

**Working Party on the
Accession of China**

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**DRAFT REPORT OF THE WORKING PARTY
ON THE ACCESSION OF CHINA TO THE WTO¹**

Revision

Following the Chairman's remarks at the conclusion of the Twelfth Meeting of the Working Party on 28 September 2000, this further revision of the Draft Report of the Working Party on the Accession of China to the WTO is being circulated on the Chairman's own responsibility. This revision attempts to take into account developments during the Twelfth Meeting and is submitted to the Working Party for the purpose of facilitating further discussions.

**Groupe de travail de
l'accession de la Chine**

**PROJET DE RAPPORT DU GROUPE DE TRAVAIL DE
L'ACCESSION DE LA CHINE À L'OMC¹**

Révision

Suite aux remarques formulées par le Président à l'issue de la douzième réunion du Groupe de travail le 28 septembre 2000, cette nouvelle révision du projet de rapport du Groupe de travail de l'accession de la Chine à l'OMC est distribuée sous la responsabilité du Président. Cette révision vise à tenir compte des faits nouveaux intervenus au cours de la douzième réunion du Groupe de travail et est soumise au Groupe pour faciliter la suite des débats.

**Grupo de Trabajo sobre la
Adhesión de China**

**PROYECTO DE INFORME DEL GRUPO DE TRABAJO
SOBRE LA ADHESIÓN DE CHINA A LA OMC¹**

Revisión

Como consecuencia de las observaciones formuladas por el Presidente al concluir la duodécima reunión del Grupo de Trabajo del 28 de septiembre de 2000, se distribuye esta nueva revisión del proyecto de informe del Grupo de Trabajo sobre la Adhesión de China a la OMC bajo la responsabilidad del Presidente. La presente revisión tiene por objeto tener en cuenta los nuevos acontecimientos que se han producido durante la duodécima reunión y se somete al Grupo de Trabajo con el fin de facilitar la continuación de los debates.

¹ In English only./En anglais seulement./En inglés solamente.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. At its meeting on 4 March 1987, the Council established a Working Party to examine the request of the Government of the People's Republic of China ("China") (L/6017, submitted on 10 July 1986) for resumption of its status as a GATT contracting party, and to submit to the Council recommendations which may include a Draft Protocol on the Status of China. In a communication dated 7 December 1995, the Government of China applied for accession to the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization ("WTO Agreement") pursuant to Article XII of the WTO Agreement. Following China's application and pursuant to the decision of the General Council on 31 January 1995, the existing Working Party on China's Status as a GATT 1947 Contracting Party was transformed into a WTO Accession Working Party, effective from 7 December 1995. The terms of reference and the membership of the Working Party are reproduced in document WT/ACC/CHN/2/Rev.8.

2. The Working Party on China's Status as a Contracting Party met on 20 occasions between 1987 and 1995 under the Chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Pierre-Louis Girard (Switzerland). The Working Party on China's Accession to the WTO Agreement met on _____ and _____ under the same Chairman.

1. Documentation provided

3. The Working Party had before it, to serve as a basis for its discussion, a Memorandum on China's Foreign Trade Regime (L/6125) and questions posed by members of the Working Party on the foreign trade regime of China, together with replies of the Chinese authorities thereto. In addition, the Government of China made available to the Working Party a substantial amount of documentation, which is listed in document WT/ACC/CHN/23.

2. Introductory statements

4. In statements to the GATT 1947 Working Party and subsequently to the Working Party on China's Accession to the WTO, the representative of China stated that China's consistent efforts to resume its status as a contracting party to GATT and accession to the WTO were in line with its objective of economic reform to establish a socialist market economy as well as its basic national policy of opening to the outside world. China believed that its WTO accession would increase its economic growth and enhance its economic and trade relations with WTO Members.

5. Members of the Working Party welcomed China's accession to the WTO and considered that its accession would contribute to a strengthening of the multilateral trading system, enhancing the

universality of the WTO, bringing mutual benefits to China and to the other Members of the WTO, and ensuring the steady development of the world economy.

6. The representative of China said that China had a territory of 9.6 million square kilometres and, at the end of 1998 a population of 1.25 billion. Since 1979, China had been progressively reforming its economic system, with the objective of establishing and improving the socialist market economy. The reform package introduced in 1994, covering the banking, finance, taxation, investment, foreign exchange ("forex") and foreign trade sectors, had brought about major breakthroughs in China's socialist market economy. State-owned enterprises had been reformed by a clear definition of property rights and responsibilities, a separation of government from enterprise, and scientific management. A modern enterprise system had been created for the state-owned sector, and the latter was gradually getting on the track of growth through independent operation, responsible for its own profits and losses. A nation-wide unified and open market system had been developed. An improved macroeconomic regulatory system used indirect means and market forces to play a central role in economic management and the allocation of resources. A new tax and financial system was functioning effectively. Financial policy had been separated from commercial operations of the central bank, which now focussed on financial regulation and supervision. The exchange rate of the Chinese currency Renminbi (also "RMB") had been unified and remained stable. The Renminbi had been made convertible on current account. Further liberalization of pricing policy had resulted in the majority of consumer and producer products being subject to market prices. The market now played a much more significant role in boosting supply and meeting demand.

7. The representative of China further noted that as a result, in 1999, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of China totaled RMB 8.2054 trillion yuan (approximately US\$ 990 billion). In 1998, the net per capita income for rural residents was RMB 2,160 yuan (approximately US\$ 260), and the per capita dispensable income for urban dwellers was RMB 5,425 yuan (approximately US\$ 655). In recent years, foreign trade had grown substantially. In 1999, total imports and exports of goods reached US\$ 360.65 billion, of which exports stood at US\$ 194.93 billion, and imports, US\$ 165.72 billion. Exports from China in 1998 accounted for 3.4% of the world's total.

8. The representative of China stated that although important achievements had been made in its economic development, China was still a developing country and therefore should have the right to enjoy all the special and preferential treatment accorded to developing country Members pursuant to the WTO Agreement.

9. Some members of the Working Party indicated that because of the significant size, rapid growth and transitional nature of the Chinese economy, a pragmatic approach should be taken in

determining China's need for recourse to transitional periods and other special provisions in the WTO agreements available to developing country WTO Members. Each agreement and China's situation should be carefully considered and specifically addressed.

10. At the request of interested members of the Working Party, the representative of China agreed that China would undertake bilateral market access negotiations with respect to industrial and agricultural products, and initial commitments in services.

11. Some members of the Working Party stated that in addition to undertaking market access negotiations in goods and services, close attention should also be paid to China's multilateral commitments, in particular China's future obligations under the Multilateral Agreements on Trade in Goods and the General Agreement on Trade in Services ("GATS"). This was of vital importance to ensure that China would be able to take full benefit of WTO membership as quickly as possible, as well as to ensure that the value of any market access conditions undertaken were not adversely affected by inconsistent measures such as some types of non-tariff measures.

12. The representative of China stated that the achievement of balance between rights and obligations was the basic principle in its negotiation of WTO accession.

13. Some members of the Working Party expressed concern over discrepancies in statistical information supplied by the Government of China on trade volume/value. Members and China pursued this issue separately in an Informal Group of Experts on Export Statistics.

14. The Working Party reviewed the foreign trade regime of China. The discussions and commitments resulting therefrom are contained in paragraphs ... below and in the Draft Protocol of Accession ("Draft Protocol") and in China's Schedules annexed to the Draft Protocol.

II. ECONOMIC POLICIES

1. Non-discrimination (including national treatment)

15. Some members expressed concern regarding the application of the principle of non-discrimination in relation to foreign individuals and enterprises (whether wholly or partly foreign funded). Those members stated that China should enter a commitment to accord non-discriminatory treatment to all foreign individuals and enterprises and foreign-funded enterprises in respect of the procurement of inputs and goods and services necessary for production of goods and the conditions under which their goods were produced, marketed or sold, in the domestic market and for export. In addition, those members said that China should also enter a commitment to guarantee non-discriminatory treatment in respect of the prices and availability of goods and services supplied by

national and sub-national authorities and public or state enterprises, in areas including transportation, energy, basic telecommunications, other utilities and factors of production.

16. Some members of the Working Party also raised concerns over China's practice of conditioning or imposing restrictions upon participation in the Chinese economy based upon the nationality of the entity concerned. Those members in particular raised concerns over such practices in relation to the pricing and procurement of goods and services, and the distribution of import and export licences. Members of the Working Party requested that China enter into a commitment not to condition such practices on the nationality of the entity concerned.

17. In response, the representative of China emphasized the importance of the commitments that the government was undertaking on non-discrimination. The representative of China noted, however, that any commitment to provide non-discriminatory treatment to Chinese enterprises, including foreign-funded enterprises, and foreign enterprises and individuals in China, would be subject to other provisions of the Draft Protocol and, in particular, would not prejudice China's rights under the GATS, China's Schedule of Specific Commitments or commitments undertaken in relation to trade-related investment measures.

