsidiaries will be permitted five years after accession. The permitted foreign equity share will increase to 35 percent within five years after accession and 49 percent within six years after accession. All geographic restrictions will be eliminated within six years after accession. The permitted foreign equity share will increase to 35 percent within one year after accession and 49 percent within three years after accession. All geographic restrictions will be eliminated within five years after accession. The permitted foreign equity share will increase to 49 percent within one year after accession and 50 percent within two years after accession. All geographic restrictions will be eliminated within two years after accession. As a result, China will have to separate the regulatory and operating functions of its Ministry of Information Industry which has been both the telecommunications regulatory agency in China and the operator of the China Telecom monopoly. China will also have to adopt pro-competitive regulatory principles, such as cost-based pricing and the right of interconnection, which are necessary for foreign-invested joint ventures to compete with China Telecom. Prior to its accession, China greatly restricted the ability of foreign suppliers to provide professional services in China. They will also be able to maintain long-term "entrustment" relationships with Chinese law firms and be able to instruct lawyers in the Chinese law firm as agreed between the two law firms. The General Council then conducts an overall review each year and may issue recommendations. This mechanism will be available for 12 years after accession. The accession agreement also includes a special textiles safeguard, which will be available for 7

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years after accession until December 31, The United States and other WTO members will continue to have the rights under WTO rules to maintain, for example, its export control policies and to prevent the import of Chinese goods made with prison labor. Congress has already appropriated funds to add personnel to several U. In order to ensure that China complies with its commitments, the U. It will use bilateral means, including U.

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2: www.enganchecubano.com - Trade Agreements-- WTO Accessions

U.S./China intellectual property agreement and accession to the World Trade Organization: hearing before the Subcommittee on Trade of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, first session.

Trade Representative Susan C. Because bilateral dialogue has not resolved our concerns, we are taking the next step by requesting WTO consultations. We will continue to welcome dialogue with China in an effort to resolve these issues. We also look forward to continuing fruitful bilateral discussions with China on other important IPR matters we have been working on together, since achieving comprehensive IPR protection requires concerted efforts on many fronts. Ultimately, it is in the best interest of all nations, including China, to protect intellectual property rights. These products are favorite targets for IPR pirates, and the legal obstacles standing between these legitimate products and the consumers in China give IPR pirates the upper hand in the Chinese market. China has established quantitative thresholds that must be met in order to start criminal prosecutions of copyright piracy and trademark counterfeiting. China appears to have lowered some of these thresholds recently, which is an important recognition of the problems thresholds create. However, wholesalers and distributors still will be able to operate below high thresholds without fear of criminal liability. These thresholds appear to effectively permit large-scale piracy and counterfeiting. IPR enforcement consultation request also focuses on the rules for disposal of IPR infringing goods seized by Chinese customs authorities. Those rules appear to permit goods to be released into commerce following the removal of fake labels or other infringing features, when WTO rules dictate that these goods normally should be kept out of the marketplace altogether. Immediate availability of copyright protection is critical for new products entering a market, and it appears that copyright protection is available immediately to Chinese works. Thus, persons who copy large quantities of copyrighted goods may face no possibility of criminal punishment. However, late last week, China issued a judicial interpretation that appears designed to address this problem. The United States welcomes this potential development and looks forward to discussing it with China during WTO consultations. The measures at issue in the U. Market Access Consultations The U. Such trading rights are a key element of market access, allowing U. These rules appear to prohibit some distribution activities outright, and in other areas, they seem to apply discriminatory rules to U. These barriers slow down the flow of genuine products within China and give opportunities for IPR piracy and counterfeiting to flourish instead. Under WTO rules, if the parties do not resolve a matter within a day consultation period, then the complaining party may refer the matter to a WTO dispute settlement panel. USTR and the U.

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3: WTO | dispute settlement - the disputes - DS

China became a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) on 11 December. The admission of China to the WTO was preceded by a lengthy process of negotiations and required significant changes to the Chinese economy.

