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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1

20 November 2001
(01-5859)

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
Fourth Session
Doha, 9 - 14 November 2001

MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

Adopted on 14 November 2001

1. The multilateral trading system embodied in the World Trade Organization has contributed significantly to economic growth, development and employment throughout the past fifty years. We are determined, particularly in the light of the global economic slowdown, to maintain the process of reform and liberalization of trade policies, thus ensuring that the system plays its full part in promoting recovery, growth and development. We therefore strongly reaffirm the principles and objectives set out in the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, and pledge to reject the use of protectionism.
2. International trade can play a major role in the promotion of economic development and the alleviation of poverty. We recognize the need for all our peoples to benefit from the increased opportunities and welfare gains that the multilateral trading system generates. The majority of WTO Members are developing countries. We seek to place their needs and interests at the heart of the Work Programme adopted in this Declaration. Recalling the Preamble to the Marrakesh Agreement, we shall continue to make positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, and especially the least-developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development. In this context, enhanced market access, balanced rules, and well targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes have important roles to play.
3. We recognize the particular vulnerability of the least-developed countries and the special structural difficulties they face in the global economy. We are committed to addressing the marginalization of least-developed countries in international trade and to improving their effective participation in the multilateral trading system. We recall the commitments made by Ministers at our meetings in Marrakesh, Singapore and Geneva, and by the international community at the Third UN Conference on Least-Developed Countries in Brussels, to help least-developed countries secure beneficial and meaningful integration into the multilateral trading system and the global economy. We are determined that the WTO will play its part in building effectively on these commitments under the Work Programme we are establishing.
4. We stress our commitment to the WTO as the unique forum for global trade rule-making and liberalization, while also recognizing that regional trade agreements can play an important role in promoting the liberalization and expansion of trade and in fostering development.
5. We are aware that the challenges Members face in a rapidly changing international environment cannot be addressed through measures taken in the trade field alone. We shall continue to work with the Bretton Woods institutions for greater coherence in global economic policy-making.

6. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the objective of sustainable development, as stated in the Preamble to the Marrakesh Agreement. We are convinced that the aims of upholding and safeguarding an open and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, and acting for the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development can and must be mutually supportive. We take note of the efforts by Members to conduct national environmental assessments of trade policies on a voluntary basis. We recognize that under WTO rules no country should be prevented from taking measures for the protection of human, animal or plant life or health, or of the environment at the levels it considers appropriate, subject to the requirement that they are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, and are otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the WTO Agreements. We welcome the WTO's continued cooperation with UNEP and other inter-governmental environmental organizations. We encourage efforts to promote cooperation between the WTO and relevant international environmental and developmental organizations, especially in the lead-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002.

7. We reaffirm the right of Members under the General Agreement on Trade in Services to regulate, and to introduce new regulations on, the supply of services.

8. We reaffirm our declaration made at the Singapore Ministerial Conference regarding internationally recognized core labour standards. We take note of work under way in the International Labour Organization (ILO) on the social dimension of globalization.

9. We note with particular satisfaction that this Conference has completed the WTO accession procedures for China and Chinese Taipei. We also welcome the accession as new Members, since our last Session, of Albania, Croatia, Georgia, Jordan, Lithuania, Moldova and Oman, and note the extensive market-access commitments already made by these countries on accession. These accessions will greatly strengthen the multilateral trading system, as will those of the 28 countries now negotiating their accession. We therefore attach great importance to concluding accession proceedings as quickly as possible. In particular, we are committed to accelerating the accession of least-developed countries.

10. Recognizing the challenges posed by an expanding WTO membership, we confirm our collective responsibility to ensure internal transparency and the effective participation of all Members. While emphasizing the intergovernmental character of the organization, we are committed to making the WTO's operations more transparent, including through more effective and prompt dissemination of information, and to improve dialogue with the public. We shall therefore at the national and multilateral levels continue to promote a better public understanding of the WTO and to communicate the benefits of a liberal, rules-based multilateral trading system.

11. In view of these considerations, we hereby agree to undertake the broad and balanced Work Programme set out below. This incorporates both an expanded negotiating agenda and other important decisions and activities necessary to address the challenges facing the multilateral trading system.

WORK PROGRAMME

IMPLEMENTATION-RELATED ISSUES AND CONCERNS

12. We attach the utmost importance to the implementation-related issues and concerns raised by Members and are determined to find appropriate solutions to them. In this connection, and having regard to the General Council Decisions of 3 May and 15 December 2000, we further adopt the Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns in document WT/MIN(01)/17 to address a number of implementation problems faced by Members. We agree that negotiations on outstanding implementation issues shall be an integral part of the Work Programme we are establishing, and that agreements reached at an early stage in these negotiations shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 47 below. In this regard, we shall proceed as follows: (a) where we provide a specific negotiating mandate in this Declaration, the relevant implementation issues shall be addressed under that mandate; (b) the other

outstanding implementation issues shall be addressed as a matter of priority by the relevant WTO bodies, which shall report to the Trade Negotiations Committee, established under paragraph 46 below, by the end of 2002 for appropriate action.

AGRICULTURE

13. We recognize the work already undertaken in the negotiations initiated in early 2000 under Article 20 of the Agreement on Agriculture, including the large number of negotiating proposals submitted on behalf of a total of 121 Members. We recall the long-term objective referred to in the Agreement to establish a fair and market-oriented trading system through a programme of fundamental reform encompassing strengthened rules and specific commitments on support and protection in order to correct and prevent restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets. We reconfirm our commitment to this programme. Building on the work carried out to date and without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations we commit ourselves to comprehensive negotiations aimed at: substantial improvements in market access; reductions of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies; and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support. We agree that special and differential treatment for developing countries shall be an integral part of all elements of the negotiations and shall be embodied in the Schedules of concessions and commitments and as appropriate in the rules and disciplines to be negotiated, so as to be operationally effective and to enable developing countries to effectively take account of their development needs, including food security and rural development. We take note of the non-trade concerns reflected in the negotiating proposals submitted by Members and confirm that non-trade concerns will be taken into account in the negotiations as provided for in the Agreement on Agriculture.

14. Modalities for the further commitments, including provisions for special and differential treatment, shall be established no later than 31 March 2003. Participants shall submit their comprehensive draft Schedules based on these modalities no later than the date of the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference. The negotiations, including with respect to rules and disciplines and related legal texts, shall be concluded as part and at the date of conclusion of the negotiating agenda as a whole.

SERVICES

15. The negotiations on trade in services shall be conducted with a view to promoting the economic growth of all trading partners and the development of developing and least-developed countries. We recognize the work already undertaken in the negotiations, initiated in January 2000 under Article XIX of the General Agreement on Trade in Services, and the large number of proposals submitted by Members on a wide range of sectors and several horizontal issues, as well as on movement of natural persons. We reaffirm the Guidelines and Procedures for the Negotiations adopted by the Council for Trade in Services on 28 March 2001 as the basis for continuing the negotiations, with a view to achieving the objectives of the General Agreement on Trade in Services, as stipulated in the Preamble, Article IV and Article XIX of that Agreement. Participants shall submit initial requests for specific commitments by 30 June 2002 and initial offers by 31 March 2003.

MARKET ACCESS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

16. We agree to negotiations which shall aim, by modalities to be agreed, to reduce or as appropriate eliminate tariffs, including the reduction or elimination of tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation, as well as non-tariff barriers, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries. Product coverage shall be comprehensive and without *a priori* exclusions. The negotiations shall take fully into account the special needs and interests of developing and least-developed country participants, including through less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments, in accordance with the relevant provisions of Article XXVIII *bis* of GATT 1994 and the provisions cited in paragraph 50 below. To this end, the modalities to be agreed will include appropriate studies and capacity-building measures to assist least-developed countries to participate effectively in the negotiations.

TRADE-RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

17. We stress the importance we attach to implementation and interpretation of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) in a manner supportive of public health, by promoting both access to existing medicines and research and development into new medicines and, in this connection, are adopting a separate Declaration.

18. With a view to completing the work started in the Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (Council for TRIPS) on the implementation of Article 23.4, we agree to negotiate the establishment of a multilateral system of notification and registration of geographical indications for wines and spirits by the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference. We note that issues related to the extension of the protection of geographical indications provided for in Article 23 to products other than wines and spirits will be addressed in the Council for TRIPS pursuant to paragraph 12 of this Declaration.

19. We instruct the Council for TRIPS, in pursuing its work programme including under the review of Article 27.3(b), the review of the implementation of the TRIPS Agreement under Article 71.1 and the work foreseen pursuant to paragraph 12 of this Declaration, to examine, *inter alia*, the relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the Convention on Biological Diversity, the protection of traditional knowledge and folklore, and other relevant new developments raised by Members pursuant to Article 71.1. In undertaking this work, the TRIPS Council shall be guided by the objectives and principles set out in Articles 7 and 8 of the TRIPS Agreement and shall take fully into account the development dimension.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND INVESTMENT

20. Recognizing the case for a multilateral framework to secure transparent, stable and predictable conditions for long-term cross-border investment, particularly foreign direct investment, that will contribute to the expansion of trade, and the need for enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building in this area as referred to in paragraph 21, we agree that negotiations will take place after the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference on the basis of a decision to be taken, by explicit consensus, at that Session on modalities of negotiations.

21. We recognize the needs of developing and least-developed countries for enhanced support for technical assistance and capacity building in this area, including policy analysis and development so that they may better evaluate the implications of closer multilateral cooperation for their development policies and objectives, and human and institutional development. To this end, we shall work in cooperation with other relevant intergovernmental organisations, including UNCTAD, and through appropriate regional and bilateral channels, to provide strengthened and adequately resourced assistance to respond to these needs.

22. In the period until the Fifth Session, further work in the Working Group on the Relationship Between Trade and Investment will focus on the clarification of: scope and definition; transparency; non-discrimination; modalities for pre-establishment commitments based on a GATS-type, positive list approach; development provisions; exceptions and balance-of-payments safeguards; consultation and the settlement of disputes between Members. Any framework should reflect in a balanced manner the interests of home and host countries, and take due account of the development policies and objectives of host governments as well as their right to regulate in the public interest. The special development, trade and financial needs of developing and least-developed countries should be taken into account as an integral part of any framework, which should enable Members to undertake obligations and commitments commensurate with their individual needs and circumstances. Due regard should be paid to other relevant WTO provisions. Account should be taken, as appropriate, of existing bilateral and regional arrangements on investment.

INTERACTION BETWEEN TRADE AND COMPETITION POLICY

23. Recognizing the case for a multilateral framework to enhance the contribution of competition policy to international trade and development, and the need for enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building

in this area as referred to in paragraph 24, we agree that negotiations will take place after the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference on the basis of a decision to be taken, by explicit consensus, at that Session on modalities of negotiations.

24. We recognize the needs of developing and least-developed countries for enhanced support for technical assistance and capacity building in this area, including policy analysis and development so that they may better evaluate the implications of closer multilateral cooperation for their development policies and objectives, and human and institutional development. To this end, we shall work in cooperation with other relevant intergovernmental organisations, including UNCTAD, and through appropriate regional and bilateral channels, to provide strengthened and adequately resourced assistance to respond to these needs.

25. In the period until the Fifth Session, further work in the Working Group on the Interaction between Trade and Competition Policy will focus on the clarification of: core principles, including transparency, non-discrimination and procedural fairness, and provisions on hardcore cartels; modalities for voluntary cooperation; and support for progressive reinforcement of competition institutions in developing countries through capacity building. Full account shall be taken of the needs of developing and least-developed country participants and appropriate flexibility provided to address them.