18. The representative of China further confirmed that China would provide the same treatment to Chinese enterprises, including foreign-funded enterprises, and foreign enterprises and individuals in China. China would 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. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

19. The representative of China confirmed that, consistent with China's rights and obligations under the WTO Agreement and the Draft Protocol, China would provide non-discriminatory treatment to all WTO Members, including Members of the WTO that were separate customs territories. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

20. Members of the Working Party expressed concern about certain provisions of Chinese laws, regulations, administrative notices and other requirements which could, directly or indirectly, result in less favourable treatment of imported products in contravention of Article III of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade ("GATT 1994"). Such requirements included product registration and certification, internal taxation, price and profit controls and all distinct forms of licensing for imports, and distribution or sale of imported goods. Even where such requirements existed in relation to domestically produced goods, Members re-iterated that any *de facto* or *de jure* less favourable treatment of imported goods had to be eliminated in order to ensure full conformity with the principle of national treatment.

21. Some members of the Working Party drew China's attention to the variety of types of requirements which could contravene GATT Article III. Specific reference was made to the procedures, charges and conditions for granting of business licences, whether to import, distribute, re-sell or retail goods of non-Chinese origin. Reference was also made to taxes and fiscal provisions whose impact depended, directly or indirectly, upon the Chinese or non-Chinese origin of the goods imported or traded. Those members drew the attention of China to its obligation to ensure that product testing and certification requirements, including procedures for *in situ* inspections, posed no greater burden – whether financial or practical - on goods of non-Chinese origin than on domestic goods. Those members underlined that conformity assessment procedures and standards, including safety and other compliance requirements, had to respect the terms of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade ("TBT Agreement") as well as GATT Article III.

22. The representative of China confirmed that the full respect of all laws, regulations and administrative requirements with the principle of non-discrimination between domestically produced and imported products would be ensured and enforced by the date of China's accession to the WTO unless otherwise provided in the Draft Protocol or Draft Report. The representative of China declared that, by accession, China would repeal and cease to apply all such existing laws, regulations and other measures whose effect was inconsistent with WTO rules on national treatment. This commitment was made in relation to final or interim laws, administrative measures, rules and notices, or any other form of stipulation or guideline. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

23. In particular, the representative of China confirmed that measures would be taken at national and subnational level, including repeal or modification of legislation, to provide full GATT national treatment in respect of laws, regulations and other measures applying to internal sale, offering for sale, purchase, transportation, distribution or use of the following:

- After sales service (repair, maintenance and assistance), including any conditions applying to its provision, such as the MOFTEC 3rd Decree of 6 September 1993, imposing mandatory licensing procedures for the supply of after-sales service on various imported products;
- Pharmaceutical products, including regulations, notices and measures which subjected imported pharmaceuticals to distinct procedures and formulas for pricing and classification, or which set limits on profit margins attainable and imports, or which created any other conditions regarding price or local content which could result in less favourable treatment of imported products;
- Cigarettes, including unification of the licensing requirements so that a single licence authorized the sale of all cigarettes, irrespective of their country of origin, and elimination of

any other restrictions regarding points of sale for imported products, such as could be imposed by the China National Tobacco Corporation ("CNTC"). It was understood that in the case of cigarettes, China could avail itself of a transitional period of two years to fully unify the licensing requirements. Immediately upon accession, and during the two year transitional period, the number of retail outlets selling imported cigarettes would be substantially increased throughout the territory of China;

- Spirits, including requirements applied under China's "Administrative Measures on Imported Spirits in the Domestic Market", and other provisions which imposed distinct criteria and licensing for the distribution and sale of different categories of spirits, including unification of the licensing requirements so that a single licence authorized the sale of all spirits irrespective of their country of origin;
- Chemicals, including registration procedures applicable to imported products, such as those applied under China's "Environmental Control Regulations for Initial Imports of Chemical Products and Imports and Exports of Toxic Chemical Products";
- Boilers and pressure vessels, including certification and inspection procedures which had to be no less favourable than those applied to goods of Chinese origin, and fees applied by the relevant agencies or administrative bodies, which had to be equitable in relation to those chargeable for like products of domestic origin.

The representative of China stated that in the cases of pharmaceuticals, spirits and chemicals cited above, China would reserve the right to use a transitional period of one year from the date of accession in order to amend or repeal the relevant legislation. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

2. Monetary and Fiscal Policy

24. The representative of China stated that through the reform and opening up in the last two decades, China had established a fiscal management system which was compatible with the principles of a market economy. With respect to fiscal revenue, a taxation system with a value-added tax as the main element had been established since the taxation reform in 1994. With respect to fiscal expenditure, over recent years the government had, in line with the public fiscal requirement generally exercised by market economies, strengthened its adjustment of the structure of expenditure and given priority to public needs so as to ensure the normal operations of the government.

25. The representative of China further stated that in recent years, while pursuing proactive fiscal policy, China had implemented proper monetary policy and had taken a series of adjusting and reform

measures which included lowering the interest rate for loans from financial institutions, improving the system of required deposit reserves and lowering the ratio of required reserves, positively increasing the input of base money and encouraging the commercial banks to expand their credit.

26. In respect of future fiscal policy, the Government of China would further improve its taxation system and would continue to improve the efficiency of fiscal expenditure through implementing reform measures such as sectoral budget, centralized payment by the national treasury and zero base budget, as well as improving management of fiscal expenditure. With respect to future monetary policy, the central bank would continue to pursue a prudent policy, maintain the stability of RMB, promote interest rate liberalization and establish a modern commercial banking system.

3. Foreign Exchange and Payments

27. Some members of the Working Party raised concerns about China's use of forex controls to regulate the level and composition of trade in goods and services. In response, the representative of China stated that its system of forex had undergone rapid change and that China was now a member of the International Monetary Fund ("IMF"). Significant moves had been taken to reform, rationalize and liberalize the forex market. The practice of multiple exchange rates in swap centres had been abolished. China had already unified its forex market and removed many of the restrictions on the use of forex.

28. Outlining the historical development of China's forex reform, the representative of China stated that the purpose of China's forex reform was to reduce administrative intervention and increase the role of market forces. From 1979, a forex retention system was applied in China, although forex swap was gradually developing. In early 1994, official RMB exchange rates were unified with the market rates. The banking exchange system was adopted and a nationwide unified inter-bank forex market was established, with conditional convertibility of the Renminbi on current accounts. Since 1996, foreign investment enterprises ("FIEs") were also permitted into the banking exchange system, and the remaining exchange restrictions on current accounts were eliminated. On 1 December 1996, China had formally accepted the obligations of Article VIII of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, removing exchange restrictions on current account transactions. Accordingly, since then the Renminbi had been fully convertible on current accounts. It was confirmed by the IMF in its Staff Report on Article IV Consultations with China in 2000 that China had no existing forex restrictions for current account transactions.

29. The representative of China stated that the State Administration of Foreign Exchange ("SAFE") was under the auspices of the People's Bank of China ("PBC"), and was the administrative organ empowered to regulate forex. Its main functions were to monitor and advise on balance-of-

payments and forex matters. SAFE was also required to draft appropriate regulations and monitor compliance. He further noted that domestic and foreign banks, and financial institutions could engage in forex business, with the approval of the PBC.

30. In response to requests from members of the Working Party for further information, the representative of China added that for forex payments under current accounts, domestic entities (including FIEs) could purchase forex at market exchange rates from designated banks or debit their forex accounts directly upon presentation of valid documents. For payments such as pre-payment, commission, etc., exceeding the proportion or limit, the entities could also purchase forex from the banks upon meeting the *bona fide* test administered by SAFE. Forex for personal use by individuals could be purchased directly from the banks upon presentation of valid documents (within a specified limit). For amounts exceeding the limit, individuals able to prove their need for additional forex could purchase it from the banks. He also noted that current account forex receipts owned by domestic entities had to be repatriated into China, some of which could be retained and some sold to the designated banks at market rates. A verification system for forex payment (imports) and forex receipt (exports) had also been adopted.

31. Concerning the exchange rate regime in particular, the representative of China noted that since the unification of exchange rates on 1 January 1994, China had adopted a single and managed floating exchange rate regime based on supply and demand. PBC published the reference rates of RMB against the US dollar, the HK dollar and Japanese yen based on the weighted average prices of forex transactions at the interbank forex market during the previous day's trading. The buying and selling rates of RMB against the US dollar on the inter-bank forex market could fluctuate within 0.3% of the reference rate. For the HK dollar and Japanese yen, the permitted range was 1%. Designated forex banks could deal with their clients at an agreed rate. Under such contracts the exchange rate of the US dollar was required to be within 0.15% of the reference rate, whereas for the HK dollar and Japanese yen, the permitted range was 1%. The exchange rates for other foreign currencies were based on the rates of RMB against the US dollar and cross-exchange rates of other foreign currency on the international market. The permitted margin between the buying and selling rate could not exceed 0.5%.

32. The representative of China further noted that since 1 January 1994, designated forex banks had become major participants in forex transactions. On 1 April 1994, the China Foreign Exchange Trading System was set up in Shanghai and branches were opened in dozens of cities. The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Trading System had adopted a system of membership, respective quotation, concentrated trading and forex market settlement. Designated forex banks dealt on the inter-bank market according to the turnover position limit on banking exchange stipulated by SAFE and covered

the position on the market. Depending on its macro-economic objectives, the PBC could intervene in the forex open market in order to regulate market supply and demand, and maintain the stability of the RMB exchange rate.