Summary of the dispute to date The summary below was up-to-date at Consultations Complaint by the United States. On 10 April , the United States requested consultations with China concerning certain measures pertaining to the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in China. The four matters on which the United States requests consultations are: Authors of works whose publication or distribution has not been authorized and whose publication or distribution is therefore prohibited appear not to enjoy the minimum standards of protection specially granted by the Berne Convention in respect of those works and may never enjoy such protection if the work is not authorized, or is not authorized for distribution or publication in the form as submitted for review. In addition, the rights of authors of works whose publication or distribution is required to undergo pre-publication or pre-distribution review appear to be subject to the formality of successful conclusion of such review. On 20 April , Japan requested to join the consultations. On 25 April , Canada and the European Communities requested to join the consultations. On 26 April , Mexico requested to join the consultations. On 13 August , the United States requested the establishment of a panel. On 13 December , the Director-General composed the panel. The panel expected to issue its final report to the parties by November On 26 January , the panel report was circulated to Members. The panel exercised judicial economy with respect to the claim under Article 5 2 of the Berne Convention , as incorporated by Article 9. At its meeting on 20 March , the DSB adopted the panel report. Implementation of adopted reports On 15 April , China informed the DSB that it intended to implement the DSB recommendations and rulings and that it would need a reasonable period of time to do so. On 29 June , China and the United States informed the DSB that they had agreed that the reasonable period of time for China to implement the DSB recommendations and rulings shall be 12 months from the adoption of the report. Accordingly, the reasonable period of time expired on 20 March Thus, it had completed all necessary domestic legislative procedures for implementing the DSB recommendations and rulings. Share Problems viewing this page? If so, please contact webmaster wto.

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4: USTR - Background Information on China's Accession to the World Trade Organization

Background Information on China's Accession to the World Trade Organization: 12/11/ World Trade Organization (WTO) members formally approved an agreement on the terms of accession for the People's Republic of China (China) on November 10, at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar.

The highest decision-making body of the WTO, the Ministerial Conference, usually meets every two years. The Ministerial Conference can take decisions on all matters under any of the multilateral trade agreements. Some meetings, such as the inaugural ministerial conference in Singapore and the Cancun conference in [37] involved arguments between developed and developing economies referred to as the "Singapore issues" such as agricultural subsidies; while others such as the Seattle conference in provoked large demonstrations. The decision was taken by consensus at the General Council meeting on 26 July and marks the first time a Ministerial Conference is to be organized in Central Asia. As a result, there have been an increasing number of bilateral free trade agreements between governments. It oversees the implementation, administration and operation of the covered agreements. The WTO shall provide the forum for negotiations among its members concerning their multilateral trade relations in matters dealt with under the Agreement in the Annexes to this Agreement. As the trade volume increases, issues such as protectionism, trade barriers, subsidies, violation of intellectual property arise due to the differences in the trading rules of every nation. The World Trade Organization serves as the mediator between the nations when such problems arise. The WTO is also a centre of economic research and analysis: That is, it is concerned with setting the rules of the trade policy games. It has two major components: Both are embedded in the main WTO rules on goods, services, and intellectual property, but their precise scope and nature differ across these areas. It reflects both a desire to limit the scope of free-riding that may arise because of the MFN rule, and a desire to obtain better access to foreign markets. A related point is that for a nation to negotiate, it is necessary that the gain from doing so be greater than the gain available from unilateral liberalization; reciprocal concessions intend to ensure that such gains will materialise. The tariff commitments made by WTO members in a multilateral trade negotiation and on accession are enumerated in a schedule list of concessions. These schedules establish "ceiling bindings": If satisfaction is not obtained, the complaining country may invoke the WTO dispute settlement procedures. The WTO members are required to publish their trade regulations, to maintain institutions allowing for the review of administrative decisions affecting trade, to respond to requests for information by other members, and to notify changes in trade policies to the WTO. These internal transparency requirements are supplemented and facilitated by periodic country-specific reports trade policy reviews through the Trade Policy Review Mechanism TPRM. In specific circumstances, governments are able to restrict trade.

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5: WTO Government Procurement Agreement accession - Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

The World Trade Organization today (17 September) successfully concluded negotiations on China's terms of membership of the WTO, paving the way for the text of the agreement to be adopted formally at the WTO Ministerial Conference in Doha, Qatar, in November.