TRANSPARENCY IN GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

26. Recognizing the case for a multilateral agreement on transparency in government procurement and the need for enhanced technical assistance and capacity building in this area, we agree that negotiations will take place after the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference on the basis of a decision to be taken, by explicit consensus, at that Session on modalities of negotiations. These negotiations will build on the progress made in the Working Group on Transparency in Government Procurement by that time and take into account participants' development priorities, especially those of least-developed country participants. Negotiations shall be limited to the transparency aspects and therefore will not restrict the scope for countries to give preferences to domestic supplies and suppliers. We commit ourselves to ensuring adequate technical assistance and support for capacity building both during the negotiations and after their conclusion.

TRADE FACILITATION

27. Recognizing the case for further expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit, and the need for enhanced technical assistance and capacity building in this area, we agree that negotiations will take place after the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference on the basis of a decision to be taken, by explicit consensus, at that Session on modalities of negotiations. In the period until the Fifth Session, the Council for Trade in Goods shall review and as appropriate, clarify and improve relevant aspects of Articles V, VIII and X of the GATT 1994 and identify the trade facilitation needs and priorities of Members, in particular developing and least-developed countries. We commit ourselves to ensuring adequate technical assistance and support for capacity building in this area.

WTO RULES

28. In the light of experience and of the increasing application of these instruments by Members, we agree to negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines under the Agreements on Implementation of Article VI of the GATT 1994 and on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, while preserving the basic concepts, principles and effectiveness of these Agreements and their instruments and objectives, and taking into account the needs of developing and least-developed participants. In the initial phase of the negotiations, participants will indicate the provisions, including disciplines on trade distorting practices, that they seek to clarify and improve in the subsequent phase. In the context of these negotiations, participants shall also aim to clarify and improve WTO disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries. We note that fisheries subsidies are also referred to in paragraph 31.

29. We also agree to negotiations aimed at clarifying and improving disciplines and procedures under the existing WTO provisions applying to regional trade agreements. The negotiations shall take into account the developmental aspects of regional trade agreements.

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT UNDERSTANDING

30. We agree to negotiations on improvements and clarifications of the Dispute Settlement Understanding. The negotiations should be based on the work done thus far as well as any additional proposals by Members, and aim to agree on improvements and clarifications not later than May 2003, at which time we will take steps to ensure that the results enter into force as soon as possible thereafter.

TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT

31. With a view to enhancing the mutual supportiveness of trade and environment, we agree to negotiations, without prejudging their outcome, on:

- (i) the relationship between existing WTO rules and specific trade obligations set out in multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The negotiations shall be limited in scope to the applicability of such existing WTO rules as among parties to the MEA in question. The negotiations shall not prejudice the WTO rights of any Member that is not a party to the MEA in question;
- (ii) procedures for regular information exchange between MEA Secretariats and the relevant WTO committees, and the criteria for the granting of observer status;
- (iii) the reduction or, as appropriate, elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services.

We note that fisheries subsidies form part of the negotiations provided for in paragraph 28.

32. We instruct the Committee on Trade and Environment, in pursuing work on all items on its agenda within its current terms of reference, to give particular attention to:

- (i) the effect of environmental measures on market access, especially in relation to developing countries, in particular the least-developed among them, and those situations in which the elimination or reduction of trade restrictions and distortions would benefit trade, the environment and development;
- (ii) the relevant provisions of the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights; and
- (iii) labelling requirements for environmental purposes.

Work on these issues should include the identification of any need to clarify relevant WTO rules. The Committee shall report to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference, and make recommendations, where appropriate, with respect to future action, including the desirability of negotiations. The outcome of this work as well as the negotiations carried out under paragraph 31(i) and (ii) shall be compatible with the open and non-discriminatory nature of the multilateral trading system, shall not add to or diminish the rights and obligations of Members under existing WTO agreements, in particular the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, nor alter the balance of these rights and obligations, and will take into account the needs of developing and least-developed countries.

33. We recognize the importance of technical assistance and capacity building in the field of trade and environment to developing countries, in particular the least-developed among them. We also encourage that

expertise and experience be shared with Members wishing to perform environmental reviews at the national level. A report shall be prepared on these activities for the Fifth Session.

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

34. We take note of the work which has been done in the General Council and other relevant bodies since the Ministerial Declaration of 20 May 1998 and agree to continue the Work Programme on Electronic Commerce. The work to date demonstrates that electronic commerce creates new challenges and opportunities for trade for Members at all stages of development, and we recognize the importance of creating and maintaining an environment which is favourable to the future development of electronic commerce. We instruct the General Council to consider the most appropriate institutional arrangements for handling the Work Programme, and to report on further progress to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference. We declare that Members will maintain their current practice of not imposing customs duties on electronic transmissions until the Fifth Session.

SMALL ECONOMIES

35. We agree to a work programme, under the auspices of the General Council, to examine issues relating to the trade of small economies. The objective of this work is to frame responses to the trade-related issues identified for the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system, and not to create a sub-category of WTO Members. The General Council shall review the work programme and make recommendations for action to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference.

TRADE, DEBT AND FINANCE

36. We agree to an examination, in a Working Group under the auspices of the General Council, of the relationship between trade, debt and finance, and of any possible recommendations on steps that might be taken within the mandate and competence of the WTO to enhance the capacity of the multilateral trading system to contribute to a durable solution to the problem of external indebtedness of developing and least-developed countries, and to strengthen the coherence of international trade and financial policies, with a view to safeguarding the multilateral trading system from the effects of financial and monetary instability. The General Council shall report to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference on progress in the examination.

TRADE AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

37. We agree to an examination, in a Working Group under the auspices of the General Council, of the relationship between trade and transfer of technology, and of any possible recommendations on steps that might be taken within the mandate of the WTO to increase flows of technology to developing countries. The General Council shall report to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference on progress in the examination.

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

38. We confirm that technical cooperation and capacity building are core elements of the development dimension of the multilateral trading system, and we welcome and endorse the New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building, Growth and Integration. We instruct the Secretariat, in coordination with other relevant agencies, to support domestic efforts for mainstreaming trade into national plans for economic development and strategies for poverty reduction. The delivery of WTO technical assistance shall be designed to assist developing and least-developed countries and low-income countries in transition to adjust to WTO rules and disciplines, implement obligations and exercise the rights of

membership, including drawing on the benefits of an open, rules-based multilateral trading system. Priority shall also be accorded to small, vulnerable, and transition economies, as well as to Members and Observers without representation in Geneva. We reaffirm our support for the valuable work of the International Trade Centre, which should be enhanced.

39. We underscore the urgent necessity for the effective coordinated delivery of technical assistance with bilateral donors, in the OECD Development Assistance Committee and relevant international and regional intergovernmental institutions, within a coherent policy framework and timetable. In the coordinated delivery of technical assistance, we instruct the Director-General to consult with the relevant agencies, bilateral donors and beneficiaries, to identify ways of enhancing and rationalizing the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least-Developed Countries and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP).

40. We agree that there is a need for technical assistance to benefit from secure and predictable funding. We therefore instruct the Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration to develop a plan for adoption by the General Council in December 2001 that will ensure long-term funding for WTO technical assistance at an overall level no lower than that of the current year and commensurate with the activities outlined above.

41. We have established firm commitments on technical cooperation and capacity building in various paragraphs in this Ministerial Declaration. We reaffirm these specific commitments contained in paragraphs 16, 21, 24, 26, 27, 33, 38-40, 42 and 43, and also reaffirm the understanding in paragraph 2 on the important role of sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes. We instruct the Director-General to report to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference, with an interim report to the General Council in December 2002 on the implementation and adequacy of these commitments in the identified paragraphs.

LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

42. We acknowledge the seriousness of the concerns expressed by the least-developed countries (LDCs) in the Zanzibar Declaration adopted by their Ministers in July 2001. We recognize that the integration of the LDCs into the multilateral trading system requires meaningful market access, support for the diversification of their production and export base, and trade-related technical assistance and capacity building. We agree that the meaningful integration of LDCs into the trading system and the global economy will involve efforts by all WTO Members. We commit ourselves to the objective of duty-free, quota-free market access for products originating from LDCs. In this regard, we welcome the significant market access improvements by WTO Members in advance of the Third UN Conference on LDCs (LDC-III), in Brussels, May 2001. We further commit ourselves to consider additional measures for progressive improvements in market access for LDCs. Accession of LDCs remains a priority for the Membership. We agree to work to facilitate and accelerate negotiations with acceding LDCs. We instruct the Secretariat to reflect the priority we attach to LDCs' accessions in the annual plans for technical assistance. We reaffirm the commitments we undertook at LDC-III, and agree that the WTO should take into account, in designing its work programme for LDCs, the trade-related elements of the Brussels Declaration and Programme of Action, consistent with the WTO's mandate, adopted at LDC-III. We instruct the Sub-Committee for Least-Developed Countries to design such a work programme and to report on the agreed work programme to the General Council at its first meeting in 2002.

43. We endorse the Integrated Framework for Trade-Related Technical Assistance to Least-Developed Countries (IF) as a viable model for LDCs' trade development. We urge development partners to significantly increase contributions to the IF Trust Fund and WTO extra-budgetary trust funds in favour of LDCs. We urge the core agencies, in coordination with development partners, to explore the enhancement of the IF with a view to addressing the supply-side constraints of LDCs and the extension of the model to all LDCs, following the review of the IF and the appraisal of the ongoing Pilot Scheme in selected LDCs. We request the Director-General, following coordination with heads of the other agencies, to provide an interim report to the General Council in December 2002 and a full report to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference on all issues affecting LDCs.

SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

44. We reaffirm that provisions for special and differential treatment are an integral part of the WTO Agreements. We note the concerns expressed regarding their operation in addressing specific constraints faced by developing countries, particularly least-developed countries. In that connection, we also note that some Members have proposed a Framework Agreement on Special and Differential Treatment (WT/GC/W/442). We therefore agree that all special and differential treatment provisions shall be reviewed with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational. In this connection, we endorse the work programme on special and differential treatment set out in the Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns.

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

45. The negotiations to be pursued under the terms of this Declaration shall be concluded not later than 1 January 2005. The Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference will take stock of progress in the negotiations, provide any necessary political guidance, and take decisions as necessary. When the results of the negotiations in all areas have been established, a Special Session of the Ministerial Conference will be held to take decisions regarding the adoption and implementation of those results.

46. The overall conduct of the negotiations shall be supervised by a Trade Negotiations Committee under the authority of the General Council. The Trade Negotiations Committee shall hold its first meeting not later than 31 January 2002. It shall establish appropriate negotiating mechanisms as required and supervise the progress of the negotiations.

47. With the exception of the improvements and clarifications of the Dispute Settlement Understanding, the conduct, conclusion and entry into force of the outcome of the negotiations shall be treated as parts of a single undertaking. However, agreements reached at an early stage may be implemented on a provisional or a definitive basis. Early agreements shall be taken into account in assessing the overall balance of the negotiations.

48. Negotiations shall be open to:

- (i) all Members of the WTO; and
- (ii) States and separate customs territories currently in the process of accession and those that inform Members, at a regular meeting of the General Council, of their intention to negotiate the terms of their membership and for whom an accession working party is established.

Decisions on the outcomes of the negotiations shall be taken only by WTO Members.