33. The representative of China noted that since 1 July 1996, forex dealing of the FIEs was carried out through the banking exchange system. He further noted that to encourage foreign direct investment, China had granted national treatment to FIEs in exchange administration. Accordingly, FIEs were allowed to open and hold forex settlement accounts to retain receipts under current accounts, up to a maximum amount stipulated by SAFE. Receipts in excess of the maximum amount were required to be sold to designated forex banks. No restrictions were maintained on the payment and transfer of current transactions by FIEs, and FIEs could purchase forex from designated forex banks or debit their forex accounts for any payment under current transactions, upon the presentation of valid documents to the designated forex banks or SAFE for the bona fide test. FIEs could also open forex accounts to hold foreign-invested capital, and they could sell from these accounts upon the approval of SAFE. FIEs could also borrow forex directly from domestic and overseas banks, but were required to register with SAFE afterwards, and obtain approval by SAFE for debt repayment and services. FIEs could make payments from their forex accounts or in forex purchased from designated forex banks after liquidation, upon approval by SAFE according to law.

34. The representative of China further noted that the laws and regulations mentioned above were: Law of the People's Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign Equity Joint Venture; Law of the People's Republic of China on Chinese-Foreign Contractual Joint Venture; Regulations on the Exchange System of the People's Republic of China; and Regulations on the Sale and Purchase of and Payment in Foreign Exchange.

35. Some members of the Working Party stated that China should undertake appropriate commitments on its reform of forex.

36. In response, the representative of China stated that China would implement its obligations with respect to forex matters in accordance with the provisions of the WTO Agreement and related declarations and decisions that concerned the IMF. The representative further confirmed China's acceptance of the obligations of Article VIII of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, which provided that "no member shall, without the approval of the Fund, impose restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions". He stated that, in accordance with these obligations, and unless otherwise provided for in the IMF's Articles of Agreement, China would not resort to any laws, regulations or other measures, including any requirements with respect to contractual terms, that would restrict the availability to any individual or enterprise of forex for

current international transactions within its customs territory to an amount related to the forex inflows attributable to that individual or enterprise. He stated, moreover, that China would not subject individual requests for forex for the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions, including the issuance of credit or credit guarantees for current international transactions (e.g., letters of credit; direct loans; guarantees of loans by financial institutions or other entities; or insurance of financing by financial institutions or other entities), to any form of approval or restriction (including a requirement for the presentation of an invoice), in a manner inconsistent with its obligations under the IMF's Articles of Agreement. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

37. In addition, the representative of China stated that China would provide information on exchange measures as required under Article VIII, Section 5 of the IMF's Articles of Agreement, and such other information on its exchange measures as was deemed necessary in the context of the transitional review mechanism. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

4. Balance-of-Payments Measures

38. Some members of the Working Party stated that China should apply balance-of-payments ("BOPs") measures only under the circumstances provided for in the WTO Agreement and not as a justification for imposition of restrictions on imports for other protectionist purposes. Those members stated that measures taken for BOPs reasons should have the least trade disruptive effect possible and should be limited to temporary import surcharges, import deposit requirements or other equivalent price-based trade measures, and those measures should not be used to provide import protection for specific sectors, industries or products.

39. Those members further stated that any such measures should be notified pursuant to the Understanding on the Balance-of-Payments Provisions of the GATT 1994 ("BOPs Understanding") and to the General Council not later than the imposition of the measures, together with a time schedule for their elimination and a programme of external and domestic policy measures to be used to restore BOPs equilibrium. Those members also stated that following deposit of such a notification, the Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions ("BOPs Committee") should meet to examine the notification. It was noted that paragraph 4 of the BOPs Understanding would be available to China in the case of "essential products". Some members stated that the BOPs Committee should review the operation of any BOPs measures taken by China, if so requested by China or a WTO Member.

40. Some other members considered that, in respect of measures taken for BOP purposes, China should enjoy the same rights as those accorded to other developing country WTO Members, as provided in GATT Article XVIII:B and the BOPs Understanding.

41. In response, the representative of China stated that China considered that it should have the right to make full use of WTO BOPs provisions to protect, if necessary, its BOPs situation. He confirmed that China would fully comply with the provisions of the GATT 1994 and the BOPs Understanding. Further to such compliance, China would give preference to application of price-based measures as set forth in the BOPs Understanding. If China resorted to measures that were not price-based, it would transform such measures into price-based measures as soon as possible. Any measures taken would be maintained strictly in accordance with the GATT 1994 and the BOPs Understanding, and would not exceed what was necessary to address the particular BOPs situation. The representative of China also confirmed that measures taken for BOPs reasons would only be applied to control the general level of imports and not to protect specific sectors or industries. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

5. Investment Regime

42. The representative of China stated that since the inception of the reform and opening up policy in the late 1970's, China had carried out a series of reforms of its investment regime. The highly centralized investment administration under the planned economy had been progressively transformed into a new pattern of diversification of investors, multi-channelling of capital sources and diversification of investment modalities. The government encouraged foreign investment into the Chinese market and had uninterruptedly opened and expanded the scope for investment. At the same time, the Government of China also encouraged the development of the non-state-operated economy and was speeding up the opening of areas for non-state investment. With China's programme in the establishment of its market economy, the construction projects of various enterprises utilizing free capital and financed by the credit of the enterprise would be fully subject to the decision-making of the enterprise concerned and at their own risk. The commercial banks' credit activities to all kinds of investors would be based on their own evaluation and decision-making, and would be at their own risk. The business activities of intermediate investment agencies would be fully subject to the market and would provide service at the instruction of the investors. These agencies would break up their administrative relations with government agencies and the service activities financed by the government would also be subject to the terms and conditions agreed in the contracts concerned.

43. The representative of China further stated that China had promulgated investment guidelines and that the Government of China was in the process of revising and completing these guidelines. Responding to concerns raised by certain members of the Working Party, he confirmed that these

investment guidelines and their implementation would be in full conformity with the WTO Agreement.

6. State-Owned and State-Invested Enterprises

44. The representative of China stated that the state-owned enterprises of China basically operated in accordance with rules of market economy. The government would no longer directly administer the human, finance and material resources, and operational activities such as production, supply and marketing. The prices of commodities produced by state-owned enterprises were decided by the market and resources in operational areas were fundamentally allocated by the market. The state-owned banks had been commercialized and lending to state-owned enterprises took place exclusively under market conditions. China was furthering its reform of state-owned enterprises and establishing a modern enterprise system.

45. In light of the role that state-owned and state-invested enterprises played in China's economy, some members of the Working Party expressed concerns about the continuing governmental influence and guidance of the decisions and activities of such enterprises relating to the purchase and sale of goods and services. Such purchases and sales should be based solely on commercial considerations, without any governmental influence or application of discriminatory measures. In addition, those members indicated the need for China to clarify its understanding of the types of activities that would not come within the scope of Article III:8(a) of GATT 1994. For example, any measure relating to state-owned and state-invested enterprises importing materials and machinery used in the assembly of goods, which were then exported or otherwise made available for commercial sale or use or for non-governmental purposes, would not be considered to be a measure relating to government procurement.

46. The representative of China emphasized the evolving nature of China's economy and the significant role of FIEs and the private sector in the economy. Given the increasing need and desirability of competing with private enterprises in the market, decisions by state-owned and state-invested enterprises had to be based on commercial considerations as provided in the WTO Agreement.

47. The representative of China further confirmed that China would ensure that all state-owned and state-invested enterprises would make purchases and sales based solely on commercial considerations, e.g. price, quality, marketability and availability, and that the enterprises of other WTO Members would have an adequate opportunity to compete for sales to and purchases from these enterprises on non-discriminatory terms and conditions. In addition, the Government of China would not influence, directly or indirectly, commercial decisions on the part of state-owned or state-invested enterprises, including the quantity, value or country of origin of any goods purchased or sold, except

in a manner consistent with the WTO Agreement. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

48. The representative of China confirmed that, without prejudice to China's rights in future negotiations in the Government Procurement Agreement, all laws, regulations and measures relating to the procurement by state-owned and state-invested enterprises of goods and services for commercial sale, production of goods or supply of services for commercial sale, or for non-governmental purposes would not be considered to be laws, regulations and measures relating to government procurement. Thus, such purchases or sales would be subject to the provisions of Articles II, XVI and XVII of the GATS and Article III of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

49. Certain members of the Working Party expressed concern about laws, regulations and measures in China affecting the transfer of technology, in particular in the context of investment decisions. Moreover, these members expressed concern about measures conditioning the receipt of benefits, including investment approvals, upon technology transfer. In their view, the terms and conditions of technology transfer, particularly in the context of an investment, should be agreed between the parties to the investment without government interference. The government should not, for example, condition investment approval upon technology transfer.

50. The representative of China confirmed that China would only impose, apply or enforce laws, regulations or measures relating to the transfer of technology, production processes, or other proprietary knowledge to an individual or enterprise in its territory that were not inconsistent with the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights ("TRIPS Agreement") and the Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures ("TRIMs Agreement"). China confirmed that the terms and conditions of technology transfer, production processes or other proprietary knowledge, particularly in the context of an investment, would only require agreement between the parties to the investment. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

7. Pricing Policies

51. Some members of the Working Party noted that China had made extensive use of price controls, for example in the agricultural sector. Those members requested that China undertake specific commitments concerning its system of state pricing. In particular, those members stated that China should allow prices for traded goods and services in every sector to be determined by market forces, and multi-tier pricing practices for such goods and services should be eliminated. Those members noted, however, that China expected to maintain price controls on the goods and services listed in Annex 4 to the Draft Protocol, and stated that any such controls should be maintained in a

manner consistent with the WTO Agreement, in particular Article III of the GATT 1994 and Annex 2, paragraphs 3 and 4, of the Agreement on Agriculture. Those members noted that except in exceptional circumstances, and subject to notification to the WTO Secretariat, price controls should not be extended to goods or services beyond those listed in Annex 4, and China should make its best efforts to reduce and eliminate those controls. They also asked that China publish in the appropriate official journal the list of goods and services subject to state pricing and changes thereto.

