



China/WTO Accession Project

Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto

A Review of Phase I and Phase II

Project Inception/Background

The China/WTO Accession Project was commenced officially in November 1996. The Project has been designed as a multi-year, multi-national and non-governmental effort to track, analyze and disseminate information about China's WTO accession negotiations. In addition the Project has analyzed and commented on the impact of China on the WTO and the chief trading countries.

The single most important issue facing the global economy and the member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the accession of China to the organization. Chinese accession to this new institution, which regulates international trade in goods and services through mutually agreed and enforceable rules, is a key to growth and prosperity, not to mention global stability in the 21st Century.

The Project in its first phase has sought to:

- Identify the main conflictual issues affecting the accession negotiations and implementation of the agreement;

- Within this conceptual framework, track the negotiations and early implementation stage;
- Provide analytical insight by commissioning original research briefs from a range of experts; and
- Disseminate and exchange information and analysis with relevant “players”: governments; inter-governmental institutions; academics and business.

Phase I: The Accession Negotiations

To achieve these broad objectives, the team leaders from the Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto (CIS), Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Chairman of the Project and Dr. Alan Alexandroff, Director, organized an international team (see Schedule C for Project Team members). The international team members combined two crucial characteristics. First, each member of the team brings a specific expertise needed for the Project. So for example, one of the United States representatives, Dr. Nicholas Lardy is a leading expert in the Chinese economy. Others bring expertise in such fields as comparative law, international trade policy and in WTO rules and procedures. Secondly, while most are from independent “think tanks”, and academic institutions, a number have had hands-on experience policy-making expertise and continue to have access to their governments and the WTO. This has been crucial. These contacts have provided the most up-to-date information on the official negotiation and continuing views from all relevant quarters including national capitals. In addition, the international team, through the Director General of the WTO, and other WTO officials, maintain close contact with the accession discussions in Geneva.

In the extended accession negotiation, Dr. Ostry saw the opportunity to assist on a subject of significant concern to Canada and the chief trading countries in the WTO. She also saw that a Canadian-led Project would have a greater chance of success. Ministers of International Trade have seen the value of the Project and have provided a measured amount of financial support and enabled the Project to interact with Canadian officials in Ottawa and in our missions around the world. In addition, the Project through the international team assembled, has had contact with, and informational support from, among others, the Europeans, the Americans, WTO officials and from China MOFTEC officials including its Vice-Minister, Long Yongtu.

Over the course of the past three years, the Project has held Team meetings (as set out in Schedule A) in Toronto, Geneva, Tokyo and we held, in collaboration with the Center for International Relations, UCLA, a major conference in Washington in March 1998. Some of the issues the Project has examined include:

- Transparency and administrative adaptation;
- Transition arrangements;
- Industrial policy; and

- The impact of dispute settlement procedures on China

Following this Washington meeting we had hoped to launch a second phase, which we designated the “China Track”. Here we intended to undertake a series of seminars in China on problems that it faces in its decisions on accession and then the consequences of the implementation of the WTO obligations, in other words post-accession. The critical problems of China’s accession do not end with a formal signing. Indeed, the documents of Accession (Protocol and Annexes) are being designed with transition periods in mind during which China is to achieve certain objectives. Accession is really only the beginning, not the conclusion of China’s integration into the global trading régime.

The Team Leaders had prepared the “China Track” from the commencement of the Project. In building our international Team Leaders included MOFTEC contacts: Vice Minister Long and the Director of the WTO Division of MOFTEC, Yi Xiaozhun. With the exception of the Team meeting in Tokyo, Mr. Yi, or Vice-Minister Long, or a designated MOFTEC representative has participated, or has appeared, during each Team meeting. In addition, Dr. Ostry has met Vice Minister Long on a number of occasions including at APEC and World Bank meetings in Hong Kong. One additional crucial meeting occurred in Geneva in July 1997. The European Union's Ambassador, Roderick Abbott, hosted the meeting. Representatives of the Quad attended this meeting as well as Vice Minister Long for China. Dr. Ostry was afforded the opportunity to review the objectives of the Project and to obtain feedback from representatives on what the Project might do in the longer term. Finally, Dr. Ostry visited Beijing following the World Bank meetings in the fall of 1997 to meet with MOFTEC officials and to plan the China Track.