49. The negotiations shall be conducted in a transparent manner among participants, in order to facilitate the effective participation of all. They shall be conducted with a view to ensuring benefits to all participants and to achieving an overall balance in the outcome of the negotiations.

50. The negotiations and the other aspects of the Work Programme shall take fully into account the principle of special and differential treatment for developing and least-developed countries embodied in: Part IV of the GATT 1994; the Decision of 28 November 1979 on Differential and More Favourable Treatment, Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries; the Uruguay Round Decision on Measures in Favour of Least-Developed Countries; and all other relevant WTO provisions.

51. The Committee on Trade and Development and the Committee on Trade and Environment shall, within their respective mandates, each act as a forum to identify and debate developmental and environmental aspects of the negotiations, in order to help achieve the objective of having sustainable development appropriately reflected.

52. Those elements of the Work Programme which do not involve negotiations are also accorded a high priority. They shall be pursued under the overall supervision of the General Council, which shall report on progress to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2

20 November 2001
(01-5860)

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
Fourth Session
Doha, 9 - 14 November 2001

DECLARATION ON THE TRIPS AGREEMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Adopted on 14 November 2001

1. We recognize the gravity of the public health problems afflicting many developing and least-developed countries, especially those resulting from HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics.
2. We stress the need for the WTO Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS Agreement) to be part of the wider national and international action to address these problems.
3. We recognize that intellectual property protection is important for the development of new medicines. We also recognize the concerns about its effects on prices.
4. We agree that the TRIPS Agreement does not and should not prevent Members from taking measures to protect public health. Accordingly, while reiterating our commitment to the TRIPS Agreement, we affirm that the Agreement can and should be interpreted and implemented in a manner supportive of WTO Members' right to protect public health and, in particular, to promote access to medicines for all.

In this connection, we reaffirm the right of WTO Members to use, to the full, the provisions in the TRIPS Agreement, which provide flexibility for this purpose.

5. Accordingly and in the light of paragraph 4 above, while maintaining our commitments in the TRIPS Agreement, we recognize that these flexibilities include:
 - (a) In applying the customary rules of interpretation of public international law, each provision of the TRIPS Agreement shall be read in the light of the object and purpose of the Agreement as expressed, in particular, in its objectives and principles.
 - (b) Each Member has the right to grant compulsory licences and the freedom to determine the grounds upon which such licences are granted.
 - (c) Each Member has the right to determine what constitutes a national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency, it being understood that public health crises, including those relating to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, can represent a national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency.

- (d) The effect of the provisions in the TRIPS Agreement that are relevant to the exhaustion of intellectual property rights is to leave each Member free to establish its own regime for such exhaustion without challenge, subject to the MFN and national treatment provisions of Articles 3 and 4.

6. We recognize that WTO Members with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector could face difficulties in making effective use of compulsory licensing under the TRIPS Agreement. We instruct the Council for TRIPS to find an expeditious solution to this problem and to report to the General Council before the end of 2002.

7. We reaffirm the commitment of developed-country Members to provide incentives to their enterprises and institutions to promote and encourage technology transfer to least-developed country Members pursuant to Article 66.2. We also agree that the least-developed country Members will not be obliged, with respect to pharmaceutical products, to implement or apply Sections 5 and 7 of Part II of the TRIPS Agreement or to enforce rights provided for under these Sections until 1 January 2016, without prejudice to the right of least-developed country Members to seek other extensions of the transition periods as provided for in Article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement. We instruct the Council for TRIPS to take the necessary action to give effect to this pursuant to Article 66.1 of the TRIPS Agreement.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/MIN(01)/17

20 November 2001
(01-5858)

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
Fourth Session
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IMPLEMENTATION-RELATED ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Decision of 14 November 2001

The Ministerial Conference,

Having regard to Articles IV.1, IV.5 and IX of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO);

Mindful of the importance that Members attach to the increased participation of developing countries in the multilateral trading system, and of the need to ensure that the system responds fully to the needs and interests of all participants;

Determined to take concrete action to address issues and concerns that have been raised by many developing-country Members regarding the implementation of some WTO Agreements and Decisions, including the difficulties and resource constraints that have been encountered in the implementation of obligations in various areas;

Recalling the 3 May 2000 Decision of the General Council to meet in special sessions to address outstanding implementation issues, and to assess the existing difficulties, identify ways needed to resolve them, and take decisions for appropriate action not later than the Fourth Session of the Ministerial Conference;

Noting the actions taken by the General Council in pursuance of this mandate at its Special Sessions in October and December 2000 (WT/L/384), as well as the review and further discussion undertaken at the Special Sessions held in April, July and October 2001, including the referral of additional issues to relevant WTO bodies or their chairpersons for further work;

Noting also the reports on the issues referred to the General Council from subsidiary bodies and their chairpersons and from the Director-General, and the discussions as well as the clarifications provided and understandings reached on implementation issues in the intensive informal and formal meetings held under this process since May 2000;

Decides as follows:

1. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994)

- 1.1 Reaffirms that Article XVIII of the GATT 1994 is a special and differential treatment provision for developing countries and that recourse to it should be less onerous than to Article XII of the GATT 1994.
- 1.2 Noting the issues raised in the report of the Chairperson of the Committee on Market Access (WT/GC/50) concerning the meaning to be given to the phrase "substantial interest" in paragraph 2(d) of Article XIII of the GATT 1994, the Market Access Committee is directed to give further consideration to the issue and make recommendations to the General Council as expeditiously as possible but in any event not later than the end of 2002.

2. Agreement on Agriculture

- 2.1 Urges Members to exercise restraint in challenging measures notified under the green box by developing countries to promote rural development and adequately address food security concerns.
- 2.2 Takes note of the report of the Committee on Agriculture (G/AG/11) regarding the implementation of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries, and approves the recommendations contained therein regarding (i) food aid; (ii) technical and financial assistance in the context of aid programmes to improve agricultural productivity and infrastructure; (iii) financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs; and (iv) review of follow-up.
- 2.3 Takes note of the report of the Committee on Agriculture (G/AG/11) regarding the implementation of Article 10.2 of the Agreement on Agriculture, and approves the recommendations and reporting requirements contained therein.
- 2.4 Takes note of the report of the Committee on Agriculture (G/AG/11) regarding the administration of tariff rate quotas and the submission by Members of addenda to their notifications, and endorses the decision by the Committee to keep this matter under review.

3. Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

- 3.1 Where the appropriate level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection allows scope for the phased introduction of new sanitary and phytosanitary measures, the phrase "longer time-frame for compliance" referred to in Article 10.2 of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, shall be understood to mean normally a period of not less than 6 months. Where the appropriate level of sanitary and phytosanitary protection does not allow scope for the phased introduction of a new measure, but specific problems are identified by a Member, the Member applying the measure shall upon request enter into consultations with the country with a view to finding a mutually satisfactory solution to the problem while continuing to achieve the importing Member's appropriate level of protection.

- 3.2 Subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of Annex B to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the phrase "reasonable interval" shall be understood to mean normally a period of not less than 6 months. It is understood that timeframes for specific measures have to be considered in the context of the particular circumstances of the measure and actions necessary to implement it. The entry into force of measures which contribute to the liberalization of trade should not be unnecessarily delayed.
- 3.3 Takes note of the Decision of the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (G/SPS/19) regarding equivalence, and instructs the Committee to develop expeditiously the specific programme to further the implementation of Article 4 of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.
- 3.4 Pursuant to the provisions of Article 12.7 of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures is instructed to review the operation and implementation of the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures at least once every four years.
- 3.5 (i) Takes note of the actions taken to date by the Director-General to facilitate the increased participation of Members at different levels of development in the work of the relevant international standard setting organizations as well as his efforts to coordinate with these organizations and financial institutions in identifying SPS-related technical assistance needs and how best to address them; and
- (ii) urges the Director-General to continue his cooperative efforts with these organizations and institutions in this regard, including with a view to according priority to the effective participation of least-developed countries and facilitating the provision of technical and financial assistance for this purpose.
- 3.6 (i) Urges Members to provide, to the extent possible, the financial and technical assistance necessary to enable least-developed countries to respond adequately to the introduction of any new SPS measures which may have significant negative effects on their trade; and
- (ii) urges Members to ensure that technical assistance is provided to least-developed countries with a view to responding to the special problems faced by them in implementing the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

4. Agreement on Textiles and Clothing

Reaffirms the commitment to full and faithful implementation of the Agreement on Textiles and Clothing, and agrees:

- 4.1 that the provisions of the Agreement relating to the early integration of products and the elimination of quota restrictions should be effectively utilised.
- 4.2 that Members will exercise particular consideration before initiating investigations in the context of antidumping remedies on textile and clothing exports from developing countries previously subject to quantitative restrictions under the Agreement for a period of two years following full integration of this Agreement into the WTO.
- 4.3 that without prejudice to their rights and obligations, Members shall notify any changes in their rules of origin concerning products falling under the coverage of the Agreement to the Committee on Rules of Origin which may decide to examine them.

Requests the Council for Trade in Goods to examine the following proposals:

- 4.4 that when calculating the quota levels for small suppliers for the remaining years of the Agreement, Members will apply the most favourable methodology available in respect of those Members under the growth-on-growth provisions from the beginning of the implementation period; extend the same treatment to least-developed countries; and, where possible, eliminate quota restrictions on imports of such Members;
- 4.5 that Members will calculate the quota levels for the remaining years of the Agreement with respect to other restrained Members as if implementation of the growth-on-growth provision for stage 3 had been advanced to 1 January 2000;

and make recommendations to the General Council by 31 July 2002 for appropriate action.

5. Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

- 5.1 Confirms the approach to technical assistance being developed by the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade, reflecting the results of the triennial review work in this area, and mandates this work to continue.
- 5.2 Subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 12 of Article 2 of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, the phrase "reasonable interval" shall be understood to mean normally a period of not less than 6 months, except when this would be ineffective in fulfilling the legitimate objectives pursued.
- 5.3 (i) Takes note of the actions taken to date by the Director-General to facilitate the increased participation of Members at different levels of development in the work of the relevant international standard setting organizations as well as his efforts to coordinate with these organizations and financial institutions in identifying TBT-related technical assistance needs and how best to address them; and

(ii) urges the Director-General to continue his cooperative efforts with these organizations and institutions, including with a view to according priority to the effective participation of least-developed countries and facilitating the provision of technical and financial assistance for this purpose.
- 5.4 (i) Urges Members to provide, to the extent possible, the financial and technical assistance necessary to enable least-developed countries to respond adequately to the introduction of any new TBT measures which may have significant negative effects on their trade; and

(ii) urges Members to ensure that technical assistance is provided to least-developed countries with a view to responding to the special problems faced by them in implementing the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

6. Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures

- 6.1 Takes note of the actions taken by the Council for Trade in Goods in regard to requests from some developing-country Members for the extension of the five-year transitional period provided for in Article 5.2 of Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures.
- 6.2 Urges the Council for Trade in Goods to consider positively requests that may be made by least-developed countries under Article 5.3 of the TRIMs Agreement or Article IX.3 of the

WTO Agreement, as well as to take into consideration the particular circumstances of least-developed countries when setting the terms and conditions including time-frames.

7. Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994

- 7.1 Agrees that investigating authorities shall examine with special care any application for the initiation of an anti-dumping investigation where an investigation of the same product from the same Member resulted in a negative finding within the 365 days prior to the filing of the application and that, unless this pre-initiation examination indicates that circumstances have changed, the investigation shall not proceed.
- 7.2 Recognizes that, while Article 15 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 is a mandatory provision, the modalities for its application would benefit from clarification. Accordingly, the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices is instructed, through its working group on Implementation, to examine this issue and to draw up appropriate recommendations within twelve months on how to operationalize this provision.
- 7.3 Takes note that Article 5.8 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 does not specify the time-frame to be used in determining the volume of dumped imports, and that this lack of specificity creates uncertainties in the implementation of the provision. The Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices is instructed, through its working group on Implementation, to study this issue and draw up recommendations within 12 months, with a view to ensuring the maximum possible predictability and objectivity in the application of time frames.
- 7.4 Takes note that Article 18.6 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 requires the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices to review annually the implementation and operation of the Agreement taking into account the objectives thereof. The Committee on Anti-dumping Practices is instructed to draw up guidelines for the improvement of annual reviews and to report its views and recommendations to the General Council for subsequent decision within 12 months.

8. Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994

- 8.1 Takes note of the actions taken by the Committee on Customs Valuation in regard to the requests from a number of developing-country Members for the extension of the five-year transitional period provided for in Article 20.1 of Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994.
- 8.2 Urges the Council for Trade in Goods to give positive consideration to requests that may be made by least-developed country Members under paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex III of the Customs Valuation Agreement or under Article IX.3 of the WTO Agreement, as well as to take into consideration the particular circumstances of least-developed countries when setting the terms and conditions including time-frames.
- 8.3 Underlines the importance of strengthening cooperation between the customs administrations of Members in the prevention of customs fraud. In this regard, it is agreed that, further to the 1994 Ministerial Decision Regarding Cases Where Customs Administrations Have Reasons to Doubt the Truth or Accuracy of the Declared Value, when the customs administration of an importing Member has reasonable grounds to doubt the truth or accuracy of the declared value, it may seek assistance from the customs

administration of an exporting Member on the value of the good concerned. In such cases, the exporting Member shall offer cooperation and assistance, consistent with its domestic laws and procedures, including furnishing information on the export value of the good concerned. Any information provided in this context shall be treated in accordance with Article 10 of the Customs Valuation Agreement. Furthermore, recognizing the legitimate concerns expressed by the customs administrations of several importing Members on the accuracy of the declared value, the Committee on Customs Valuation is directed to identify and assess practical means to address such concerns, including the exchange of information on export values and to report to the General Council by the end of 2002 at the latest.

9. Agreement on Rules of Origin

- 9.1 Takes note of the report of the Committee on Rules of Origin (G/RO/48) regarding progress on the harmonization work programme, and urges the Committee to complete its work by the end of 2001.
- 9.2 Agrees that any interim arrangements on rules of origin implemented by Members in the transitional period before the entry into force of the results of the harmonisation work programme shall be consistent with the Agreement on Rules of Origin, particularly Articles 2 and 5 thereof. Without prejudice to Members' rights and obligations, such arrangements may be examined by the Committee on Rules of Origin.

10. Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

- 10.1 Agrees that Annex VII(b) to the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures includes the Members that are listed therein until their GNP per capita reaches US \$1,000 in constant 1990 dollars for three consecutive years. This decision will enter into effect upon the adoption by the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of an appropriate methodology for calculating constant 1990 dollars. If, however, the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures does not reach a consensus agreement on an appropriate methodology by 1 January 2003, the methodology proposed by the Chairman of the Committee set forth in G/SCM/38, Appendix 2 shall be applied. A Member shall not leave Annex VII(b) so long as its GNP per capita in current dollars has not reached US \$1000 based upon the most recent data from the World Bank.
- 10.2 Takes note of the proposal to treat measures implemented by developing countries with a view to achieving legitimate development goals, such as regional growth, technology research and development funding, production diversification and development and implementation of environmentally sound methods of production as non-actionable subsidies, and agrees that this issue be addressed in accordance with paragraph 13 below. During the course of the negotiations, Members are urged to exercise due restraint with respect to challenging such measures.
- 10.3 Agrees that the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures shall continue its review of the provisions of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures regarding countervailing duty investigations and report to the General Council by 31 July 2002.
- 10.4 Agrees that if a Member has been excluded from the list in paragraph (b) of Annex VII to the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, it shall be re-included in it when its GNP per capita falls back below US\$ 1,000.

- 10.5 Subject to the provisions of Articles 27.5 and 27.6, it is reaffirmed that least-developed country Members are exempt from the prohibition on export subsidies set forth in Article 3.1(a) of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and thus have flexibility to finance their exporters, consistent with their development needs. It is understood that the eight-year period in Article 27.5 within which a least-developed country Member must phase out its export subsidies in respect of a product in which it is export-competitive begins from the date export competitiveness exists within the meaning of Article 27.6.
- 10.6 Having regard to the particular situation of certain developing-country Members, directs the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures to extend the transition period, under the rubric of Article 27.4 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, for certain export subsidies provided by such Members, pursuant to the procedures set forth in document G/SCM/39. Furthermore, when considering a request for an extension of the transition period under the rubric of Article 27.4 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and in order to avoid that Members at similar stages of development and having a similar order of magnitude of share in world trade are treated differently in terms of receiving such extensions for the same eligible programmes and the length of such extensions, directs the Committee to extend the transition period for those developing countries, after taking into account the relative competitiveness in relation to other developing-country Members who have requested extension of the transition period following the procedures set forth in document G/SCM/39.
11. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
- 11.1 The TRIPS Council is directed to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference. It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement.
- 11.2 Reaffirming that the provisions of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement are mandatory, it is agreed that the TRIPS Council shall put in place a mechanism for ensuring the monitoring and full implementation of the obligations in question. To this end, developed-country Members shall submit prior to the end of 2002 detailed reports on the functioning in practice of the incentives provided to their enterprises for the transfer of technology in pursuance of their commitments under Article 66.2. These submissions shall be subject to a review in the TRIPS Council and information shall be updated by Members annually.
12. Cross-cutting Issues
- 12.1 The Committee on Trade and Development is instructed:
- (i) *to identify those special and differential treatment provisions that are already mandatory in nature and those that are non-binding in character, to consider the legal and practical implications for developed and developing Members of converting special and differential treatment measures into mandatory provisions, to identify those that Members consider should be made mandatory, and to report to the General Council with clear recommendations for a decision by July 2002;*
- (ii) to examine additional ways in which special and differential treatment provisions can be made more effective, to consider ways, including improved information flows, in which developing countries, in particular the least-developed countries, may be assisted to make best use of special and differential treatment provisions, and to report to the General Council with clear recommendations for a decision by July 2002; and

- (iii) to consider, in the context of the work programme adopted at the Fourth Session of the Ministerial Conference, how special and differential treatment may be incorporated into the architecture of WTO rules.

The work of the Committee on Trade and Development in this regard shall take fully into consideration previous work undertaken as noted in WT/COMTD/W/77/Rev.1. It will also be without prejudice to work in respect of implementation of WTO Agreements in the General Council and in other Councils and Committees.

- 12.2 Reaffirms that preferences granted to developing countries pursuant to the Decision of the Contracting Parties of 28 November 1979 ("Enabling Clause")¹ should be generalised, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory.

13. Outstanding Implementation Issues²

Agrees that outstanding implementation issues be addressed in accordance with paragraph 12 of the Ministerial Declaration (WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1).

14. Final Provisions

Requests the Director-General, consistent with paragraphs 38 to 43 of the Ministerial Declaration (WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1), to ensure that WTO technical assistance focuses, on a priority basis, on assisting developing countries to implement existing WTO obligations as well as on increasing their capacity to participate more effectively in future multilateral trade negotiations. In carrying out this mandate, the WTO Secretariat should cooperate more closely with international and regional intergovernmental organisations so as to increase efficiency and synergies and avoid duplication of programmes.

¹ BISD 26S/203.

²A list of these issues is compiled in document Job(01)/152/Rev.1.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION
as of December 18, 2001 (144 Members)

Government	Entry into Force /Membership	Government	Entry into Force /Membership
Albania	September 8, 2000	Dominican Republic	March 9, 1995
Angola	November 23, 1996	Ecuador	January 21, 1996
Antigua and Barbuda	January 1, 1995	Egypt	June 30, 1995
Argentina	January 1, 1995	El Salvador	May 7, 1995
Australia	January 1, 1995	Estonia	November 13, 1999
Austria	January 1, 1995	European Union	January 1, 1995
Bahrain	January 1, 1995	Fiji	January 14, 1996
Bangladesh	January 1, 1995	Finland	January 1, 1995
Barbados	January 1, 1995	France	January 1, 1995
Belgium	January 1, 1995	Gabon	January 1, 1995
Belize	January 1, 1995	Georgia	June 14, 2000
Benin	February 22, 1996	Germany	January 1, 1995
Bolivia	September 12, 1995	Ghana	January 1, 1995
Botswana	May 31, 1995	Greece	January 1, 1995
Brazil	January 1, 1995	Grenada	February 22, 1996
Brunei Darussalam	January 1, 1995	Guatemala	July 21, 1995
Bulgaria	December 1, 1996	Guinea	October 25, 1995
Burkina Faso	June 3, 1995	Guinea Bissau	May 31, 1995
Burundi	July 23, 1995	Guyana	January 1, 1995
Cameroon	December 13, 1995	Haiti	January 30, 1996
Canada	January 1, 1995	Honduras	January 1, 1995
Central African Republic	May 31, 1995	Hong Kong, China	January 1, 1995
Chad	October 19, 1996	Hungary	January 1, 1995
Chile	January 1, 1995	Iceland	January 1, 1995
China	December 11, 2001	India	January 1, 1995
Colombia	April 30, 1995	Indonesia	January 1, 1995
Congo	March 27, 1997	Ireland	January 1, 1995
Costa Rica	January 1, 1995	Israel	April 21, 1995
Côte d'Ivoire	January 1, 1995	Italy	January 1, 1995
Croatia	November 30, 2000	Jamaica	March 9, 1995
Cuba	April 20, 1995	Japan	January 1, 1995
Cyprus	July 30, 1995	Jordan	April 11, 2000
Czech Republic	January 1, 1995	Kenya	January 1, 1995
Democratic Republic of the Congo	January 1, 1997	Korea, Republic of	January 1, 1995
Denmark	January 1, 1995	Kuwait	January 1, 1995
Djibouti	May 31, 1995	Kyrgyz Republic	December 20, 1998
Dominica	January 1, 1995	Latvia	February 10, 1999