52. Members expressed the view that price controls and state pricing in China also encompassed "guidance pricing" and regulation of the range of profits that enterprises could enjoy. Such policies and practices would also be subject to China's commitments. In their view, price controls should be adopted only in extraordinary circumstances and should be removed as soon as the circumstances justifying their adoption were addressed.

53. The representative of China said that China currently applied a mechanism of market-based pricing under macro-economic adjustment. He noted that national treatment was applied in the areas of government pricing for all imported goods. There were presently three types of prices: government price, government guidance price and market-regulated price. The government price was set by price administration authorities and could not be changed without the approval of these authorities. Products and services subject to government pricing were those having a direct bearing on the national economy and the basic needs of the people's livelihood, including those products that were scarce in China.

54. He added that the government guidance price mechanism was a more flexible form of pricing. The price administration authorities stipulated either a basic price or floating ranges. The floating range of guidance pricing was generally 5% to 15%. Enterprises could, within the limits of the guidance and taking into account the market situation, make their own decisions on prices. With market-regulated prices, enterprises were free to set prices in accordance with supply and demand to the extent permitted by generally applicable laws, regulations and policies concerning prices.

55. The representative of China stated that in formulating government prices and government guidance prices, the following criteria were taken into account: normal production costs, supply and demand situation, relevant government policies and prices of related products. When fixing prices of consumer goods, consideration was given to the limits of consumers' purchasing power. He noted that due to the continued reform of China's price system, the share of government prices had dropped substantially and that of market-regulated prices had increased; of social retailing products, the share of government prices was about 4%, that of government guidance prices 1.2%, and that of market-regulated prices 94.7%. For agricultural products, the share of government prices was 9.1%,

government guidance prices 7.1%, and market-regulated 83.3%. For production inputs, the share of government prices was 9.6%, that of government guidance prices 4.4%, and market-regulated prices 86%. The share of directly government-controlled prices had been much reduced. The Government of China considered that China's price system was becoming increasingly rationalized, creating a relatively fair marketplace for all enterprises to compete on an equal footing.

56. The representative of China recalled that Annex 4 of the Draft Protocol contained a comprehensive listing of all products and services presently subject to government guidance pricing and government pricing.

57. The representative of China confirmed that it would publish in the official journal the list of goods and services subject to state pricing and changes thereto, together with price-setting mechanisms and policies. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

58. The representative of China confirmed that the official journal providing price information was the Pricing Monthly of the People's Republic of China, published in Beijing. It was a monthly magazine listing all products and services priced by the State. He further stated that China would continue to further its price reform, adjusting the catalogue subject to state pricing and further liberalize its pricing policies.

59. The representative of China further confirmed that price controls would not be used for purposes of affording protection to domestic industries or services providers. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

60. In addition, the representative of China confirmed that China would apply its current price controls and any other price controls from the entry into force of the Draft Protocol in a WTO-consistent fashion, and would take account of the interests of exporting WTO Members as provided for in Article III:9 of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

8. Competition Policy

61. The representative of China noted that the Government of China encouraged fair competition and was against acts of unfair competition of all kinds. The Law of the People's Republic of China on Combating Unfair Competition, promulgated on 2 September 1992 and implemented on 1 December 1992, was the basic law to maintain the order of competition in the market. In addition, the Price Law, the Law on Tendering and Bidding, the Criminal Law and other relevant laws also contained provisions on anti-monopoly and unfair competition. China was now formulating the Law on Anti-Monopoly.

III. FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING AND ENFORCING POLICIES

1. Power of Executive, Legislative and Judicial Branches of Government

[To be completed]

2. Authority of Sub-Central Governments

[To be completed]

3. Uniform Administration of the Trade Regime

[To be completed]

4. Judicial Review

[To be completed]

IV. POLICIES AFFECTING TRADE IN GOODS

A. TRADING RIGHTS

[To be completed]

B. IMPORT REGULATION

1. Ordinary Customs Duties

62. Members of the Working Party welcomed China's decision to bind tariffs for all products in its schedule on market access for goods. This action would increase the certainty and predictability of this aspect of China's trade regime. Members also noted the substantial unilateral tariff reductions made in many sectors by China in recent years.

63. The representative of China provided members of the Working Party with a copy of the Customs Import and Export Tariff of the People's Republic of China ("Customs Tariff") and related laws and regulations. He noted that the Customs Tariff of China was a charge imposed on imported goods. The purpose of levying tariffs was twofold: (a) to regulate imports so as to promote and support domestic production; and (b) to serve as an important source of revenue for the treasury of the central government. China's tariff policy was to promote economic reform and opening of the economy. The basic principles for establishing duty rates were as follows. Duty-free or low duty rates were applied to imported goods which were needed for the national economy and the people's livelihood but which were not produced sufficiently domestically. Import duty rates on raw materials were generally lower than those on semi-manufactured or manufactured products. For parts or components of machinery, equipment and instruments which were not produced domestically, or at a sufficiently high standard, the import duty was lower than the duty on finished products. Higher duty rates were applied to products which were produced domestically or which were considered non-

essential for the national economy and the people's livelihood. A higher duty was applied to imported products, the equivalent of which were produced domestically and the local manufacturer of which needed protection.

64. The representative of China said that China had adopted the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) as from 1 January 1992 and joined the International Convention on the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System in the same year. There were 21 sections, 97 chapters and 7062 eight-digit tariff headings based on the six-digit HS'96 version in the Customs Tariff for the year 2000. Tariff rates were fixed by the State Council. Partial adjustment to the duty rates was subject to deliberation and final decision by the State Council Tariff Commission. The simple average of China's import duties in 2000 was 16.4%. Among the 7062 tariff headings, tariff rates for 525 headings were below 5%, 1488 were between 5% (inclusive) and 10% (exclusive), 2022 between 10% (inclusive) and 15% (inclusive) and 3027 were above 15%. Information on tariff rates for specific products and import statistical data for recent years had been provided to the Working Party.

65. He also noted that currently there were two columns of import duty rates: general rates and preferential rates. The preferential rates applied to imports originating in countries and regions with which China had concluded reciprocal tariff agreements, whereas the general rates applied to imports from other sources.

66. The representative of China confirmed that upon accession China would participate in the Information Technology Agreement ("ITA") and would eliminate tariffs on all information technology products as set out in China's schedule. Furthermore, upon accession, China would eliminate all other duties and charges for ITA products. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

67. Certain members of the Working Party expressed particular concerns about tariff treatment in the auto sector. In response to questions about the tariff treatment for kits for motor vehicles, China confirmed that it had no tariff lines for completely knocked-down kits for motor vehicles or semi-knocked down kits for motor vehicles. If China created such tariff lines, the tariff rates would be no more than 10%. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

68. China undertook bilateral market access negotiations on goods with members of the Working Party. The results of those negotiations were contained in the Schedule of Concessions and Commitments on Goods and formed Annex 10 to the Draft Protocol.

2. Other Duties and Charges

69. The representative of China confirmed that China had agreed to bind at zero other duties and charges in its Schedule of Concessions and Commitments, pursuant to Article II:1(b) of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of that commitment.

3. Rules of Origin

70. Some members of the Working Party requested information about the adoption and application of rules of origin in China, whether in the context of free trade agreements or otherwise, and also requested China to confirm that its rules of origin for both preferential and non-preferential trade complied fully with the WTO Agreement on Rules of Origin.

71. The representative of China noted that the criteria for making the determination of substantial transformation was: (a) change in tariff classification of a four-digit tariff line in the Customs Tariff; or (b) the value-added component was 30% or more in the total value of a new product.

72. He further noted that under current arrangements, and in accordance with the criteria outlined above, when an imported product was processed and manufactured in several countries, the country of origin of the product was determined to be the last country in which the product underwent substantial transformation. The rules of origin applied for statistical purposes were the same. However, for statistical purposes, the General Customs Administration ("Customs") also recorded countries of consumption and trading countries.

73. The representative of China stated that China's rules of origin for import and export were non-preferential rules of origin. Once the international harmonization of non-preferential rules of origin was concluded, China would fully adopt and apply the internationally harmonized non-preferential rules of origin. A mechanism that met the requirements of Articles 2(h) and 3(f), and Annex II, paragraph 3(d) of the Agreement, which required provision upon request of an assessment of the origin of an import or an export and outlined the terms under which it would be provided, would be established in China's legal framework by the date of accession. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

74. The representative of China further stated that China would not use the rules of origin as an instrument to pursue trade objectives directly or indirectly. He also confirmed that China would apply rules of origin equally for all purposes. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

75. The representative of China confirmed that from the date of accession, China would ensure that its laws, regulations and other measures relating to rules of origin would be in full conformity

with the WTO Agreement on the Rules of Origin and that it would implement such laws, regulations and other measures in full conformity with that Agreement. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

4. Fees and Charges for Services Rendered

76. Members of the Working Party noted that as a condition of accession, China should undertake a commitment to ensure conformity of Customs fees and charges with Article VIII of the GATT 1994. The representative of China confirmed that China would comply with Article VIII of GATT 1994 in this regard. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

5. Application of Internal Taxes to Imports

77. Some members of the Working Party expressed concern that some internal taxes applied to imports, including a value-added tax ("VAT") were not administered in conformity with the requirements of the GATT 1994, particularly Article III. Those members of the Working Party noted that China appeared to permit the application of discriminatory internal taxes and charges to imported goods and services, including taxes and charges applied by sub-national authorities. Those members requested that China reaffirm that all such internal taxes and charges would be in conformity with the requirements of the GATT 1994.