Phase II: Post-Accession Issues

We anticipated the launch of the second phase of the Project with a workshop in Geneva in July 1998. As noted above, this second phase is aimed at examining the key post-accession issues from the viewpoint of the impact on China and the WTO. Among other things, this phase, as noted above, was intended to include workshops and conferences in China with a view to producing unique analytical insight through commissioned research; a dialogue; and explorations of policy options.

Following on the suggestions from MOFTEC, the Geneva workshop focused on two key post-accession issues. The first concerned the implications of the “new issues”, specifically the services agreements such as basic telecommunications. Matters covered included the negotiation process; the diversity in outcomes of the Telecom Agreement across the member countries; the implications for administrative legal systems; and the implementation procedures.

The second issue discussed focussed on the implications of China accession for the new WTO dispute settlement arrangements (DSU). This fundamental generic issue has not been a focus of the ongoing accession negotiations and deserves greater analysis and discussion. Given the

increased evidentiary burden of the new WTO dispute settlement mechanism, the key question of the meaning of transparency was highlighted.

While the opening of the China Track seemed imminent, the pace of the official accession discussions had slowed significantly. Plans continued through the summer for our first China meeting in December 1998. However, early in the fall we received word that MOFTEC was unwilling to support a series of WTO conferences in China. Meanwhile on the official front, there was growing evidence that China was not prepared to press forward on completing accession to the WTO. Since President Clinton's State visit in June 1998, and indeed the months prior to it, China has not been prepared to make enhanced market access offers, particularly in services. Though Vice Minister Long expressed in Washington in October 1998, and since, his belief that China and the United States could "rap up" bilateral negotiations by April 1999 there appears to be no sense from our American contacts in Washington that such a timetable was likely. At the present time, it appears that the conclusion of China's accession is likely to be delayed for years now.

In the light of the information from MOFTEC and the wider context of delayed accession negotiations, we have determined to turn our attention to other aspects of the China Track. In particular, the Project intends to advance its work on administrative reform and WTO transparency requirements. This aspect of the Project we have entitled, "The WTO and the Rule of Law".

Summarizing Phase I

Given the link between the informal process of the Project and the formal negotiation, much of the research has been provided to member country officials. In addition, we have had discussions with the London publishing firm Routledge. Our hope is to publish to a wider audience the findings and analysis of the Project (see Schedule B for an outline). Routledge has shown interest in a volume we have entitled *China and the Long March to the World Trade Organization* for its Routledge Studies in the Modern World Economy series.

This book is designed to explore the "new" global economy. It does so by examining the prolonged accession negotiations for the admission of China to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), now the World Trade Organization (WTO). By focusing on the Chinese accession process, the book explores two critical events in the evolution of the global economy. The first is the integration of China into the global trading system; the second is the transformation of the traditional trade organization, GATT, into the WTO at the completion of the Uruguay Round.

The book analyzes both events in order to demonstrate their close connection. The book begins by examining the dramatic changes ushered in by the WTO. Where the GATT focused almost exclusively on border barriers and their removal, today's WTO is concerned, among other things, with regulatory regimes and legal systems. In the past, all of these issues had been designated domestic policy and the exclusive preserve of member countries. This is no longer

the case. By exploring China's accession protocol, the book will show how intrusive the WTO has become in designing the general obligations of member countries.

Then there is the question of China's economic and social transformation. China is perhaps "the" major transitional economy. By some calculations China is already the second largest economy in the world. Beginning in 1978, China began to open its economy and to create what its leadership now calls, "a socialist market economy". China's market reform and global integration represent enormous challenges for China and also for the international community.

There are many reasons that explain the lengthy accession negotiations for China. Chief among them is the dramatic economic and legal changes required. This book identifies the enormous institutional changes required in China's state sector, especially in what is commonly referred to as Chinese SOE's (State-Owned Enterprises). Beyond just the industrial transformations, are the changes needed in the financial sector. And beyond this still, is the need to adopt the Rule of Law. This requires, even in the trade-related areas of commerce, investment, finance, telecommunications, etc., significant changes to China's legal and administrative law system. All of this is explored in the volume.

This book is unique in that it brings together experts in global trade with experts in China's economic and legal systems, many of whom are team members of the Project.