Government	Entry into Force /Membership	Government	Entry into Force Membership/
Lesotho	May 31, 1995	Rwanda	May 22, 1996
Liechtenstein	September 1, 1995	Saint Kitts and Nevis	February 21, 1996
Lithuania	May 31, 2001	Saint Lucia	January 1, 1995
Luxembourg	January 1, 1995	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	January 1, 1995
Macao, China	January 1, 1995	Senegal	January 1, 1995
Madagascar	November 17, 1995	Sierra Leone	July 23, 1995
Malawi	May 31, 1995	Singapore	January 1, 1995
Malaysia	January 1, 1995	Slovak Republic	January 1, 1995
Maldives	May 31, 1995	Slovenia	July 30, 1995
Mali	May 31, 1995	Solomon Islands	July 26, 1996
Malta	January 1, 1995	South Africa	January 1, 1995
Mauritania	May 31, 1995	Spain	January 1, 1995
Mauritius	January 1, 1995	Sri Lanka	January 1, 1995
Mexico	January 1, 1995	Suriname	January 1, 1995
Moldova	July 26, 2001	Swaziland	January 1, 1995
Mongolia	January 29, 1997	Sweden	January 1, 1995
Morocco	January 1, 1995	Switzerland	July 1, 1995
Mozambique	August 26, 1995	Taiwan (referred to in the WTO as Chinese Taipei)	December 11, 2001
Myanmar	January 1, 1995	Tanzania	January 1, 1995
Namibia	January 1, 1995	Thailand	January 1, 1995
Netherlands - For the Kingdom in Europe and for the Netherlands Antilles	January 1, 1995	The Gambia	October 23, 1996
New Zealand	January 1, 1995	Togo	May 31, 1995
Nicaragua	September 3, 1995	Trinidad and Tobago	March 1, 1995
Niger	December 13, 1996	Tunisia	34786
Nigeria	January 1, 1995	Turkey	March 26, 1995
Norway	January 1, 1995	Uganda	January 1, 1995
Oman	November 9, 2000	United Arab Emirates	April 10, 1996
Pakistan	January 1, 1995	United Kingdom	January 1, 1995
Panama	September 6, 1997	United States	January 1, 1995
Papua New Guinea	June 9, 1996	Uruguay	January 1, 1995
Paraguay	January 1, 1995	Venezuela	January 1, 1995
Peru	January 1, 1995	Zambia	January 1, 1995
Philippines	January 1, 1995	Zimbabwe	March 5, 1995
Poland	July 1, 1995		
Portugal	January 1, 1995		
Qatar	January 13, 1996		
Romania	January 1, 1995		

2002 BUDGET FOR THE WTO SECRETARIAT

P A R T	SECTION	Original	Post Doha	Revised	Proposed Reductions		Revised 2002 Estimates
		2002 Estimates	Additional Requirements	Proposal CRP(01)25	Reduced New Posts	Other cost	
A	1 Staff (Work/years)		-				
	(a) Salary	62,209,700	980,900	63,190,600	(403,900)		62,786,700
	(b) Pensions	12,273,600	193,800	12,467,400	(79,800)		12,387,600
	(c) Other Common Staff costs	10,163,500	773,400	10,936,900	(344,400)		10,592,500
	2 Temporary Assistance	11,927,100	1,430,000	13,357,100	-	(450,000)	12,907,100
				-	-		-
B	3 Communications		-	-	-		-
	(a) Telecommunications	637,000	-	637,000	-		637,000
	(b) Postage charges	1,327,000	250,000	1,577,000	-	(50,000)	1,527,000
	4 Building Facilities		1,000,000	1,000,000	-		1,000,000
	(a) Rental	249,600	-	249,600	-		249,600
	(b) Utilities	1,696,500	-	1,696,500	-	(50,000)	1,646,500
	(c) Maintenance and Insurance	923,000	-	923,000	-		923,000
	5 Permanent Equipment	3,690,800	112,500	3,803,300	(52,500)	(50,000)	3,700,800
	6 Expendable Equipment	1,343,700	-	1,343,700	-		1,343,700
	7 Contractual Services		-	-	-		-
	(a) Reproduction	1,421,000	-	1,421,000	-		1,421,000
	(b) Office Automation / Informatics	2,206,800	90,000	2,296,800	(7,000)	(50,000)	2,239,800
	(c) Other	244,000	-	244,000	-		244,000
				-	-		-
C	8 Staff Overhead Costs		-	-	-		-
	(a) Training	430,000	-	430,000	-		430,000
	(b) Insurance	1,112,500	3,400	1,115,900	(1,400)		1,114,500
	(c) Joint Services	542,000	-	542,000	-		542,000
	(d) Miscellaneous	46,500	15,000	61,500	(7,000)		54,500
	9 Missions		-	-	-		-
	(a) Official	1,241,100	-	1,241,100	-		1,241,100
	(b) Technical Co-operation	1,198,200	-	1,198,200	-		1,198,200
	10 Trade Policy Training Courses	1,542,000	954,000	2,496,000	-		2,496,000
	11 Contribution to ITC	15,113,850	-	15,113,850	-		15,113,850
	12 Various		-	-	-		-
	(a) Representation and Hospitality	258,000	-	258,000	-		258,000
	(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	1,337,000	-	1,337,000	-		1,337,000
	(c) Permanent Group of Experts/ (d) Appellate Body	30,000	-	30,000	-		30,000
	(e) Library	583,500	-	583,500	-		583,500
	(f) Publications	203,000	-	203,000	-	(10,000)	193,000
	(g) Public Information Activities	260,000	-	260,000	-	(50,000)	210,000
	(h) External Auditors	70,000	-	70,000	-	(20,000)	50,000
	(i) Ministerial Meeting	400,000	-	400,000	-		400,000
	(j) ISO	58,900	-	58,900	-		58,900
	(k) Other	73,000	-	73,000	-		73,000
	13 Unforeseen Expenditure	100,000	-	100,000	-		100,000
				-	-		-
	Sub-total	134,912,850	5,803,000	140,715,850	(896,000)	(730,000)	139,089,850
	Infrastructure	422,000	-	422,000		(422,000)	-
	Geneva Week / Short Trade Policy Courses for LDCs	1,500,000	-	1,500,000		(276,000)	1,224,000
	Total	136,834,850	5,803,000	142,637,850	(896,000)	(1,428,000)	140,313,850
					(2,324,000)		

2002 BUDGET FOR THE APPELLATE BODY AND ITS SECRETARIAT

P A R T	SECTION	2002 Estimates
A	1 Staff(Work/years) (a) Salary (b) Pensions (c) Other Common Staff costs	1,500,200 296,400 244,400
	2 Temporary Assistance	36,000
B	3 Communications (a) Telecommunications (b) Postage charges	6,500
	4 Building Facilities (a) Rental (b) Utilities (c) Maintenance and Insurance	13,000 0
	5 Permanent Equipment	47,200
	6 Expendable Equipment	17,700
	7 Contractual Services (a) Reproduction (b) Office Automation / Informatics (c) Other	15,000 0
C	8 Staff Overhead Costs (a) Training (b) Insurance (c) Joint Services (d) Miscellaneous	5,000 2,000
	9 Missions (a) Official (b) Technical Co-operation	10,000
	10 Trade Policy Training Courses	
	11 Contribution to ITC	
	12 Various (a) Representation and Hospitality (b) Dispute Settlement Panels (c) Permanent Group of Experts/ Arbitration under GATS (d) Appellate Body Members (e) Library (f) Publications (g) Public Information Activities (h) External Auditors (i) Ministerial Meeting (j) ISO (k) Other	1,000 618,200 3,400
	13 Unforeseen Expenditure	
	TOTAL	2,816,000

SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2002
(Minimum contribution of 0.015 per cent)

MEMBERS	2001	2002		INTEREST EARNED* CHF	2002 NET
	CONTRIBUTION CHF	CONTRIBUTION %	CONTRIBUTION CHF		CONTRIBUTION CHF
Albania	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Angola	81,069	0.057	80,997	(241)	80,756
Antigua and Barbuda	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Argentina	709,686	0.510	724,710		724,710
Australia	1,717,068	1.218	1,730,778	(10,422)	1,720,356
Austria	2,022,738	1.438	2,043,398	(11,763)	2,031,635
Bahrain	99,675	0.068	96,628	(582)	96,046
Bangladesh	136,887	0.105	149,205		149,205
Barbados	26,580	0.020	28,420	(68)	28,352
Belgium	3,686,646	2.683	3,812,543	(17,216)	3,795,327
Belize	19,935	0.015	21,315	(90)	21,225
Benin	19,935	0.015	21,315	(87)	21,228
Bolivia	35,883	0.026	36,946	(168)	36,778
Botswana	51,831	0.041	58,261		58,261
Brazil	1,391,463	0.988	1,403,948	(1,141)	1,402,807
Brunei Darussalam	61,134	0.044	62,524	(335)	62,189
Bulgaria	131,571	0.094	133,574	(177)	133,397
Burkina Faso	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Burundi	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Cameroon	38,541	0.027	38,367	(243)	38,124
Canada	5,172,468	3.914	5,561,794	(29,044)	5,532,750
Central African Republic	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Chad	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Chile	445,215	0.311	441,931	(1,209)	440,722
China, People's Rep. of		2.973	4,224,633		4,224,633
Colombia	337,566	0.233	331,093	(456)	330,637
Congo	34,554	0.024	34,104		34,104
Costa Rica	126,255	0.104	147,784	(577)	147,207
Côte d'Ivoire	98,346	0.068	96,628	(18)	96,610
Croatia	205,995	0.147	208,887		208,887
Cuba	71,766	0.064	90,944	(438)	90,506
Cyprus	91,701	0.064	90,944	(452)	90,492
Czech Republic	707,028	0.511	726,131	(4,344)	721,787
Democratic Republic of the Congo	33,225	0.024	34,104		34,104
Denmark	1,330,329	0.948	1,347,108	(8,013)	1,339,095
Djibouti	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Dominica	19,935	0.015	21,315	(78)	21,237
Dominican Republic	159,480	0.125	177,625		177,625
Ecuador	122,268	0.085	120,785		120,785
Egypt	360,159	0.266	377,986	(2,243)	375,743
El Salvador	69,108	0.058	82,418	(234)	82,184
Estonia	82,398	0.063	89,523	(346)	89,177
European Communities	0	0.000	0		0
Fiji	23,922	0.016	22,736	(140)	22,596
Finland	944,919	0.672	954,912	(5,242)	949,670
France	7,663,014	5.541	7,873,761	(408)	7,873,353
Gabon	47,844	0.034	48,314	(319)	47,995
Gambia	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Georgia	21,264	0.015	21,315		21,315

MEMBERS	2001	2002		INTEREST	2002 NET
	CONTRIBUTION CHF	CONTRIBUTION %	CONTRIBUTION CHF	EARNED* CHF	CONTRIBUTION CHF
Germany	12,912,564	9.291	13,202,511	(47,398)	13,155,113
Ghana	46,515	0.042	59,682	(234)	59,448
Greece	437,241	0.311	441,931	(1,785)	440,146
Grenada	19,935	0.015	21,315	(69)	21,246
Guatemala	79,740	0.063	89,523	(396)	89,127
Guinea	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Guinea-Bissau	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Guyana	19,935	0.015	21,315	(79)	21,236
Haiti	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Honduras	50,502	0.039	55,419	(209)	55,210
Hong Kong, China	4,791,045	3.345	4,753,245	(30,793)	4,722,452
Hungary	526,284	0.413	586,873	(3,180)	583,693
Iceland	59,805	0.045	63,945	(351)	63,594
India	1,100,412	0.830	1,179,430	(1,777)	1,177,653
Indonesia	1,234,641	0.831	1,180,851	(286)	1,180,565
Ireland	1,265,208	1.141	1,621,361	(8,246)	1,613,115
Israel	736,266	0.548	778,708	(4,314)	774,394
Italy	6,244,971	4.407	6,262,347	(21,284)	6,241,063
Jamaica	79,740	0.057	80,997	(400)	80,597
Japan	9,519,627	6.629	9,419,809	(42,322)	9,377,487
Jordan	94,359	0.066	93,786	(87)	93,699
Kenya	69,108	0.047	66,787	(304)	66,483
Korea, Republic of	3,387,621	2.381	3,383,401	(13,182)	3,370,219
Kuwait	287,064	0.194	275,674	(518)	275,156
Kyrgyz Republic	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Latvia	67,779	0.051	72,471	(382)	72,089
Lesotho	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Liechtenstein	37,212	0.027	38,367	(236)	38,131
Lithuania		0.083	117,943		117,943
Luxembourg	394,713	0.297	422,037	(2,005)	420,032
Macao, China	85,056	0.062	88,102	(460)	87,642
Madagascar	19,935	0.015	21,315	(129)	21,186
Malawi	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Malaysia	1,946,985	1.313	1,865,773	(8,090)	1,857,683
Maldives	19,935	0.015	21,315	(74)	21,241
Mali	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Malta	66,450	0.048	68,208	(397)	67,811
Mauritania	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Mauritius	58,476	0.041	58,261	(339)	57,922
Mexico	2,607,498	2.106	2,992,626	(3,761)	2,988,865
Moldova		0.015	21,315		21,315
Mongolia	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Morocco	216,627	0.160	227,360	(1,079)	226,281
Mozambique	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Myanmar, Union of	43,857	0.032	45,472	(61)	45,411
Namibia	41,199	0.029	41,209	(209)	41,000
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	4,571,760	3.625	5,151,125	(27,140)	5,123,985
New Zealand	385,410	0.266	377,986	(2,310)	375,676
Nicaragua	23,922	0.020	28,420	(44)	28,376
Niger	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Nigeria	295,038	0.204	289,884		289,884