78. In response, the representative of China noted that there were three major types of taxes levied on products and services: (a) VAT levied on goods and services for processing, maintenance and assembling; (b) the Consumption Tax on some selected consumer products; and (c) the Business Tax on providing services, transferring intangible assets and selling real estate. Both the VAT and the Consumption Tax were applicable to entities importing goods. VAT and the Consumption Tax on imported goods were collected by Customs at the point of entry. He noted that VAT was reimbursed once goods were exported. Exported goods were exempted from the Consumption Tax.

79. He further noted that the State Council determined all policies concerning the levying of VAT and the Consumption Tax, adjustment of tax types and tax rates (tax value), as well as the tax exemption of VAT, the Consumption Tax and the Business Tax. The laws and regulations were interpreted and implemented by the Ministry of Finance and the State Administration of Taxation. VAT and the Consumption Tax were levied and administered by the State competent departments of taxation, while the Business Tax was collected and administered by the local competent departments of taxation.

80. The representative of China confirmed that from the date of accession, China would ensure that its laws, regulations and other measures relating to internal taxes and charges levied on imports

would be in full conformity with its WTO obligations and that it would implement such laws, regulations and other measures in full conformity with those obligations. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

6. Tariff Exemptions

81. The representative of China stated that the tariff exemption policy of China was developed and implemented in accordance with the Customs Law of the People's Republic of China and the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Duties. The coverage of specific tariff reduction or exemption was provided for by the State Council. All the tariff reductions and exemptions were applied on an MFN basis.

82. The representative of China noted that in accordance with international practices and provisions of China's Customs Law, import duty reductions or exemptions were available for the following goods:

- (a) A consignment of goods, on which customs duties were estimated below RMB 10 yuan;
- (b) advertising articles and samples, which were of no commercial value;
- (c) goods and materials, which were rendered gratis by international organizations or foreign governments;
- (d) fuels, stores, beverages and provisions for use en route loaded by any means of transport, which were in transit across the border;
- (e) exported goods being replaced;
- (f) goods damaged prior to Customs release;
- (g) goods covered by international treaties providing for tariff reductions and exemptions which China had entered into or acceded to;
- (h) goods temporarily imported;
- (i) goods imported under inward processing programmes;
- (j) goods imported at zero cost for replacement purposes;
- (k) domestic- or foreign-funded projects encouraged by China;

- (l) articles for scientific research, education and the disabled.

He noted that goods so imported were required to be put under Customs supervision and control. The Customs duty was required to be recovered if such goods were sold, transferred or used for other purposes during the time period of supervision and control.

83. Some members of the Working Party expressed concerns over the availability and application of tariff reductions and exemptions for a variety of enterprises and other entities, including state trading enterprises, state-owned enterprises, foreign-invested enterprises and not-for-profit entities. Similar concerns also existed for exemptions from application of other duties, taxes and charges. These members noted the negative effect such reductions or exemptions could have on revenues and predictability and certainty in application of tariff and other trade measures.

84. The representative of China confirmed that upon entry into force of the Draft Protocol, China would adopt and apply tariff reductions and exemptions so as to ensure MFN treatment for imported goods. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

7. Tariff Rate Quotas

[To be completed]

8. Quantitative Import Restrictions, including Prohibitions and Quotas

[To be completed]

9. Import Licensing

85. The representative of China confirmed that the list of all entities responsible for the authorization or approval of imports would be updated and republished in the official journal, the MOFTEC Gazette, within one month of any change thereto. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

86. In response to requests for additional information about its system of import licensing, the representative of China said that the import licensing system was administered without discrimination among countries or regions. In 1984, the State Council had promulgated the "Interim Regulations on Licensing System for Import Commodities", and MOFTEC and Customs had issued "Detailed Rules for the Implementation of the Interim Regulations on Licensing System for Import Commodities". The Interim Regulations were uniformly implemented throughout China. In 1999, of the total import value of US\$ 165.7 billion, imports subject to licensing represented 8.45%, covering US\$ 14 billion. MOFTEC determined which products should be subject to import licensing according to the relevant provisions of the "Foreign Trade Law".

87. The representative of China further stated that in 1993, China had applied import restrictions to 53 product categories. By 1999, the number had been reduced to 35. Products covered were (1) Processed oil; (2) Wool; (3) Polyester fibre; (4) Acrylic fibres; (5) Polyester fillet; (6) Natural rubber; (7) Vehicles tyres; (8) Sodium cyanide; (9) Sugar; (10) Fertilizer; (11) Tobacco and its products; (12) Acetate tow; (13) Cotton; (14) Motor vehicles and their key parts; (15) Motorcycles and their engines and chassises; (16) Colour television sets and TV kinescope; (17) Radios, tape recorders and their main parts; (18) Refrigerators and their compressor; (19) Washing machines; (20) Recording equipment and its key parts; (21) Cameras and their bodies (without lenses); (22) Watches; (23) Air conditioners and their compressor; (24) Audio and video tape duplication equipment; (25) Crane lorries and their chassises; (26) Electronic microscopes; (27) Open-end spinning machines; (28) Electronic colour scanners; (29) Grain; (30) Vegetable oil; (31) Wine; (32) Colour sensitive material; (33) Chemical under supervision and control that were used for chemical weapon; (34) Chemicals used to produce narcotics; and (35) Laser disc production facilities. He also noted that in 1999, there were 13 commodity categories which were imported by the foreign trade companies designated by MOFTEC. These categories were as follows: (1) Processed oil; (2) Fertilizer; (3) Tobacco; (4) Vegetable oil; (5) Grain; (6) Natural rubber; (7) Wool; (8) Acrylic fibers; (9) Sugar; (10) Cotton; (11) Crude oil; (12) Steel; and (13) Plywood.

88. Concerning the granting and administration of import licences, the representative of China said that the examination and approval of the licence took two to three working days. Applications for import licences could be submitted to the Quota and Licence Administrative Bureau of MOFTEC, or Special Commissioner Offices in 16 provinces, or Commissions of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade of various provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government and those with independent budgetary status. Licensing agencies authorized by MOFTEC could issue import licences on the basis of import documents submitted by the applicants, approved by the competent departments. A licence could not be bought, sold or transferred, and was valid for one calendar year. Import licences could be extended once for up to three months.

89. Some members of the Working Party expressed concern that China's Provisional Procedures for the Administration of Automatic Registration for the Import of Special Commodities (13 August 1994), in particular the criteria for approval of registration, would act as a restraint on imports. The representative of China emphasized that the purpose of the registration system was only to gather statistical information. He confirmed that China would bring its automatic licensing system into conformity with Article 2 of the Agreement on Import Licensing Procedures upon entry into force of the Draft Protocol. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

90. Some members of the Working Party noted that enterprises and individuals seeking to import products subject to tariff quota administration requirements had to go through extensive procedures to receive a quota allocation and that the quota certificate would indicate whether the subject good was to be imported through a state trading enterprise or a non-state trading enterprise and would be valid for a certain period of time. Moreover, the entity importing the good would need trading rights. In the light of these multiple requirements, a quota allocation certificate should satisfy any import licensing requirement that might apply.

91. The representative of China confirmed that China would not require a separate import licence approval for goods subject to a TRQ allocation requirement but would provide any necessary import licence in the procedure that granted a quota allocation. If quota were reallocated pursuant to China's TRQ administration commitments, the provisions relating to licensing of such reallocated quantities would apply. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

10. Customs Valuation

92. Some members expressed concern regarding the methods used by China to determine duty-paying value of goods, in particular regarding the practice of using minimum or reference prices for certain goods, which would be inconsistent with the Agreement on Implementation of Article VII of the GATT 1994 ("Customs Valuation Agreement"). Other WTO-consistent means were available to Members doubting the veracity of declared transaction values.

93. In response, the representative of China stated that China had ceased to use and would not reintroduce minimum or reference prices as a means to determine customs value. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

94. The representative of China considered that there would not be situations where the "normal transaction value" could not be "ascertained" since the Customs Valuation Agreement provided several methods for valuation.

95. The representative of China recalled that the overwhelming majority of China's customs duties were *ad valorem* duties. The customs or duty-paying value of imported goods was assessed according to the c.i.f. price based on the transaction value, as defined in the Customs Valuation Agreement. If the transaction value of imported goods could not be determined, the duty-paying value was determined based on other means provided for in the Customs Valuation Agreement. He also noted that the Customs Law provided for appeal procedures. In the event of a dispute over calculation of duty paid or payable with the Customs, the dissatisfied importer could apply to

Customs for a reconsideration of the case. If the appeal was rejected the importer could sue at the People's Court.

