



Eur





LIMITATION ON RIGHT TO TRADE IN CONFLICT WITH

GATT ART III (NT on internal taxation & regulation)

GATT ART VIII (conditions on fees and formalities for import & export)

GATT ART X (tariff treatment of goods)



DWPR

Albania (2000)
Croatia (2000)
Estonia (1999)
Georgia (2000)
Kyrgyz Republic (1998)
Latvia (1999)
Lithuania (2001)
Oman (2000)
Nepal (2004) *
Tonga (2007)

Text

... "from the date of accession [AC]
would ensure that its laws and
regulations relatatNe

DWPR

Text

FYROM (2007) ... "from the date of accession [AC] would
Cabo Verde (2008) ensure that its laws anAC]
Liberia (2016)
Seychelles (2015)
Tajikistan (2013)

DWPR

- Vanuatu (2012)
- Samoa (2012)
- Moldova (2001)
- Armenia (2003)

- Cambodia
- Ukraine

Ad-hoc additions

- New

DWPR

Cabo Verde (2008)

Lao PDR (2013)

Liberia (2016)

DWPR

Text

Samoa (2012)

... there was no

DWPR

Text

Afghanistan (2016)

... investment in [AC] was not a requirement for engaging in foreign trade activities. [AC] and foreign natural persons or legal persons had the right to engage in import and export activities. ... a natural person or a legal entity located abroad wishing to be a declarant (importer of record) could either (i) enter into a purchase-sale contract with an [AC] legal or natural person in [AC], in which case the foreign person or entity would be the importer of record without being required to register in [AC]; or, (ii) register as a legal person operating in [AC]. ... the right to import and to export would be granted in a non-discriminatory and non-discretionary manner from the date of accession.[BASIC COMMITMENT]

DWPR

Saudi Arabia
(2005)

Text

DWPR

Vietnam (2005) [BASIC

Text

DWPR

Text

Vietnam (2005)

... without prejudice to [AC]'s Schedule of Specific Commitments in Services, any foreign firm or individual (including foreign-invested firms) registered to engage in import activities would be free to select a distributor or distributors of their choice provided that such distributor or distributors had the right to distribute the respective product(s) in the customs territory of [AC]. [AC] would not apply any restrictions on the choice of the distributor or distributors, including in relation to the type of enterprise or nationality of the distributor. ... compliance with its trading rights obligations would not, in any case, automatically grant importers the right to distribute goods in [AC].

DWPR

Ukraine (2008)
Montenegro (2012)

Text

... [BASIC COMMITMENT] ... individuals
and firms, regardless of

DWPR

Kazakhstan (2015)

Text

... the Government, in respect of measures affecting trade in goods with other WTO Members, would continue its policy of maintaining an expeditious registration process, and applying transparent and predictable requirements that were not burdensome to satisfy. ... [AC] would not apply registration requirements to limit the possibility for juridical persons to engage in importing and exporting, and that once registered in the form of juridical persons of [AC], they could import or export products as described in this Report. ... [AC] would not make the procedures or overall requirements to register as a juridical person more burdensome than necessary, would not discriminate between foreign and domestic applicants in approving requests for registration, would not apply procedures and requirements in a restrictive manner and would also comply with other applicable provisions of the WTO Agreement including transparency obligations

DWPR

DWPR

Text

China (2001)

... during the three years of transition, [AC] would progressively liberalize the scope and availability of trading rights. ... upon accession, [AC] would eliminate for both [AC] and foreign-invested enterprises any export performance, trade balancing, foreign exchange balancing and prior experience requirements, such as in importing and exporting, as criteria for obtaining or maintaining the right to import and export. (b) With respect to wholly [AC]-invested enterprises, ... although foreign-invested enterprises obtained limited trading rights based on their approved scope of business, wholly [AC]-invested enterprises were now required to apply for such rights and the relevant authorities applied a threshold in approving such applications. In order to accelerate this approval process and increase the availability of trading rights, [AC] would reduce the minimum registered capital requirement (which applied only to wholly [AC]-invested enterprises) to obtain trading rights to ... and would eliminate the examination and approval system at the end of the phase-in period for trading rights. (c) during the phase-in period, [AC] would progressively liberalize the scope and availability of trading rights for foreign-invested enterprises. Such enterprises would be granted new or additional trading rights based on the following schedule ... (d) within three years after accession, all enterprises in [AC] would be granted the right to trade. Foreign-invested enterprises would not be required to establish in a particular form or as a separate entity to engage in importing and exporting nor would new business licence encompassing distribution be required to

DWPR

Text

China (2001)

[AC] would eliminate its system of examination and approval of trading rights within three years after accession. At that time, [AC] would permit all enterprises in [AC] and foreign enterprises and individuals, including sole proprietorships of other WTO Members, to export and import all goods (except for the share of products listed in Annex 2A to the Draft Protocol reserved for importation and exportation by state trading enterprises) through their own channels.