Norway	1,231,983	0.859	1,220,639	(7,460)	1,213,179
Oman	139,545	0.099	140,679		140,679
Pakistan	260,484	0.185	262,885		262,885
Panama	175,428	0.124	176,204	(272)	175,932
Papua New Guinea	51,831	0.033	46,893	(279)	46,614
Paraguay	99,675	0.064	90,944		90,944
Peru	196,692	0.137	194,677	(497)	194,180
Philippines	881,127	0.628	892,388		892,388
Poland	944,919	0.703	998,963	(5,179)	993,784
Portugal	826,638	0.609	865,389	(583)	864,806
Qatar	83,727	0.076	107,996	(289)	107,707
Romania	241,878	0.170	241,570	(1,083)	240,487
Rwanda	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Saint Lucia	19,935	0.015	21,315	(27)	21,288
Senegal	31,896	0.023	32,683	(197)	32,486
Sierra Leone	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Singapore	3,059,358	2.080	2,955,680	(13,511)	2,942,169
Slovak Republic	283,077	0.205	291,305	(1,650)	289,655
Slovenia	235,233	0.169	240,149	(1,215)	238,934
Solomon Islands	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
South Africa	749,556	0.521	740,341	(3,902)	736,439
Spain	3,291,933	2.468	3,507,028	(16,747)	3,490,281
Sri Lanka	127,584	0.095	134,995	(599)	134,396
St. Kitts and Nevis	19,935	0.015	21,315	(120)	21,195
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	19,935	0.015	21,315	(23)	21,292
Suriname	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Swaziland	23,922	0.018	25,578	(147)	25,431
Sweden	2,049,318	1.497	2,127,237	(12,588)	2,114,649
Switzerland	2,154,309	1.536	2,182,656	(7,533)	2,175,123
Tanzania	35,883	0.025	35,525		35,525
Thailand	1,503,099	0.999	1,419,579	(8,335)	1,411,244
Togo	19,935	0.015	21,315		21,315
Trinidad and Tobago	62,463	0.045	63,945	(199)	63,746
Tunisia	183,402	0.134	190,414	(644)	189,770
Turkey	1,113,702	0.792	1,125,432	(1,951)	1,123,481
Uganda	25,251	0.020	28,420	(98)	28,322
United Arab Emirates	708,357	0.519	737,499	(2,189)	735,310
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7,962,039	5.862	8,329,902	(49,194)	8,280,708
United States of America	20,773,599	15.723	22,342,383	(18,783)	22,323,600
Uruguay	90,372	0.064	90,944		90,944
Venezuela	445,215	0.315	447,615	(1,449)	446,166
Zambia	29,238	0.021	29,841		29,841
Zimbabwe	45,186	0.034	48,314	(88)	4822
TOTAL	132900000	100	142100000	-476855	141623145

* Interest earned in 2000 under the Early Payment Encouragement Scheme (L/6384) and to be deducted from the 2002 contribution.

Waivers Currently in Force

The following waivers, granted under Article IX: 3 of the Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, are currently in effect. Waivers granted for a period exceeding one year are reviewed annually by the General Council. The General Council may extend, modify, or terminate a waiver as part of the annual review process. The last review of multi-year waivers took place on December 20, 2001.

WTO Member/Waiver	Valid Through	Date Granted
<i>Harmonized System (HS) changes:</i> A collective waiver provides 22 members additional time to finalize the conversion of their tariff classification systems to the 1996 HS nomenclature. Zambia, Sri Lanka and Nicaragua were granted individual waivers to finalize conversions from pre-HS tariff systems to the Harmonized System.	April 30, 2002	May 9, 2001 (collective) October 31, 2001 (individual)
<i>Haiti - Customs Valuation:</i> To allow a 3-year extension for the application of the Customs Valuation Agreement.	January 30, 2003	December 20, 2001
<i>Dominican Republic - Customs Valuation:</i> To allow the continued use of minimum values for certain specified products.	July 1, 2003	December 20, 2001
<i>Madagascar - Customs Valuation:</i> To allow the continued use of minimum values for certain specified products.	November 17, 2003	July 18, 2001
<i>Colombia - TRIMS:</i> To allow continued use of certain trade related investment measures.	December 31, 2003	December 20, 2001
<i>Thailand - TRIMS:</i> To allow continued use of certain trade related investment measures.	December 31, 2003	July 31, 2001
<i>Switzerland - Preferential Treatment for Albania and Bosnia-Herzegovina:</i> To allow Switzerland to provide trade preferences.	March 31, 2004	July 18, 2001
<i>EC Transitional Regime: for the EC Autonomous Tariff Rate Quotas on Imports of Bananas.</i>	December 31, 2005	November 14, 2001
<i>US - Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act:</i> To allow the United States to extend tariff preferences to eligible Caribbean countries under CBERA.	December 31, 2005	November 15, 1995
<i>Canada - CARIBCAN:</i> To allow Canada to extend tariff preferences to CARIBCAN nations.	December 31, 2006	October 14, 1996
<i>Cuba - Article XV:6:</i> To allow Cuba not to have a special exchange arrangement, which is required for those WTO Members that are not IMF members.	December 31, 2006	December 20, 2001
<i>European Community - Western Balkans:</i> To allow the EC to extend tariff preferences to Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Republic of Macedonia.	December 31, 2006	December 8, 2000
<i>Turkey -Bosnia:</i> To allow Turkey to provide tariff preferences to Bosnia-Herzegovina.	December 31, 2006	December 8, 2000
<i>US - Former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands:</i> To allow the United States to extend historical tariff preferences to the Mariana Islands, Palau, the Marshall Islands and Micronesia.	December 31, 2006	October 14, 1996
<i>ACP-EC Partnership Agreement:</i> To allow waivers to Article I for the maintenance of preferential trade between the EC and ACP countries.	December 31, 2007	November 14, 2001
<i>Preferential Tariff Treatment for Least Developed Countries:</i> To allow developing countries to extend unilateral tariff preferences to least developed countries.	June 30, 2009	June 15, 1999

WTO SECRETARIAT PERSONNEL STATISTICS

Number of Staff Members by Job Category				
Country	Senior	Professional	Support	Total
Argentina		9	6	15
Australia		7	4	11
Austria		2	2	4
Barbados		1	0	1
Belgium		5	0	5
Benin		1	0	1
Bolivia		3	1	4
Brazil		2	2	4
Burkina Faso	1	0	0	1
Canada		26	6	32
Chile		3	4	7
Colombia		5	3	8
Congo		1	0	1
Costa Rica		1	0	1
Cuba		0	1	1
Denmark		1	1	2
Egypt		6	0	6
Estonia		1	0	1
Finland		2	2	4
France	1	63	149	213
Germany		11	4	15
Ghana		1	0	1
Greece		3	1	4
Honduras		0	1	1
Hong Kong		1	0	1
Hungary	1	0	2	3
India		9	4	13
Indonesia		1	0	1
Ireland		4	11	15
Italy		11	7	18
Ivory Coast		0	1	1
Japan		3	0	3
Korea		2	0	2
Malawi		1	0	1
Malaysia		1	1	2
Mauritius		1	1	2
Mexico		2	1	3
Morocco		1	0	1
Netherlands		7	1	8
Norway		3	1	4
New Zealand	1	3	1	5
Nigeria		1	0	1

Number of Staff Members by Job Category				
Country	Senior	Professional	Support	Total
Pakistan		1	0	1
Papua New Guinea		1	0	1
Paraguay		0	1	1
Peru		2	8	10
Philippines		6	0	6
Poland		2	2	4
Portugal		1	1	2
Romania		2	1	3
Rwanda		1	0	1
Senegal		0	1	1
South Africa		2	1	3
Spain		33	23	56
Sri Lanka		2	2	4
Sweden		3	2	5
Switzerland		22	20	42
Tanzania		1	0	1
Thailand		2	0	2
Tunisia		3	1	4
Turkey		2	0	2
United Kingdom		28	70	98
Uruguay		5	4	9
United States	1	21	4	26
Venezuela	1	4	0	5
Zambia		1	0	1
Zimbabwe		1	0	1
TOTAL	6	351	359	716
<p>Note:</p> <p>Professional Staff includes temporary translators and interpreters</p> <p>Source: WTO Secretariat</p>				

WTO ACCESSION APPLICATIONS AND STATUS (as of 1-7-02)¹

Applicant	Status of Multilateral and Bilateral Work
Algeria (1987)	GATT 1947 accession process never activated. Second WTO Working Party scheduled for February 7, 2002 to review updated documentation and initial goods and services market access offers.
Andorra (1997)	WP meeting on October 13, 1999 reviewed legislative implementation schedule and goods and services market access offers. Review of legislative implementation and revised market access offers expected at second WP meeting in 2002.
Armenia (1993)	WP meeting on June 24, 1999 reviewed the draft WP report and protocol. Legislative implementation underway. Negotiations for commitments on tariffs and services completed. Informal plurilateral and WP meetings to review outstanding issues in agricultural supports and protocol expected in early 2002.
Azerbaijan (1997)	First WP meeting to convene in late March 2002 to review initial documentation. No market access offers to date.
Belarus (1993)	WP meeting held on March 5, 2001 with bilateral negotiations on goods and services market access negotiations on the margins. Little progress in WTO implementation or trade regime liberalization recorded since previous WP meeting in April 1998.
Bosnia Herzegovina (1999)	Application accepted at July 1999 General Council; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Bhutan * (1999)	Application accepted at October 1999 General Council; expected to submit initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations during 2002.
Cambodia * (1995)	Second WP meeting to convene in mid-February 2002 to continue review of the foreign trade regime and agenda for legislative implementation of WTO. Initial market access offers circulated in December 2001.
Cape Verde * (2000)	Application accepted at July 2000 General Council; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
China (1986)	China became the 143 rd Member of the World Trade Organization on December 11, 2001.
Iran	Application for accession to the WTO first circulated in September 1996; under consideration in the General Council since July 2001.
Kazakhstan (1996)	WP meeting held July 12-13, 2001. Legislative implementation underway. U.S. comments on revised market access offers transmitted in May 2001. Revised offers and updated agenda for enactment of WTO legislation expected in 2002.
Laos * (1998)	Initial documentation submitted in March 2001. No working party meetings or market access offers to date.
Lebanon (1999)	Initial documentation submitted in June 2001. No market access offers to date. First WP meeting anticipated in late May, after circulation of written responses to initial questions and comments.
Libya	Application for accession to the WTO first circulated in December 2001; will be considered at the first General Council meeting in 2002.
Lithuania (1994)	Lithuania became the 141 st Member of the WTO on May 31, 2001.
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (1995)	WP meetings held March 15, and December 7, 2001, with negotiation of goods and services market access offers on the margins. Further market access bilaterals and agricultural plurilateral meetings expected in March 2002. Next formal WP meeting expected in May 2002 to review progress of legislative implementation of WTO provisions and draft WP report.
Moldova (1993)	Moldova became the 142 nd Member of the WTO on July 26, 2001.