96. The representative of China confirmed that, from the entry into force of the Draft Protocol, China would apply fully the Customs Valuation Agreement, including the customs valuation methodologies set forth in Articles 1 through 8 of the Agreement. In addition, China would apply the provisions of the Decision on the Treatment of Interest Charges in Customs Value of Imported Goods, and the Decision on the Valuation of Carrier Media Bearing Software for Data Processing Equipment, adopted by the WTO Committee on Customs Valuation (G/VAL/5). In accordance with these latter provisions, only the cost of the carrier medium itself would be accounted for in determining the customs value of carrier media bearing software. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

11. Other Customs Formalities

97. The representative of China said that China joined the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs System in 1988 and on 15 June 2000 signed the Protocol on the Amendment of the International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonisation of Customs System. The Customs authorities of China had only adopted such customs formalities as declaration, examination, levying of duties and release which were consistent with international practices.

12. Preshipment Inspection

98. The representative of China stated that, currently, there were trade and commerce inspection agencies (including joint-venture agencies) engaged in preshipment inspection. China committed itself to comply with the Agreement on Preshipment Inspection, and would regulate the existing trade and commerce inspection agencies and permit the qualified agencies to be engaged in preshipment inspection in line with the government mandate or the terms and conditions of commercial contracts.

99. Some members of the Working Party requested information on whether China used the services of a private preshipment inspection entity. The representative of China confirmed that China would ensure that, upon accession, any laws and regulations relating to preshipment inspection by any inspection agency, including private entities, would be consistent with relevant WTO agreements, in particular, the Agreement on Preshipment Inspection and the Customs Valuation Agreement. Moreover, any fees charged in connection with such preshipment inspection would be commensurate with the service provided, in conformity with Article VIII:1 of the GATT 1994. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

13. Anti-Dumping, Countervailing Duties

[To be completed]

14. Safeguards

100. The representative of China stated that upon accession, China would implement its Regulation on Safeguard by which the future safeguard measures would be regulated. The drafting work of this regulation was still under way. The contents of this new regulation would be fully consistent with the Agreement on Safeguards. He noted that, at present, China was in the process of drafting safeguard legislation in accordance with Article 29 of the Foreign Trade Law and the Agreement on Safeguards. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

C. EXPORT REGULATIONS

1. Customs Tariffs, Fees and Charges for Services Rendered, Application of Internal Taxes to Exports

101. Some members of the Working Party raised concerns over taxes and charges applied exclusively to exports. In their view, such taxes and charges should be eliminated unless applied in conformity with GATT Article VIII or listed in Annex 6 to the Draft Protocol.

102. The representative of China noted that the majority of products were free of export duty, although 36 items, including tungsten ore, Ferrosilicon and some aluminum products, were subject to export duties. He noted that the duty-paying value of exported goods was the F.O.B. price of the goods.

2. Export Licensing and Export Restrictions

103. The representative of China confirmed that the list of all entities responsible for the authorization or approval of exports would be updated and republished in the official journal, the MOFTEC Gazette, within one month of any change thereto. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

104. The representative of China said that China applied its export licence system to certain agricultural products, resource products and chemicals. China's export licencing system was administered in accordance with the "Interim Procedures for the Export Licencing System". In 1992, there were 143 categories of products subject to export licencing which accounted for 48.3% of the total value of the China's exports, but by 1999, the total number of products subject to export licencing had been reduced to 58 categories and 73 items with an export value of US\$ 18.5 billion, taking up only 9.5% of total exports. Export licences for these products were issued according to the stipulated commodity scope respectively by the Administrative Bureau of Quota and Licence

(ABQL), the Special Commissioner Offices (SCO) located in 16 provinces and the Commissions of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade (COFTEC) of various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities directly under the central government and those with independent budgetary status. The main criteria used in determining whether a product was subject to export licensing, as set down in the Foreign Trade Law, were: (1) maintenance of national security or public interests; (2) protection against shortage of supply in the domestic market or exhaustion of natural resources; (3) limited market capacity of importing countries or regions; or (4) obligations stipulated in international treaties. Export licensing was also used for statistical purposes.

105. He further noted that an application for an export licence had to be submitted to the licence issuing institutions authorized by MOFTEC, together with documents approving the export by the competent departments, and other relevant materials (such as the Export Qualification Certificate for the enterprises, export contract and so on). The procedures were the same for all export destinations. A decision on the request for an export licence normally took three working days. Licences were valid for six months and could be extended once. FIEs engaged in exporting products not produced by them were required to obtain export licences if the products to be exported were subject to the licensing requirement. If the products were not subject to licensing, customs clearance would be given after examination by Customs on the basis of export contracts and other relevant documents.

106. Certain members of the Working Party noted the conditions in the GATT 1994 in regard to non-automatic licensing and export restrictions. They pointed out that export prohibitions, restrictions and non-automatic licensing could only temporarily be applied under Article XI of the GATT 1994 to prevent or relieve critical shortages of foodstuffs or other products essential to an exporting WTO Member. Article XX of the GATT 1994 also allowed for restrictive export measures, but only if such measures were made effective in conjunction with restrictions on domestic production or consumption.

107. Members of the Working Party welcomed the steady reduction in the number products subject to export licensing in China. Certain members reiterated their request for the submission of a complete list of restrictions presently applied. These members expressed concern that the remaining number was still high, covering about 10 per cent of export trade, and requested that they be either reduced further or eliminated by the date of accession in order to achieve full compatibility with GATT requirements. Some members expressed particular concern about export restrictions on raw materials or intermediate products that could be subject to further processing, such as tungsten ore concentrates, rare earths and other metals.

108. The representative of China confirmed that China would abide by WTO rules in respect of non-automatic export licensing and export restrictions. The Foreign Trade Law would also be brought into conformity with GATT requirements. Moreover, export restrictions and licensing would only be applied, after the date of accession, in those cases where this was justified by GATT provisions. The representative of China further confirmed that export restrictions on tungsten ore concentrates would be eliminated upon entry into force of the Draft Protocol. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

109. The representative of China stated that China prohibited export of narcotic drugs, poisons, materials containing State secrets, precious and rare animals and plants.

110. Some members of the Working Party expressed concern about China's restrictions on exports of silk. Certain other members expressed concern about export restrictions on other goods, in particular raw materials or intermediate products that could be subject to further processing, such as tungsten ore concentrates, rare earths and other metals. Members of the Working Party urged China to ensure that any such restrictions that were imposed or maintained complied with the terms of the WTO Agreement and the Draft Protocol.

111. The representative of China confirmed that upon entry into force of the Draft Protocol, restrictions on exports would be eliminated unless they could be justified under the WTO Agreement or the Draft Protocol. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

3. Export Subsidies

112. Some members of the Working Party noted that China had provided a list of prohibited subsidies falling within the scope of Article 3 of the SCM Agreement and a timetable for their elimination, in Annex 5b of the Draft Protocol. Those members considered this list to be incomplete.

113. The representative of China confirmed that it would eliminate all export subsidies, within the meaning of Article 3.1(a) of the SCM Agreement, by the time of accession, including fiscal or other financial measures referred to in Article 1 of the SCM Agreement which were contingent upon export performance. To this end, China would, by accession, cease to maintain all pre-existing export subsidy programmes and, upon accession, make no further payments or disbursements, nor forego revenue or confer any other benefit, under such programmes. This commitment covered subsidies granted at all levels of government, including tax exemptions, reductions, deferrals or forgiveness to enterprises, which were contingent, in law or in fact, upon an obligation to export. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

114. On the same basis, the representative of China confirmed that China would eliminate, upon accession, all subsidies contingent upon the use of domestic over imported goods, within the meaning of Article 3.1(b) of the SCM Agreement. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

D. INTERNAL POLICIES AFFECTING FOREIGN TRADE IN GOODS

1. Taxes and Charges Levied on Imports and Exports

115. Some members of the Working Party expressed concern about the application of the VAT and additional charges levied by sub-central governments on imports. Non-discriminatory application of the VAT and other internal taxes was deemed essential.

116. The representative of China confirmed that from the entry into force of the Draft Protocol, China would ensure that its laws and regulations relating to all fees, charges or taxes levied on imports and exports would be in full conformity with its WTO obligations, including Articles I, III:2 and 4, and XI:1 of the GATT 1994, and that it would also implement such laws and regulations in full conformity with these obligations. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

2. Industrial Policy, including Subsidies

[To be completed]

3. Technical Barriers to Trade

[To be completed]

4. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

117. Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Some members of the Working Party expressed concerns in relation to the use by China of sanitary and phytosanitary ("SPS") procedures as non-tariff barriers and raised specific instances where they considered that China's measures were not consistent with the WTO Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures ("SPS Agreement"). These members sought assurances that China would not use SPS measures to restrict trade, that SPS measures would only be imposed to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health, and that such measures would be based fully on scientific principles.

118. The representative of China stated that pursuant to the provisions of the SPS Agreement, China applied SPS measures only to the extent necessary to protect the life and health of human beings, animals and plants. He also noted that most of China's SPS measures were equivalent to international standards, guidelines and recommendations. China would not apply SPS measures in a manner which would act as a disguised restriction on trade. In accordance with the SPS Agreement,

China would ensure that SPS measures would not be maintained without sufficient scientific evidence. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

119. Members expressed the view that China should apply the SPS Agreement from the date of China's accession and should ensure conformity with the SPS Agreement of all its laws, regulations and practices relating to SPS measures. In response, the representative of China confirmed that China would fully apply the SPS Agreement from the date of accession and would ensure the conformity with the SPS Agreement of all of its laws, regulations and practices relating to SPS measures. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

120. Members of the Working Party noted that China's notification of laws, regulations and other SPS measures, referred to in the Draft Protocol, was provided in document WT/ACC/CHN/33. Members of the Working Party agreed that this notification did not prejudice the legal status under the WTO Agreement of the nature or effects of the notified laws, regulations and other measures. The representative of China also submitted an action plan for implementation of China's SPS commitments, circulated to the Working Party in WT/ACC/CHN/XX. The action plan outlined the steps that China was taking to ensure full implementation of the SPS Agreement, including revision of its laws, regulations and other measures.