It is not too early to address the new "China question. Treasury officials arrange and manage a flow of credit while providing counsel on market reforms. As the impact of the Asian financial crisis hits the United States, voices for isolation and protection will again be raised, as they were raised during the Mexican peso crisis. Some may soon suggest that the United States insulate itself from the Asian crisis by erecting barriers to the import of goods made cheaper by sharply devalued currencies. The United States is the leader of the world economic system that it has long championed, a system that operates based on the decisions of individual consumers. It cannot de-link itself from the world in response to economic turmoil. If the United States reacts to economic uncertainty with protection, its model will surely be followed by other nations. The application of China to join the WTO should be considered in this context. The WTO now stands firmly-with the United Nations and the International Monetary Fund-as the third pillar of a system of international institutions designed to promote a world of peace, financial security, and economic prosperity. The WTO stands for the rule of law in international trade. By providing the legal framework for the transnational flow of goods and services, the WTO promotes the stability in international economic relations which is urgently needed in our intricately linked world economy. There is much more to say on each of these issues and questions, and there are many good sources for finding more detailed discussion. These include providing most favored nation MFN treatment to goods and services of all WTO Members, treating goods imported into its market on the same basis as domestically produced goods, abandoning the use of quotas, and protecting intellectual property rights. Once China takes its place in the WTO, all sides will have recourse to the settlement of disputes under the rule of law. Yet under the surface of the logic supporting accession, a number of vexing political and legal issues remain. Is China prepared to act as a responsible citizen of the world trade community? Negotiations take place in two different settings. The second is bilateral, with China and each WTO Member negotiating specific market access commitments regarding goods and services. Before discussing the specific negotiations to date, one point should be stressed. The Terms of the Protocol of Accession Considerable progress has been made in both the multilateral and bilateral negotiating settings. In multilateral negotiations, China has agreed to apply WTO rules throughout its territory, to make its trading regime transparent, and to maintain independent tribunals for the review of administrative actions. China has agreed to subject its state-owned enterprises SOEs to applicable WTO rules, to refrain from establishing new non-tariff barriers to trade, and to phase out existing GATT-inconsistent quotas and related measures in accordance with schedules. The main exception is in the field of agriculture, where significant differences remain. China has agreed to comply with the terms of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, though there remain differences over special commitments being demanded of China in the technical standards area. WTO Members are seeking commitments from China to eliminate local content and technology transfer requirements, and there is distance among the parties on this question as well. It is important to the United States to achieve a sound agreement on the extent to which technology transfer may be made a condition of doing business in and with China. Trade negotiators must decide whether China will be entitled to "developing country" status as a WTO Member. Developing country status entitles a Member to take advantage of transition periods for implementing various WTO Agreement obligations, and it reduces the level of trade concessions that Member is expected to make in negotiations. China, for example, might be entitled to take advantage of certain transition arrangements, but might not be entitled to favorable treatment in the granting of future trade concessions. With regard to the possible inclusion of an open-ended escape or "safeguard" provision in the Protocol, one might well ask-as Judge Lauterpacht did in his seminal dissent in the *Interhandel* case-whether

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an agreement that allows parties to suspend obligations at their discretion is a legal obligation at all? In terms of market access commitments, the major obstacle to successful conclusion of a Protocol is in the field of services. Since entry into force of the WTO Agreement on January 1, , Members have concluded a major Protocol to the General Agreement on Trade in Services GATS on reducing trade barriers in telecommunications, and have most recently concluded an agreement in the financial services sector. So far, China has been reluctant to make substantial offers to liberalize its services market. However, they fear that unduly favorable treatment of China might undercut the more global process of liberalizing trade in services. First, while the WTO-GATT has operated by consensus, there are fairly elaborate voting rules that may be employed in the absence of consensus, and these could be used to circumvent obstructionist behavior by one or a few Members. Section b of the URAA provides that "the Trade Representative shall consult with the appropriate congressional committees before any vote is taken by the Ministerial Conference or the General Council relating to

The Jackson-Vanik Amendment requires the President to deny MFN status to non-market economy countries which deny their citizens emigration rights. The President may grant such MFN status if he or she determines and reports to Congress that the subject country is permitting emigration, or the President may grant MFN status based on an annual waiver of the otherwise applicable restriction. Annual presidential waivers are subject to disapproval by joint resolution of Congress. China has been granted MFN status since based on a presidential waiver and in accordance with the terms of a conditional U. Section a 1 of the URAA provides "No provision of any of the Uruguay Round Agreements, nor the application of any such provisions to any person or circumstance, that is inconsistent with any law of the United States shall have effect. Should it prove otherwise, the Administration would need to seek new legislation from Congress or, if a change in regulation is required, follow normal agency procedures for amending regulations at page

The Jackson-Vanik Amendment is a rather complicated legislative enactment. It seems doubtful that Congress would view such an effort with favor. Since Congress has primary constitutional authority for regulating U. In other words, what if it says in essence that the United States will grant China MFN status on a year-to-year basis through the mechanism of a presidential waiver? There are several GATT dispute settlement panel decisions that hold that the maintenance in force of domestic legislation which permits GATT-inconsistent action, but does not mandate such action, is not subject to successful challenge. Congress, would the United States have fulfilled its obligation to provide a sound legal basis for according MFN status to China in its domestic law? These issues are certainly important, and they deserve the most serious discussion and attention. These issues should be considered in the broad context of U. S interests in the governance of the world community. The end of the Cold War has shifted the focus of international policy-making from the security arena to the international economic arena. The WTO plays a key role in stabilizing the world economy and in promoting economic growth. While bringing China into the WTO will carry some risk, this risk must be weighed against the risk of isolating China from the world around it. China is a major economic and political force in Asia. Its economic policies will influence those of its neighbors, and those of the United States. If these challenges can be met, it may be possible to integrate China into the primary institution governing world trade under the rule of law. This escape clause leads me to characterize the agreement as "conditional.