¹“Applicant” column includes date the Working Party (WP) was formed. Pre-1995 dates indicate that the original WP was formed under the GATT 1947, but was reformed as a WTO Working Party in 1995.

* Designates “least developed country” applicant.

Applicant	Status of Multilateral and Bilateral Work
Nepal * (1989)	GATT 1947 accession process suspended in 1994. First WTO WP meeting held May 22, 2000, and additional information provided in October 2000. Market access offers discussed bilaterally in September 2000. Revised offers expected soon, with opportunity for additional bilateral and WP meetings in 2002.
Russia (1993)	WP meetings held June 23-24 (formal) and December 10 (informal), 2001. Intensive bilateral and multilateral work on protocol, agriculture, and goods and services market access during 2001 continued during January 23-24, 2002 formal WP meeting. Legislative implementation ongoing. Initial draft of Working Party report to be circulated during first quarter 2002.
Samoa * (1998)	Initial documentation submitted in February 2000 with additional information in November 2000 and August 2001. First WP meeting expected in March 2002.
Saudi Arabia (1993)	Last WP meeting and bilateral negotiations held in October 2000. Next WP meeting will assess the status of legislative implementation and progress in market access negotiations and review the draft WP report. Work on protocol issues and development of legislative implementation schedule continues.
Seychelles (1995)	WP meeting held in March 1998 continued review of the foreign trade regime. Next WP meeting to review status of legislative implementation. Further negotiations on goods and services market access awaiting revised offers.
Sudan * (1995)	Initial documentation circulated in January 1999 with additional information provided in November 2000. No working party meetings or market access offers to date.
Syria	Application for accession to the WTO first circulated in October 2001; will be considered at the first General Council meeting in 2002.
Taiwan (Chinese Taipei) (1992)	Taiwan became the 144 th Member of the WTO on January 1, 2002.
Tajikistan (2001)	Application accepted at July 2001 General Council; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Tonga (1995)	First WP meeting held April 26, 2001. Revised market access offers and second WP meeting expected in second half of 2002.
Ukraine (1993)	WP meeting held June 13-14, 2001. Persistent non-tariff barriers and lack of IPR protection undermines progress achieved to date in bilateral goods and services market access negotiations. Comprehensive revised goods and services offers circulated in December 2001. Bilateral and Working Party discussions in 2002 will focus on need for realistic legislative agenda to implement WTO-consistent trade regime and elimination of nontariff barriers. WP to consult in early February 2002 on next steps.
Uzbekistan (1995)	Circulation of initial documentation completed in April 2001. First WP meeting expected in May 2002. No market access offers to date.
Vanuatu * (1995)	Formal WP meeting October 29, 2001 adopted the protocol package. General Council approval delayed pending reconsideration of status by ni-Vanuatu Government.
Vietnam (1995)	Last WP meeting in November 2000 completed initial review of the trade regime. Next WP meeting, expected in April 2002, will address plans for legislative implementation of WTO provisions. Goods and services market access offers expected in early 2002.
Yemen * (2000)	Application accepted at July 2000 General Council; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Yugoslavia (2001)	Application accepted at February 2001 General Council; initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations to be circulated in early 2002. No market access offers to date.

**INDICATIVE LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL AND
NON-GOVERNMENTAL PANELISTS**

To assist in the selection of panelists, the DSU provides in Article 8.4 that the Secretariat shall maintain an indicative list of governmental and non-governmental individuals.

In accordance with the proposals for the administration of the indicative list of panelists approved by the DSB on 31 May 1995, the list should be completely updated every two years. For practical purposes, the proposals for the administration of the indicative list approved by the DSB on 31 May 1995 are reproduced as an Annex to this document.

The attached is an updated consolidated list of governmental and non-governmental panelists.¹ The list contains the names included in the previous indicative list (WT/DSB/17) circulated by the Secretariat on 3 November 1999 and takes into account all the modifications made to that list by Members in accordance with the requirement that the list should be updated every two years. The new names approved by the DSB in the period between 28 October 1999 and 20 March 2000 are also included in the attached list.

¹ Curricula vitae containing more detailed information are available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council Division – Room 2025). The curricula vitae which have been submitted on diskette are also available on the Document Dissemination Facility.

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
AUSTRALIA	ARNOTT, Mr. R.J.	Trade in Goods
	CHESTER, Mr. D.O.	TRIPS
	CHURCHE, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	GASCOINE, Mr. D.F.	Trade in Goods
	HAWES, Mr. D.C.	Trade in Goods and Services
	HIRD, Miss J.M.	Trade in Goods
	HUSSIN, Mr. P.A.	Trade in Goods
	MAY, Mr. P.H.	Trade in Goods
	O'CONNOR, Mr. P.R.	Trade in Goods
	SMITH, Mr. P.A.	TRIPS
	THOMSON, Mr. G.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	WAINCYMER, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods
	YOUNG, Ms. E.	Trade in Goods
CANADA	BERNIER, Mr. I.	Trade in Goods and Services
	BRADFORD, Mr. M.V.M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	BROWN, Ms. C.A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	CLARK, Mr. P.J.	Trade in Goods and Services
	CLOSE, Ms. P.	Trade in Goods
	DE MESTRAL, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods
	EYTON, Mr. A.T.	Trade in Goods
	GHERSON, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
	GOODWIN, Ms. K.M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	HALLIDAY, Mr. A.L.	Trade in Goods and Services
	HERMAN, Mr. L.L.	Trade in Goods
	HINES, Mr. W.R.	Trade in Goods
	MACMILLAN, Ms. K.E.	Trade in Goods
	MCRAE, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods
	OSTRY, Ms. S.	Trade in Goods
	RICHE, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods
	THOMAS, Mr. J.C.	Trade in Goods and Services
WINHAM, Mr. M.M.	Trade in Goods	

CHILE	BIGGS, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods
	JARA, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	MATUS, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	PEÑA, Ms. G.	Trade in Goods
	SAEZ, Mr. S.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SATELER, Mr. R.	TRIPS
COLOMBIA	TIRONI, Mr. E.	Trade in Goods
	CÁRDENAS, Mr. M.J.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	IBARRA PARDO, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods
	JARAMILLO, Mr. F.	Trade in Goods and Services
	LEAL ANGARITA, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	OROZCO JARAMILLO, Ms. C.Y.	Trade in Goods
CUBA	CABALLERO RODRÍGUEZ, Mr. E.	Trade in Goods and Services
CZECH REP.	JUNG, Mr. Z.	Trade in Goods and Services
	PALEČKA, Mr. P.	Trade in Goods and Services
	PRAVDA, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	ŠRONĚK, Mr. I.	TRIPS
EGYPT	ABOUL-ENEIN, Mr. M.I.M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	HATEM, Mr. S.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SHAHIN, Ms. M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	SHARAFELDIN, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	ZAHRAN, Mr. M.M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
AUSTRIA	BENEDEK, Mr. W.	Trade in Goods
	MARTINS, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
	REITERER, Mr. M.G.K.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	WEISS, Mr. J.F.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	ZEHETNER, Mr. F.	Trade in Goods

EUROPEAN**COMMUNITIES (cont'd)****BELGIUM**

DASSESE, Mr. M.P.A. Trade in Goods and Services
DIDIER, Mr. P. Trade in Goods
VANDER SCHUEREN, Ms. P. Trade in Goods and Services

DENMARK

BOESGAARD, Mr. H. Trade in Goods

FINLAND

BERGHOLM, Mr. K.A. Trade in Goods
JULIN, Mr. J.K.J. Trade in Goods and Services
LUOTONEN, Mr. Y.K.D. Trade in Goods
PULLINEN, Mr. M.Y. Trade in Goods
RANTANEN, Mr. P.I. Trade in Goods

FRANCE

ARMAIGNAC, Ms. M.-C. Trade in Services; TRIPS
BEAURAIN, Mr. C. Trade in Services
COMBALDIEU, Mr. J.C. TRIPS
DELLEUR, Mr. P. Trade in Services
JENNY, Mr. F.Y. Trade in Goods and Services;
TRIPS
METZGER, Mr. J-M. Trade in Goods

GERMANY

BARTH, Mr. D. Trade in Services
BARTKOWSKI, Mr. D.H.H. Trade in Services
DELBRÜCK, Mr. K. Trade in Goods
HILF, Mr. M. Trade in Goods and Services
MENG, Mr. W. Trade in Goods, TRIPS
MÖHLER, Mr. R. Trade in Goods
von MÜHLENDAHL, Mr. A. TRIPS
OPPERMANN, Mr. T. Trade in Goods; TRIPS
PETERSMANN, Mr. E-U Trade in Goods and Services;
TRIPS
TANGERMANN, Mr. S. Trade in Goods
WITT, Mr. P.J. Trade in Goods

GREECE

MYROGIANNIS, Mr. G. Trade in Goods
STANGOS, Mr. P.N. Trade in Goods and Services;
TRIPS

EUROPEAN**COMMUNITIES (cont'd)**

IRELAND	LONG, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	MATTHEWS, Mr. A.H.	Trade in Goods
	MOCKLER, Mr. T.F.	Trade in Goods
ITALY	GERBINO, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	GIARDINA, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SACERDOTI, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SCHIRATTI, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods
NETHERLANDS	BLOKKER, Mr. N.M.	Trade in Goods
	HOEKMAN, Mr. B.M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	van de LOCHT, Mr. P.	Trade in Goods and Services
SPAIN	CASTILLO URRUTIA, Mr. J.A.	Trade in Goods
SWEDEN	ANDERSSON, Mr. T.M.	Trade in Goods
	ANELL, Mr. L.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	FALLENIUS, Mr. C.H.	Trade in Goods
	HÅKANSSON, Mr. G.P.-O.	Trade in Services
	HOLGERSSON, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods and Services
	KLEEN, Mr. P.	Trade in Goods
	LINDSTRÖM, Mr. J.M.	Trade in Goods
	MANHUSEN, Mr. C.	Trade in Goods and Services
	RISINGGÅRD, Mr. A.B.	Trade in Goods
	RODIN, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
STÅLBERG, Mr. L.A.	Trade in Goods	
UNITED KINGDOM	ARKELL, Mr. J.	Trade in Services
	CROFT, Mr. R.H.F.	Trade in Services
	HINDLEY, Mr. B.V.	Trade in Goods and Services
	JOHNSON, Mr. M.D.C.	Trade in Goods
	MUIR, Mr. T.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	PLENDER, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
	ROBERTS, Mr. C.W.	Trade in Goods and Services
TOULMIN, Mr. J.K.	Trade in Services	
HONG KONG, CHINA	CARTLAND, Mr. M.D.	Trade in Goods and Services

