

ACROSS THE GREAT WALL:

does not limit the various technologically possible means of delivery under mode 1', as well as the principle of "technological neutrality" mentioned in the Work Programme on Electronic

final Ministerial Decision⁴⁸ promoting Chinese Ministry of Commerce (“MOFCOM”) Vice Minister Wang Shou to boast that “China has become a participant and even leader in rule

2018

issued after 2018 with the latest one being issued on 14 Jan 2020

customs processes⁶² Like trade facilitation, China's decision to join the e-commerce negotiations demonstrated once again China's flexibility when it comes to specific trade issues and its willingness "to take up commitments commensurate with its level of development and economic capability", as stated in its Position Paper on WTO Reform⁶³

III. THE CHINESE PROPOSALS

From

i.e, Section 31 on definition and clarification, Section 32 on trade facilitation and Section 33 on safety and security.

as one of the most active participants. Such policy shift is the result of China's realization that it is important to enhance its rule-making power in e-commerce and cyberspace, as noted by President Xi in his speech at the 36 Collective Study Session of the Politburo.⁸⁵

Despite being a world leader in e-commerce, or in China's own words, "trade in goods facilitated by the internet", China's draconian approach to cyberspace security has made people doubtful