121. The representative of China said that China had set up an SPS notification authority and an SPS enquiry point which would be notified to the SPS Committee. Laws, regulations, rules, standards and procedures relating to SPS measures, including inspection, had been published in publications such as the MOFTEC Gazette. Information could also be gathered from the SPS notification authority or from China's SPS enquiry point.

5. Trade-Related Investment Measures

122. The representative of China confirmed that upon accession, as set forth in the Draft Protocol, China would comply fully with the TRIMs Agreement, without recourse to Article 5 thereof, and would eliminate foreign-exchange balancing and trade balancing requirements, local content requirements and export performance requirements. Chinese authorities would not enforce the terms of contracts containing such requirements. The allocation, permission or rights for importation and investment would not be conditional upon performance requirements set by national or sub-national authorities, or subject to secondary conditions covering, for example, the conduct of research, the provision of offsets or other forms of industrial compensation including specified types or volumes of business opportunities, the use of local inputs or the transfer of technology. Permission to invest, import licences, quotas and tariff rate quotas would be granted without regard to the existence of competing Chinese domestic suppliers. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

123. In the context of discussions on the government's Industrial Policy for the Automotive Sector, the representative of China confirmed that this policy would be amended to ensure compatibility with WTO rules and principles. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

124. The representative of China added that amendments would be made to ensure that all measures applicable to motor vehicle producers restricting the categories, types or models of vehicle permitted for production, would gradually be lifted. Such measures would be completely removed two years after accession, thus ensuring that motor vehicle producers would be free to choose the categories, types and models they produced. However, it was understood that category authorizations by the government could continue to distinguish between trucks and buses, light commercial vehicles, and passenger cars (including multi-purpose vehicles and sport utility vehicles). The Working Party took note of this commitment.

125. The representative of China confirmed that China also agreed to raise the limit within which investments in motor vehicle manufacturing could be approved at provincial government level only, from the current level of US\$ 30 million, to US\$ 60 million one year after accession, US\$ 90 million two years after accession, and US\$ 150 million four years after accession. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

126. With respect to the manufacture of motor vehicle engines, the representative of China also confirmed that China agreed to remove the 50% foreign equity limit for joint-ventures upon accession. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

6. State Trading Entities

127. Some members of the Working Party expressed concern that the activities of China's state trading enterprises were not sufficiently transparent and were not in accordance with WTO obligations. The representative of China indicated, however, that China's state trading enterprises had full management autonomy and responsibility for their own profits and losses and that China had undertaken broad and significant commitments to improve the transparency of state trading enterprises' operation and the measures relating to such operation.

128. The same members of the Working Party also stated that China should ensure that the import purchasing practices and procedures of state trading enterprises were fully transparent, and in compliance with the requirements of the WTO Agreement. They considered that China should also refrain from taking any measure to influence or direct state trading enterprises as to the quantity, value, or country of origin of goods purchased or sold, except in accordance with the requirements of the WTO Agreement. Those members also stated that as part of China's notification under the

GATT 1994 and the Understanding on the Interpretation of Article XVII of the GATT 1994, China should notify information on state trading, including, in the case of state trading of exported goods, domestic procurement prices, contract terms for delivery and financing terms and conditions.

129. In response, the representative of China stated that its state trading enterprises had full management autonomy and responsibility for their own profits and losses. However, some members of the Working Party again stated that China should undertake a commitment to ensure that all state trading enterprises complied with the requirements of the WTO Agreement. The representative of China noted that a list of products subject to state trading had been provided in Annex 2a of the Draft Protocol. He also confirmed that information on state trading enterprises, as required by the Draft Protocol, would be supplied, but stated that such notification should be without prejudice to the commercial interests of the state trading enterprises.

130. Members of the Working Party took note of the specific arrangements that would apply for fertilizers and crude and processed oil. A key feature of those arrangements related to the annual allocation of import quantities. The differences in the regimes that would apply to those products were noted, in particular in regard to the obligation on state enterprises trading in fertilizers to carry over to the next year any unused import quantities.

131. Some members of the Working Party requested assurances that, for oil products, quantities reserved for non-state traders would be allocated in such a manner that they would be fully utilized. In this respect, the representative of China confirmed that imports allocated to non-state traders of crude and processed oil, as specified in Annex 2a of the Draft Protocol, would be carried over to the next year if they were not fully utilized. In addition, the representative of China agreed that China would publish, on a quarterly basis, the requests for imports that had been made by non-state traders, as well as the licences granted, and would supply information relevant to such traders upon request. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

132. Some members of the Working Party noted that prior to accession, some enterprises in China were permitted to import goods for their production purposes, including those goods included in Annex 2a. The representative of China confirmed that, notwithstanding section 5, paragraph 1, of the Draft Protocol, non-state trading enterprises, including private enterprises, would still be permitted to import such goods for production purposes and that national treatment would be provided to such imports. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

133. Some members of the Working Party expressed concerns about supplies of raw materials in the textiles sector, and particularly in regard to supplies of silk, in the light of China's position as the major world supplier of silk, currently subject to state trading rights concerning exports.

134. In this regard, the representative of China confirmed that China would progressively abolish the system of state trading in respect of silk by measures increasing and extending trading rights, with the result that China would remove completely the silk products set out in numbers 10 and 11 of Annex 2a-2 to the Draft Protocol (list of products subject to state trading on exports) and grant the right to trade in such products to all individuals and enterprises no later than 1 January 2005. Pending the implementation of this right, China undertook not to introduce any changes of a more restrictive nature to the existing structures in place for the supply of silk. The representative of China further confirmed that access to supplies of raw materials in the textiles sector would remain at conditions no less favorable than for domestic users, and gave his assurance that access to supplies of raw materials as enjoyed under existing arrangements would not be adversely affected following China's accession to the WTO. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

135. Members of the Working Party noted that domestic prices for most agricultural commodities in China were higher than world prices, and this differential allowed China's state trading enterprises to import at low prices and then mark up the price when selling the product to wholesalers and end-users. Some members expressed concern that this practice could become more widespread when access opportunities were created under TRQs. Those members were particularly concerned that mark-ups could be used to reduce the competitiveness of imported products and limit the range of qualities and grades available to end-users in China. The representative of China stated that currently state trading enterprises did not mark up imported products; instead, they only charged a nominal transaction fee. Consequently, China claimed that its practice was consistent with WTO obligations, did not result in any trade-distorting effect, and that under China's law limits existed on the fees that could be charged by state trading enterprises.

136. The representative of China stated that China would ensure that no price increase in respect to imports, in particular by state trading enterprises, would result in protection beyond that allowed in its Schedule of Concessions and Commitments on Goods or that was not otherwise justified under WTO rules. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

7. Special Economic Areas

137. Members of the Working Party noted that there was insufficient information available concerning special economic areas within China's customs territory, including border trade regions and minority autonomous areas, Special Economic Zones ("SEZs"), open coastal cities, economic and technical development zones and other areas where special regimes for tariffs, taxes and regulations had been established (collectively referred to as "special economic areas"), in particular their names, geographic boundaries, and relevant laws, regulations and other measures relating thereto.

138. In response, the representative of China stated that since 1979 China had established a number of special economic areas where more open policies were applied. They included five SEZs, 14 open coastal cities, six open cities along the Yangtze River, 21 provincial capital cities and 13 inland boundary cities. Those special economic areas enjoyed greater flexibility in utilizing foreign capital, introducing foreign technology and conducting economic cooperation overseas. At present, foreign investors were entitled to certain preferential treatment.

139. The representative of China further stated that FIEs located in SEZs or the Economic and Technical Development Zones of open coastal cities were entitled to a corporate income tax rate of 15% (the normal income tax was 33%). Profits remitted abroad by foreign investors were exempted from income tax. The preferential income tax rate of 15% was applicable to technology-intensive or knowledge-intensive items or projects with foreign investment of over US\$30 million, as well as enterprises that operated in the fields of energy, transport and port construction.

140. The representative of China noted that throughout the customs territory of China, a socialist market economy system was applied. In 1999, the foreign trade volume of SEZs accounted for nearly one fifth of the nation's total. The national laws and regulations on taxation were applicable to SEZs in a uniform manner.