Directions for Phase II -- WTO/Rule of Law Initiative

As a first step the Project hopes to discuss the question of administrative reform with active non-governmental agents, such the Ford Foundation, international organizations, including the WTO, World Bank and IMF, and member countries with significant bilateral assistance programs with China. The objective would be to examine administrative law reform training and to encourage discussion of coordination where that is possible.

We have been discussing and refining an initiative for training Chinese administrators, regulators and lawyers. We have entitled the initiative, "WTO/Rule of Law". The Initiative will focus training on WTO trade-related aspects of law. In so doing the issues of rule of law will be "front-and-center". The training will focus on administrative law and regulation. Because of the new trade areas of the WTO, the training will focus on economic regulation in such specific regulatory sectors such as telecommunications and finance. It will also promote understanding of "social" regulation in WTO-related areas as SPS and TBT.

We have had brief discussions with the European Union, the Swiss, the Australians and the Americans in developing a partnership for this Initiative. We have also sought to identify the appropriate partner or partners in China that could develop such a training program. Our hope would be to work toward WTO administrative law training for Chinese administrative law agents.

Our other target audience is Chinese lawyers. On the Canadian side, the Project plans collaboration with the University of Toronto Law School, drawing in Professors Hudson Janisch of the University of Toronto Law School. Professor Janisch is one of Canada's leading administrative law experts. In addition, we hope to collaborate with Professor Richard Janda, Director of the Centre for the Study of Regulated Industries, McGill University and the McGill Law School and Professor Pitman Potter of the University of British Columbia Law School, a Chinese law specialist. Our objective is to establish a collaboration with CIS, law schools at Toronto, the University of British Columbia, and McGill, other international partners, and the appropriate Chinese institutions (including, we would anticipate, Peoples University, Renmin Daschwe). This aspect of the Initiative will include training for the next generation of Chinese lawyers and administrators. It will assist by having Chinese students attend WTO-related training at these Canadian institutions and in China.

Partners for the WTO/Rule of law Initiative

As with all our efforts, we intend this Initiative, as noted above, to be an international project. We are looking at partners in Europe, in Australia and in the United States. In a recent December visit to Washington D.C. to assess the pace of accession discussions, the Team Leaders took the opportunity to meet with representatives of the International Law Institute (ILI) a possible American partner.