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6: Top 9 False Promises That China Made in Joining the World Trade Organization | The Innovation Files

and deterrence set forth in the WTO Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) agreement. The IPR climate for our companies in China has not.

Thirty days after China notifies its acceptance of the agreement, China legally becomes a member of the WTO. As a result of the negotiations, 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. Among some of the commitments undertaken by China are the following: China will provide non-discriminatory treatment to all WTO Members. All foreign individuals and enterprises, including those not invested or registered in China, will be accorded treatment no less favourable than that accorded to enterprises in China with respect to the right to trade. China will eliminate dual pricing practices as well as differences in treatment accorded to goods produced for sale in China in comparison to those produced for export. Within three years of accession all enterprises will have the right to import and export all goods and trade them throughout the customs territory with limited exceptions. China will not maintain or introduce any export subsidies on agricultural products. While China will reserve the right of exclusive state trading for products such as cereals, tobacco, fuels and minerals and maintain some restrictions on transportation and distribution of goods inside the country, 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. During a year period starting from the date of accession there will be a special Transitional Safeguard Mechanism in cases where imports of products of Chinese origin cause or threaten to cause market disruption to the domestic producers of other WTO members. On the other hand, prohibitions, quantitative restrictions or other measures maintained against imports from China in a manner inconsistent with the WTO Agreement would be phased out or otherwise dealt with in accordance with mutually agreed terms and timetables specified in an annex to the Protocol of Accession. Goods The conclusion of the negotiations for market access on goods represents a commitment undertaken by China to gradually eliminate trade barriers and expand market access to goods from foreign countries. China has bound all tariffs for imported goods. For industrial goods the average bound tariff level will go down to 8. Some tariffs will be eliminated and others reduced mostly by but in no case later than Textiles Upon accession China will become a party to the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing and will be subject to its rights and obligations. Agriculture China agreed to limit its subsidies for agricultural production to 8. China also agreed to apply the same limit to subsidies covered by Article 6. Within five years of accession, there will be no geographic restrictions. Banking Upon accession, foreign financial institutions will be permitted to provide services in China without client restrictions for foreign currency business. For local currency business, within two years of accession, foreign financial institutions will be permitted to provide services to Chinese enterprises. Within five years of accession, foreign financial institutions will be permitted to provide services to all Chinese clients. Although the government in Beijing never recognized this withdrawal decision, nearly 40 years later, in , China notified the GATT of its wish to resume its status as a GATT contracting party. China is one of 30 governments currently seeking accession to the World Trade Organization. Like many of the countries now applying for WTO membership, China is in the process of implementing economic reforms and transforming its economy into one which is more market-based. In , it was converted to a WTO Working Party and its scope was broadened to include trade in services, new rules on non-tariff measures and rules relating to intellectual property rights. These were usually conducted privately, either at the WTO in Geneva or in capitals. Other meetings concern either informal or formal sessions of the Working Party. The Chairman, member governments and China were aided in their work by the WTO Secretariat which provided administrative and legal assistance as necessary. The Working Party had two tasks: It is not unusual that WTO accession working parties attach a number of annexes to the protocol. As with all other accessions, the annexes, which have been

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a focus of the negotiations, are meant to provide WTO members with guarantees that the reforms or other transitional measures promised by the applicant will actually be implemented. Because the Working Party makes decisions by consensus, all WTO members and the country seeking membership must be in agreement that their individual concerns have been met and that all outstanding issues have been resolved in the course of their deliberations. The Chairman said he had carried out extensive consultations on the subject of establishing a working party. Macau became a contracting party of the General Agreement on 11 January and was a founding member of WTO, which was established on 1 January. China in World Trade In China was the 7th leading exporter and 8th largest importer of merchandise trade - exports: For commercial services China was the 12th leading exporter and the 10th largest importer - exports:

7: Has China's Accession to the WTO Made the World a Better Place? - Knowledge@Wharton

The focus in this essay is on the other major economic issue in U.S.-China economic relations during , China's accession to the World Trade Organization. The following analysis supports a rather stark conclusion.

8: World Trade Organization - Wikipedia

back to top Summary of the dispute to date. The summary below was up-to-date at Consultations. Complaint by the United States. On 10 April , the United States requested consultations with China concerning certain measures pertaining to the protection and enforcement of intellectual property rights in China.

9: TIA Praises U.S-China Agreement on China's Accession to WTO

In , China became the first centrally planned economy admitted to the World Trade Organization (WTO) – the only global organization designed to facilitate multilateral trade between its.

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