141. In response to further requests for information, the representative of China indicated that there was no plan to establish any new SEZs. The special preferential tariff policies applied to SEZs had been eliminated. With the development of China's economic reform and opening up, China would implement its tariff policy uniformly throughout its customs territory. Members of the Working Party expressed concern that imported products introduced from these special economic areas into other parts of China's customs territory should be subject to the same treatment in the application of all taxes, import restrictions and customs duties and other charges as that normally applied to imports into the other parts of China's customs territory. The representative of China stated that China would undertake to ensure such non-discriminatory treatment. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

142. Some members of the Working Party also raised concerns as to whether the assistance provided to minority autonomous regions and other areas of economic poverty was consistent with WTO requirements. In response, the representative of China confirmed that China had a clear commitment to uniform administration of the trade regime within each such area and that, upon accession, China would ensure that such assistance would be implemented consistent with WTO obligations. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

143. Some members of the Working Party requested that China take steps to ensure that all products imported into the other parts of the customs territory of China from special economic areas would be subject to the same normal customs duties and charges as any other product imported into the customs territory of China. In particular, those members requested that China undertake a commitment to apply all taxes, charges and measures affecting imports, including import restrictions and customs and tariff charges, that were normally applied to imports into the other parts of China's customs territory to all imported products, including physically incorporated components, entering China's customs territory from the special economic areas.

144. The representative of China confirmed that China would strengthen the uniform enforcement of taxes, tariffs and non-tariff measures on trade between its special economic areas and the other parts of China's customs territory. China further confirmed that statistics on trade between China's special economic areas and the other parts of its customs territory would be maintained and improved, and would be notified to the WTO on a regular basis. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

145. Some members of the Working Party requested that China notify the WTO Secretariat of all the relevant laws, regulations and other measures relating to its special economic areas. They asked that the notification list and identify all those special economic areas. Those members also requested that China notify the WTO Secretariat promptly, but in any case within 60 days, of any additions or modifications to its special economic areas, including notification of the laws, regulations and other measures relating thereto.

146. The representative of China confirmed that China would provide information in its notifications describing how the special trade, tariff, and tax regulations applied were limited to the designated special economic areas, including information concerning their enforcement. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

147. In response to concerns raised by some members of the Working Party, the representative of China confirmed that any preferential arrangements provided to enterprises located within the special economic areas would be provided on a non-discriminatory basis. The Working Party took note of this commitment.

8. Government Procurement

148. The representative of China stated that in order to promote China's government procurement, the Ministry of Finance promulgated the Interim Regulations on Government Procurement in April 1998. The Interim Regulations were stipulated in line with the spirit of the WTO Agreement on

Government Procurement ("GPA") and on the basis of the relevant provisions of the United Nations Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services while making reference to the laws and regulations of some WTO Members on government procurement. The policy and procedure regarding government procurement provided for therein were consistent with international practice. China stuck to the fundamental principles of being open, fair, equitable, efficient and in the public interest when carrying out government procurement. At present, China was formulating the Government Procurement Law.

149. Some members of the Working Party stated that China should become a Signatory to the GPA and that prior to its accession to the GPA, China should conduct all government procurement, within the meaning of the Draft Protocol, in a transparent and non-discriminatory manner. Those members noted that China's public entities engaged exclusively in commercial activities would not be conducting government procurement and thus laws, regulations and other measures regulating these entities' procurement practices would be fully subject to WTO requirements.

150. The representative of China stated that China intended to become a Signatory to the GPA and that until such time, all government entities at the central and sub-central level would conduct their procurement in a transparent manner and provide all foreign suppliers with equal opportunity to participate in that procurement pursuant to the principle of MFN treatment. Such procurements would be subject only to laws, regulations, judicial decisions, administrative rulings of general application, and procedures (including standard contract clauses) which had been published and made available to the public. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

151. Noting China's intention to become a Signatory of the GPA, some members of the Working Party stated that China should, upon entry into force of the Draft Protocol, seek to become an observer to the GPA, and should initiate negotiations for membership in the Agreement by tabling an Appendix 1 offer within two years of accession. The representative of China responded that China would give serious consideration to this request.

9. Transit

152. The representative of China stated that the current regulation of transit in China, the Regulations of the Customs of the People's Republic of China on the Supervision and Administration of Transit Goods, was consistent with Article V of the GATT 1994.

10. Agricultural Policies

[To be completed]

11. Trade in Civil Aircraft

153. In response to questions from members of the Working Party, the representative of China indicated that China was not in a position to commit to joining the Agreement on Trade in Civil Aircraft at the present stage.

154. The representative of China confirmed that China would not impose any provisions of offsets or other forms of industrial compensation when purchasing civil aircraft, including specified types or volumes of business opportunities. Members of the Working Party took note of this commitment.

12. Textiles

155. Some members of the Working Party proposed and the representative of China accepted that the quantitative restrictions maintained by WTO Members on imports of textiles and apparel products originating in China that were in force on the date prior to the date of the accession of China to the WTO should be notified to the Textiles Monitoring Body ("TMB") as being the base levels for the purpose of application of Articles 2 and 3 of the WTO Agreement on Textiles and Clothing ("ATC"). For such WTO Members, the phrase "day prior to the date of entry into force of the WTO Agreement", contained in Article 2.1 of the ATC, should be deemed to refer to the day prior to the date of accession of China to the WTO. To these base levels, the increase in growth rates provided for in Articles 2.13 and 2.14 of the ATC should be applied, as appropriate, from the date of accession of China to the WTO. The Working Party took note of these commitments.

156. The representative of China agreed that the following provisions would apply to trade in textiles and clothing products until 31 December 2008 and be part of the terms and conditions for China's accession to the WTO:

- (a) In the event that a WTO Member believed that imports of Chinese origin of textiles and apparel products covered by the ATC were, due to market disruption, threatening to impede the orderly development of trade in these products, such Member could request consultations with China with a view to easing or avoiding such market disruption. The Member requesting consultations would provide China, at the time of the request, with a detailed factual statement of reasons and justifications for its request for consultations with current data which, in the view of the requesting Member, showed: (1) the existence or threat of market disruption; and (2) the role of products of Chinese origin in that disruption;

- (b) Consultations would be held within 30 days of receipt of the request. Every effort would be made to reach agreement on a mutually satisfactory solution within 90 days of the receipt of such request, unless extended by mutual agreement;
- (c) Upon receipt of the request for consultations, China agreed to hold its shipments to the requesting Member of textile or textile products in the category or categories subject to these consultations to a level no greater than 7.5 per cent (6 per cent for wool product categories) above the amount entered during the first 12 months of the most recent 14 months preceding the month in which the request for consultations was made;
- (d) If no mutually satisfactory solution were reached during the 90-day consultation period, consultations would continue and the Member requesting consultations could continue the limits under subparagraph (c) for textiles or textile products in the category or categories subject to these consultations;
- (e) The term of any restraint limit established under subparagraph (d) would be effective for the period beginning on the date of the request for consultations and ending on 31 December of the year in which consultations were requested, or where three or fewer months remained in the year at the time of the request for consultations, for the period ending 12 months after the request for consultations;
- (f) No action taken under this provision would remain in effect beyond one year, without reapplication, unless otherwise agreed between the Member concerned and China.

The Working Party took note of these commitments.

13. Measures Maintained Against China

157. The representative of China stated that WTO Members should eliminate all discriminatory non-tariff measures maintained against Chinese exports from the date of China's accession to the WTO. In response, some members of the Working Party stated that, in their view, such measures did not need to be phased out until such time as China's foreign trade regime fully conformed to WTO obligations.

158. In light of the above, it was agreed that any prohibitions, quantitative restrictions or other measures maintained against imports from China in a manner inconsistent with the WTO Agreement would be listed in Annex 8 to the Draft Protocol. It was further agreed that all such measures would

be phased out or otherwise dealt with in accordance with mutually agreed terms and timetables as specified in said annex.

14. Transitional Safeguards

[To be completed]

15. Transitional Review Mechanism

[To be completed]

V. TRADE-RELATED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY REGIME

[To be completed]

VI. POLICIES AFFECTING TRADE IN SERVICES

[To be completed]

VII. OTHER ISSUES

1. Notifications

159. Members of the Working Party requested that China provide to the WTO Secretariat the notifications described in paragraphs ... of this Draft Report.

2. Special Trade Arrangements

160. Some members of the Working Party raised specific concerns in relation to some of China's special trade arrangements, including barter trade arrangements, with third countries and separate customs territories, which those members considered not to be in conformity with WTO requirements. In response, the representative of China noted that China would undertake a commitment in the Draft Protocol to eliminate or bring into conformity with WTO requirements, all such special trade arrangements that were not in conformity with those requirements, by no later than the date of entry into force of the Draft Protocol.

3. Transparency

[To be completed]

VIII. CONCLUSIONS

161. The Working Party took note of the explanations and statements of China concerning its foreign trade regime, as reflected in this Draft Report. The Working Party took note of the commitments given by China in relation to certain specific matters which are reproduced in paragraphs [...] of this Draft Report and noted that these commitments are incorporated in paragraph 1.2 of the Draft Protocol.

162. Having carried out the examination of the foreign trade regime of China and in the light of the explanations, commitments and concessions made by China, the Working Party reached the conclusion that China should be invited to accede to the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the WTO under the provisions of Article XII. For this purpose, the Working Party prepared the Draft Decision and Draft Protocol reproduced in the Appendix to this Draft Report, and took note of China's Schedule of Concessions and Commitments on Goods [(document WT/ACC/SPEC/CHN...)] and China's Schedule of Specific Commitments on Services [(document WT/ACC/SPEC/CHN...)] that were annexed to the Draft Protocol. It was proposed that these texts be adopted by the General Council when it adopted the Draft Report. When the Draft Decision was adopted, the Draft Protocol would be open for acceptance by China which would become a WTO Member 30 days after it accepted the said Draft Protocol. The Working Party agreed, therefore, that it had completed its work concerning the negotiations for the accession of China to the WTO Agreement.