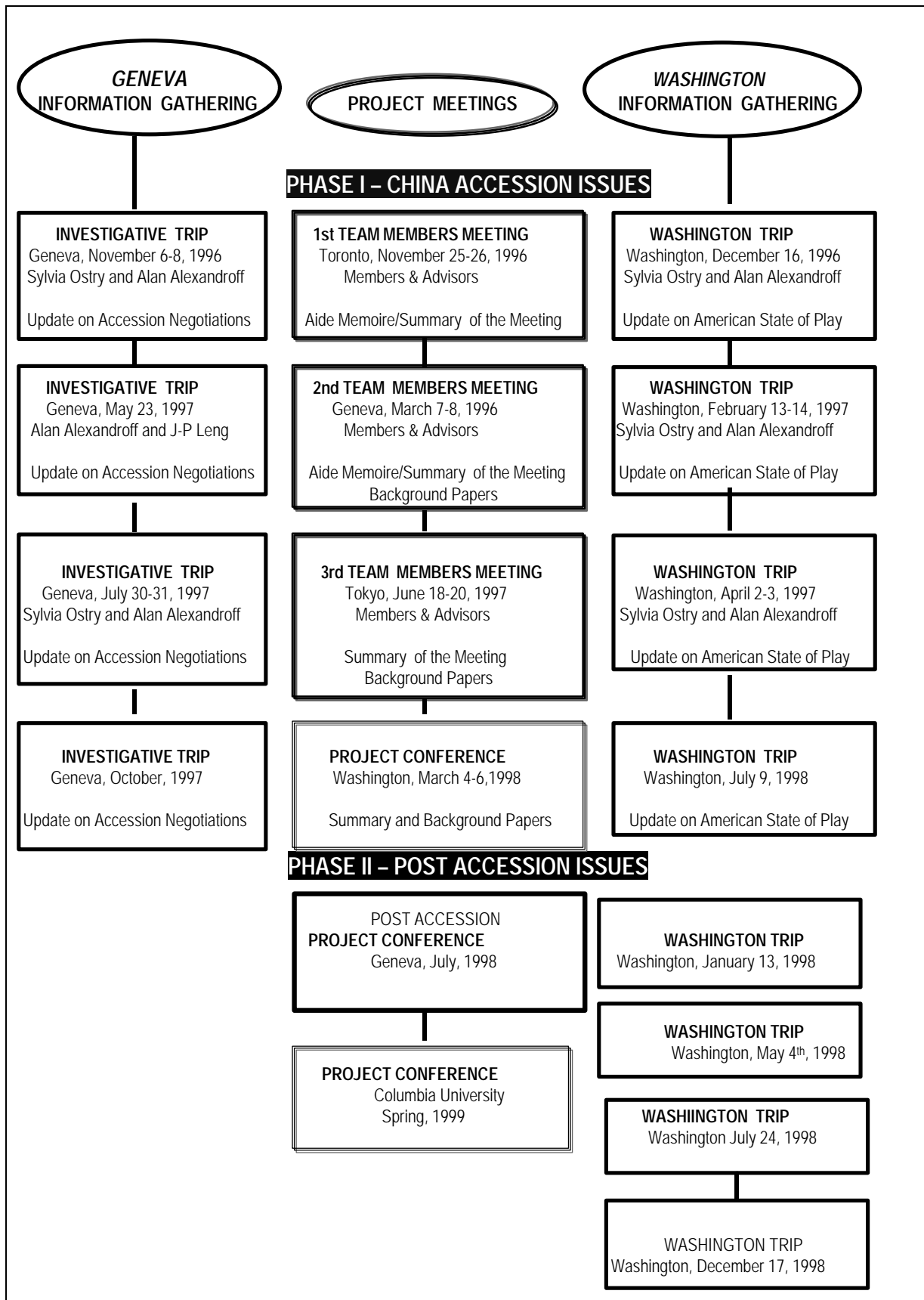
ILI International Trade Law Centre at Georgetown University

The International Law Institute (ILI) is a Washington-based not-for-profit research and training organization. Founded at Georgetown University in the mid-1950s, ILI has been assisting foreign governments to manage the legal aspects of international trade. The ILI organizes training programs, offers technical assistance to governments, conducts conferences for international policymakers, and engages in an extensive program of research and publishing.

The ILI has established an International Trade Law Center to assist countries in participating effectively in the WTO and the markets it creates. The Center provides advice to national governments on establishing the legal and administrative structures necessary to comply with their obligations under the WTO agreements.

Schedule A: Meeting Schedule of the China/WTO Accession Project:

TIMELINE: 1996-1999





Schedule B

CHINA AND THE LONG MARCH TO THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

EDITORS: DR. SYLVIA OSTRY, DR. ALAN S. ALEXANDROFF

WITH RAFAEL GOMEZ

<u>Chapte</u>	<u>Chapter Title</u>	<u>Author</u>
I		
I	Introduction	
1.	The New World of the WTO	Sylvia Ostry, University Toronto
2.	Negotiating China's Protocol of Accession	Alan S. Alexandroff, University of Toronto
II		
	China's Global Integration: Economic Reform	
3.	China's Economic Transformation – SOE's	Harry Broadman, World Bank
4.	China's Economic Transformation – Financial	Nick Lardy, Brookings Institution
5.	Telecom, China and the WTO	Richard Janda, McGill Law School
6.	Financial Services and the WTO	Richard Janda
7.	Pressures on China from the Asian Financial Crisis	John Langlois, J.P. Morgan, Beijing
III		
	Transparency and the Rule of Law: Legal Reform	
8.	Article X and the Concept of Transparency in GATT/WTO	Sylvia Ostry
9.	The Evolution of Law in Contemporary China	Pitman Potter, University of British Columbia
10.	Administrative Law in China	Sara Biddulph, Melbourne University
11.	Administrative Process and the Rule of Law in China	Hudson Janisch, University of Toronto Law School

IV Provisional Membership/Transition Mechanisms

- 12. A Transition Mechanism Robert Herzstein, Sherman and Sterling
- 13. Jackson-Vanik – China and the United States Alan S. Alexandroff
- 14. Avoiding Deadlock Claude Barfield and Mark Groombridge, American Enterprise Institute

V Where to From Here?

- 15. Views From China, the United States and the European Union Sylvia Ostry and Alan Alexandroff

Schedule C

WTO/China Accession Project Team

Team Leaders

Dr. Sylvia Ostry is Chairman, Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto; Chancellor, University of Waterloo. She has a Ph.D. in economics from McGill University and Cambridge. After teaching and research at a number of Canadian universities and at the University of Oxford Institute of Statistics she joined the Federal Government in 1964. Among the posts she held were Chief Statistician, Deputy Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada, Deputy Minister of International Trade, Ambassador for Multilateral Trade Negotiations and the Prime Minister's Personal Representative for the Economic Summit. From 1979 to 1983 she was Head of the Economics and Statistics Department of the OECD in Paris. In 1989 she was Volvo Distinguished Visiting Fellow, Council on Foreign Relations, New York.

She has received 17 honorary degrees from universities in Canada and abroad and, in 1987, received the Outstanding Achievement Award of the Government of Canada. In December, 1990 she was made a Companion of the Order of Canada, the highest award in the Canadian national system of honours. In June, 1991 she was admitted as a Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. She is a director of Power Financial Corporation; chairman of the International Advisory Council, Bank of Montreal; member of the International Advisory Council, Power Financial Corporation; member of the International Committee, Inter-American Development Bank/Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean project; an Expert Adviser, Commission on Transnational Corporations, United Nations, New York; member of the Board, United Nations University/World Institute for Development Economics Research, Helsinki; Advisory Board, Institute of International Economics, Washington. Dr. Ostry is a member of the Group of Thirty, Washington and a founding member of the Pacific Council on International Policy. In 1992 the *Sylvia Ostry Foundation* annual lecture series was launched by Madam Sadako Ogata, U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees; 1993 Jacques Delors President of the European Union; 1994 Michel Camdessus, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund; 1995 Michel Camdessus, Managing Director, International Monetary Fund; 1996 Renato Ruggiero, Secretary General, World Trade Organization. Her most recent publications include *Governments and Corporations in a Shrinking World: The Search for Stability*, Council on Foreign Relations, New York, 1990; *Technonationalism and Technoglobalism: Conflict and Cooperation*, (with Richard Nelson) Brookings Institution, Washington, 1995; *The Halifax G-7 Summit: Issues on the Table*, (with editor Gilbert R. Winham) the Centre for Foreign Policy Studies, Dalhousie University, Halifax, 1995; *Who's on First? The Post Coldwar Trading System*, University of Chicago Press, New York, 1997 (forthcoming).

Alan Alexandroff is currently the Research Director for the Program on Conflict Management and Negotiation at the Centre for International Studies, University of Toronto, and a Principal

at LECG, Inc., a world-wide economic, trade and finance consulting firm.

Dr. Alexandroff received his B.A., cum laude, with distinction in all subjects, from Cornell University in 1972, his M.A. from the London School of Economics and Political Science in 1974 and his Ph.D in government from Cornell University in 1979. Dr. Alexandroff obtained his LL.B. at the McGill School in 1984 and commenced his legal practice with the Toronto law firm of Tory, Tory, DesLauriers & Binnington. There, he practised in both civil litigation and government business relations before leaving in 1992.

Dr. Alexandroff has written and spoken on a variety of trade and global economic subjects. In 1994, Mr. Alexandroff was the project consultant on the international economy for the Canada 21 Project released in March, *Canada 21: Canada and Common Security in the Twenty-first Century*. He prepared the background paper on the global economy, which formed the basis for Section 1 of the Report. Mr. Alexandroff and Dr. Sylvia Ostry, Chairman of CIS also completed in September 1994 "The Challenge of Global Trade, Investment and Finance for Canada", one of the four position papers prepared for the Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons reviewing Canadian Foreign Policy. Two forthcoming papers focus on Canada's trade strategy in a global trading world including, "Dancing with the Giant: The Transformation of North American Sovereignties Approaching the 21st Century", and "China's Challenge: Mexico's NAFTA Strategy". In June 1995, Mr. Alexandroff combined his trade interest with his involvement in dispute resolution by being appointed to the Canadian roster established under Chapter 19 of the North American Free Trade Agreement to serve on Bi-national Review Panels.

Team Members

Ms. Deborah Cass currently teaches international trade law, Australian constitutional law and European Community law at the Australian National University, Canberra, Australia. She has formerly held positions at the *Centre for Comparative Constitutional Studies* at the University of Melbourne investigating Asian and Pacific constitutional systems and federal regulatory models, and at the *International Commission of Inquiry into the Worked-Out Phosphate Lands of Nauru*. Deborah Cass holds an LL.B from the University of Melbourne (1989), an LL.M from Harvard University (1995) and is currently a doctoral candidate at Harvard. She is a recipient of the Lionel Murphy Scholarship (1992), the European Community Visitors Award (1993), and the Caltex National Woman Graduate of the Year (1993). She has published across a number of fields, in international law, European Community law and constitutional law. Her publications include: "Navigating the Newstream: Recent Critical Legal Scholarship in International Law," *Nordic Journal of International Law* (in press); "The Word to Save Maastricht? The Principle of Subsidiarity and the Division of Powers in the European Community," 29 *Common Market Law Review* 1107 (1992); "Rethinking Self-Determination: A Critical Analysis of Current International Law Theories," 18 *Syracuse Journal of International Law and Commerce* 21 (1992); "A Quiet Revolution: The Exclusive Economic Zone and Foreign Fishing Access in the Pacific," 16 *Melbourne University Law Review* 83 (1987).

Merit E. Janow is Professor in the Practice of International Trade at Columbia University. Professor Janow joined the Columbia faculty in 1994. She teaches graduate courses in U.S. economic and trade policy at the School of International and Public Affairs and International Trade law at Columbia Law School. She is co-director of the APEC Study Centre and also serves on the faculty of the East Asian Institute and the Centre on Japanese Economy and Business at Columbia Business School. From 1980-1985, Professor Janow was a member of the Professional Staff of the Hudson Institute, based initially in Tokyo and then in New York. She was Associate Director of the Institute's corporate program and conducted international business and policy analyses for major U.S. and foreign companies as well as policy studies for the U.S. government. From 1990-1993, she was Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Japan and China. Prior to joining USTR, Mrs. Janow was an Associate at Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom. She resided in Japan for over ten years and speaks and reads Japanese. Ms. Janow has a B.A. in Asian Studies from the University of Michigan and a J.D. from Columbia Law School.

Nicholas R. Lardy is a Senior Fellow in the Foreign Policy Studies program at the Brookings Institution, having joined the staff in September 1995. Lardy came to Brookings from the University of Washington, where he was director of the Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies since 1991. Before his directorship, Lardy had been professor of international studies at the University of Washington since 1985 and an associate professor from 1983-1985. He was the chair of the China Program from 1984-1989. He worked at Yale University from 1975-1983, where he was assistant director of the Economic Growth Center from 1979-1982.

Lardy has written and edited numerous articles and books on the Chinese economy. His current project, *China's Unfinished Economic Transition*, will evaluate the reform of China's banking system and measure the economic consequences of deferring reform in the state-owned sector. Some of his other publications include: "The Role of Foreign Trade and Investment in China's Economic Transformation" in *China Quarterly*, No. 144 (December 1995), *China in the World Economy* (Institute for International Economics, 1994), "Chinese Foreign Trade", *China Quarterly*, No. 131 (September 1992); and "Is China Different? The Fate of its Economic Reform" in *The Crisis of Leninism and the Decline of the Left*, edited by Daniel Chirot (University of Washington Press, 1991).

Jean-Pierre Leng is a Special Adviser to Sir Leon Brittan, EC Commission Vice President and former head of the EU delegation to the WTO and international organizations in Geneva. Mr. Leng has had years of preparation in the international arena. After completing a graduate degree in economics Mr. Leng worked for nearly ten years (1959-68) as European Commission administrator and delegate to the OECD. Leng spent most of the 1970s in Washington, first as a counsellor in charge of trade affairs and then as deputy head of the EC's delegation. Mr. Leng was then sent to Paris as the EC's Ambassador to the OECD after which he was Chief EC textile negotiator and Ambassador to Japan. Leng's most recent assignment has been planning the WTO's first ministerial meeting, to be held in December in Singapore.

Assistant. Minister Long Yongtu is the head of the newly formed Trade Negotiation Department at China's MOFTEC.

Yi Xiaozhun is a graduate of international trade from Beijing University. Mr. Yi is currently the Director of GATT (WTO) Division, Department of International Trade and Economic Relations, MOFTEC. Since 1994, he has also concurrently served as a Research Fellow at the International Trade Research Institute, University of International Business and Economics.

Mr. Yi has co-authored and co-edited the following books: *GATT: A Handbook I*, Beijing, 1992; *GATT: A Handbook II*, 1993; *Introduction to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade*, Beijing, 1993; and more recently, *How Can China Return to the "Economic United Nations,"* Beijing, 1993. Mr. Yi's lectures have ranged over such topics as "China and GATT," and "Sino-U.S. Trade Relations."

Dr. Jungho Yoo is currently both a Senior Fellow at the Korea Development Institute and also Member, Customs and Tariff Deliberation Committee, Ministry of Finance and Economy, Korea. He received his Ph.D. in Economics from the University of Wisconsin Madison, 1978. He also was Assistant Professor of economics at Wheaton College, Massachusetts. Dr. Yoo's publications in English include: "Renewing the U.S. GSP Program: A Korean View of the Graduation Issue", KDI, 1984; "More Free Trade Areas: a Korean Perspective", co-author with Dr. Park Yung-chul, in Jeffrey J. Schott (ed.), *Free Trade Areas and U.S. Trade Policy*, Institute for International Economics, Washington, D.C., 1989; "The Trilateral Trade Relation Among the Asian NIEs, the U.S. and Japan", in Lo Fu-chen and N. Akrasanee (eds), *The Future of Asia-Pacific Economies*, Asian and Pacific Development Centre, New Delhi: Allied Publishers, 1992; "The Industrial Policy of the 1970s and the Evolution of the Manufacturing Sector in Korea," KDI Working Paper No. 9017, KDI, 1990; "Political Economy of Protection Structure in Korea," in Ito and Krueger (eds), *Trade and Protectionism*, NBERB East Asia Seminar on Economics, Vol. 2, Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993; *Industrialization and the State: The Korean Heavy and Chemical Industry Drive*, Harvard Institute for International Development and Korea Development Institute (Co-authors: J. Stern, J. Kim, D. Perkins), 1995.

Masaru Yoshitomi is currently Vice-Chairman, Research Institute of Long-Term Credit Bank of Japan and Visiting Executive Professor, Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania. Dr. Yoshitomi graduated from the graduate course of economic theory, the University of Tokyo; Ph.D. in Economics, from the University of Tokyo (1965). He later joined the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), as a government official. He has experience in three international jobs: (1) Visiting Fulbright Research Scholar, The University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (1966-67); (2) Lecturer, United Nations Asian Institute for Economic Development and Planning, Bangkok (1968-70); (3) Economist, IMF (International Monetary Fund), Washington, D.C. (1970-74). From August 1984 to July 1987 he was Director, General Economics Branch, OECD, Paris. From August 1987 to May 1991 he was Director-General,

Economic Research Institute, EPA. Finally, from May 1991 to October 1992 he was Director-General, Policy Co-ordination Bureau, EPA.

Dr. Yoshitomi's main publications include: *America's Great Depression* (1965); *Main Issues in Development Economics: Why Growth Rates Differ between Taiwan and Other Parts of Developing Asia* (1976); *Analysis of the Current Japanese Economy* (1977), for which he was awarded Nikkei Prize of Economics Books from the Nihon Keizai Shimbun; *Transition from High to Medium Growth in Japan* (1978); *Japan in the Changing World Economy* (1981); and *The Japanese Economy under Reagan's Policies* (1984).

Robert Chu is Associate Professor of Law at Rutgers Law School (Newark). Before joining the Rutgers faculty, he was Senior Fellow at Harvard, where he co-ordinated the Research Workshop on the World Trading System. His current research interests include the managerial turn in international economic regulation and legal transformation in East Asia. Professor Chu is a graduate of MIT with an S.B and S.M. in electrical engineering. He received his J.D. from, and is an S.J.D candidate at, Harvard.

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