	FOOTMAN, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods and Services
	LO, Mr. P.Y.F.	Trade in Goods
	MILLER, Mr. J.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SZE, Mr. M.C.C.	Trade in Goods
HUNGARY	FURULYÁS, Mr. F.	Trade in Goods
	LAKATOS, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
ICELAND	BJÖRGVINSSON, Mr. D.T.	Trade in Goods and Services
	JÓHANNSSON, Mr. E.M.	Trade in Goods
	SANDHOLT, Mr. B.	Trade in Goods
INDIA	AGARWAL, Mr. V.K.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	BHATTACHARYA, Mr. G.C.	Trade in Goods
	CHANDRASEKHAR, Mr. K.M	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	DAS, Mr. B.L.	Trade in Goods
	DASGUPTA, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods
	GANESAN, Mr. A.V.	Trade in Goods, Services; TRIPS
	GOYAL, Mr. A.	Trade in Services
	KUMAR, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	MOHANTY, Mr. P.K.	Trade in Goods
	MUKERJI, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	PRASAD, Ms. A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	RAI, Mr. P.	TRIPS
	RAMAKRISHNAN, Mr. N.	Trade in Goods
	RAO, Mr. P.S.	Trade in Goods
	REGE, Mr. N.V.	Trade in Goods
	SAJJANHAR, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods
	SHARMA, Mr. L.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	VENUGOPAL, Mr. K.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	WATAL, Mrs. J.	TRIPS
	ZUTSHI, Mr. B.K.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
ISRAEL	ALTUVIA, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	GABAY, Mr. M.	TRIPS
	HARAN, Mr. E.F.	Trade in Services
	SEMADAR, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods

	SHATON, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	TALBAR, Mr. M.A.	Trade in Goods
	WEILER, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods
JAPAN	ARAKI, Mr. I	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	ASAKURA, Mr. H.	Trade in Goods
	ISHIGURO, Mr. K.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	IWASAWA, Mr. Y.	Trade in Goods
	KANDA, Mr. H.	Trade in Services
	KEMMOCHI, Mr. N.	Trade in Goods and Services
	KOTERA, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	OHARA, Mr. Y.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	SHIMIZU, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods
	TAKASE, Mr. T.	Trade in Goods and Services
	TSURUOKA, Mr. K.	Trade in Services
KOREA	CHANG, Mr. S.W.	Trade in Goods
	CHO, Mr. D.Y.	Trade in Goods and Services
	CHO, Mr. T-U	Trade in Goods
	CHOI, Mr. B.I.	Trade in Services
	KIM, Mr. J.B.	Trade in Goods
	LEE, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods
	PARK, Mr. N.	Trade in Goods
	YUN, Mr. Y. G.	Trade in Goods
MADAGASCAR	ANDRIANARIVONY, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
MAURITIUS	BHUGLAH, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
NEW ZEALAND	ARMSTRONG, Mr. W.M.V.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	CARSON, Mr. C.B.	Trade in Goods
	FALCONER, Mr. C.D.	Trade in Goods
	FALCONER, Mr. W.J.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	GROSER, Mr. T.	Trade in Goods
	HAMILTON, Mr. P.W	Trade in Goods
	HARVEY, Mr. M.W.	Trade in Goods
	HIGGIE, Ms. D.C.	Trade in Goods
	KENNEDY, Mr. P.D.	Trade in Goods
	MACEY, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	MCPHAIL, Mr. A.H.	Trade in Goods

	NOTTAGE, Mr. M.J.	Trade in Goods
	SLADE, Ms. M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	TRAINOR, Mr. M.J.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	WALKER, Mr. D.J.	Trade in Goods and Services
	WOODFIELD, Mr. E.A.	Trade in Goods
NORWAY	LILLERUD, Mr. K.	Trade in Goods
	LUNDBY, Mr. O.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	SELAND, Mr. H.A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	TØNSETH, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
PANAMA	GONZALEZ, Mr. C.E.	Trade in Goods and Services
POLAND	PIETRAS, Mr. J.	Trade in Services
QATAR	MAKKI, Mr. F.	Trade in Goods and Services
SRI LANKA	JAYASEKERA, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
SWITZERLAND	BALDI, Mr. M.	Trade in Services
	BLATTNER, Mr. N.	Trade in Services
	CHAMBOVEY, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods
	COTTIER, Mr. Th.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	GETAZ, Mr. H.A.	Trade in Services
	HÄBERLI, Mr. C	Trade in Goods
	INEICHEN-FLEISCH, Ms. M.-G.	Trade in Goods and Services
	KRAFFT, Mr. M-C.	Trade in Goods
	TRAN, Ms. T.T.-L.	TRIPS
	WASESCHA, Mr. L.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	WEBER, Mr. R.	Trade in Services
UNITED STATES	BIRENBAUM, Mr. D.E.	Trade in Goods
	GORDON, Mr. M.W.	Trade in Goods
	GREENWALD, Mr. J.A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	HUDEC, Mr. R.E.	Trade in Goods and Services
	KASSINGER, Mr. T.W.	Trade in Goods and Services

	KIRK, Mr. M.K.	TRIPS
	LICHTENSTEIN, Ms. C.C.	Trade in Services
	PARTAN, Mr. D.G.	Trade in Goods
	REYNA, Mr. J.V.	Trade in Goods and Services
	VERRILL, Jr. Mr. C.O.	Trade in Goods
URUGUAY	AMORÍN, Mr. C.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	ROSSELLI, Mr. A.O.	Trade in Goods
	VANERIO, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods and Services
VENEZUELA	ESCOBAR, Mr. J.B.	Trade in Services
	MARQUEZ, Mr. G.	Trade in Services

ANNEX

Administration of the Indicative List

To assist in the selection of panelists, the DSU provides in Article 8.4 that the Secretariat shall maintain an indicative list of qualified governmental and non-governmental individuals. Accordingly, the Chairman of the DSB proposed at the 10 February meeting that WTO Members review the roster of non-governmental panelists established on 30 November 1984 (BISD 31S/9) (hereinafter referred to as the “1984 GATT Roster”) and submit nominations for the indicative list by mid-June 1995. On 14 March, The United States delegation submitted an informal paper discussing, amongst other issues, what information should accompany the nomination of individuals, and how names might be removed from the list. The DSB further discussed the matter in informal consultations on 15 and 24 March, and at the DSB meeting on 29 March. This note puts forward some proposals for the administration of the indicative list, based on the previous discussions in the DSB.

General DSU requirements

2. The DSU requires that the indicative list initially include “the roster of governmental and non-governmental panelists established on 30 November 1984 (BISD 31S/9) and other rosters and indicative lists established under any of the covered agreements, and shall retain names of persons on those rosters and indicative lists at the time of entry into force of the WTO Agreement” (DSU 8.4). Additions to the indicative list are to be made by Members who may “periodically suggest names of governmental and non-governmental individuals for inclusion on the indicative list, providing relevant information on their knowledge of international trade and of the sectors or subject matter of the covered agreements.” The names “shall be added to the list upon approval by the DSB” (DSU 8.4).

Submission of information

3. As a minimum, the information to be submitted regarding each nomination should clearly reflect the requirements of the DSU. These provide that the list “shall indicate specific areas of experience or expertise of the individuals in the sectors or subject matter of the covered agreements” (DSU 8.4). The DSU also requires that panelists be “well-qualified governmental and/or non-governmental individuals, including persons who have served on or presented a case to a panel, served as a representative of a Member or of a contracting party to GATT 1947 or as a representative to the Council or Committee of any covered agreement or its predecessor agreement, or in the Secretariat, taught or published on international trade law or policy, or served as a senior trade policy official of a Member” (DSU 8.1).

4. The basic information required for the indicative list could best be collected by use of a standardized form. Such a form, which could be called a Summary Curriculum Vitae, would be filled out by all nominees to ensure that relevant information is obtained. This would also permit information on the indicative list to be stored in an electronic database, making the list easily updateable and readily available to Members and the Secretariat. As well as supplying a completed Summary Curriculum Vitae form, persons proposed for inclusion on the indicative list could also, if they wished, supply a full Curriculum Vitae. This would not, however, be entered into the electronic part of the database.

Updating of indicative list

5. The DSU does not specifically provide for the regular updating of the indicative list. In order to maintain the credibility of the list, it should however be completely updated every two years. Within the first month of each two-year period, Members would forward updated Curricula Vitae of persons appearing on the indicative list. At any time, Members would be free to modify the indicative list by proposing new names for inclusion, or specifically requesting removal of names of persons proposed by the Member who were no longer in a position to serve, or by updating the summary Curriculum Vitae.

6. Names on the 1984 GATT Roster that are not specifically resubmitted, together with up-to-date summary Curriculum Vitae, by a Member before 31 July 1995 would not appear after that date on the indicative list.

Other rosters

7. The Decision on Certain Dispute Settlement Procedures for the GATS (S/L/2 of 4 April 1995), adopted by the Council for Trade in Services on 1 March 1995, provides for a special roster of panelists with sectoral expertise. It states that "panels for disputes regarding sectoral matters shall have the necessary expertise relevant to the specific services sectors which the dispute concerns." It directs the Secretariat to maintain the roster and "develop procedures for its administration in consultation with the Chairman of the Council." A working document (S/C/W/1 of 15 February 1995) noted by the Council for Trade in Services states that "the roster to be established under the GATS pursuant to this Decision would form part of the indicative list referred to in the DSU." The specialized roster of panelists under the GATS should therefore be integrated into the indicative list, taking care that the latter provides for a mention of any service sectoral expertise of persons on the list.

8. A suggested format for the Summary Curriculum Vitae form for the purposes of maintaining the Indicative List is attached as an Annex.

**Summary Curriculum Vitae
for Persons Proposed for the Indicative List**

- | | | |
|------------|--|--|
| 1. | Name: | full name |
| 2. | Sectoral Experience | |
| | | List here any particular sectors of expertise: (e.g. technical barriers, dumping, financial services, intellectual property, etc.) |
| 3. | Nationality(ies) | all citizenships |
| 4. | Nominating Member: | the nominating Member |
| 5. | Date of birth: | full date of birth |
| 6. | Current occupations: | year beginning, employer, title, responsibilities |
| 7. | Post-secondary education | year, degree, name of institution |
| 8. | Professional qualifications | year, title |
| 9. | Trade-related experience in Geneva in the WTO/GATT system | |
| | a. Served as a panelist | year, dispute name, role as chairperson/member |
| | b. Presented a case to a panel | year, dispute name, representing which party |
| | c. Served as a representative of a contracting party or member to a WTO or GATT body, or as an officer thereof | year, body, role |
| | d. Worked for the WTO or GATT Secretariat | year, title, activity |
| 10. | Other trade-related experience | |
| | a. Government trade work | year, employer, activity |
| | b. Private sector trade work | year, employer, activity |
| 11. | Teaching and publications | |
| | a. Teaching in trade law and policy | year, institution, course title |
| | b. Publications in trade law and policy | year, title, name of periodical/book, author/editor (if book) |
-

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/19/Add.1

26 June 2001

(01-3178)

INDICATIVE LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL PANELISTS

Addendum

1. At its meetings on 18 May, 26 September, 23 October, 12 December 2000 and 1 February, 16 May and 20 June 2001, the Dispute Settlement Body approved the following names for inclusion on the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists.¹

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	GOSSET, Mme. M.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
EGYPT	RIAD, Mr. T.F.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
AUSTRIA	WAAS, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
BELGIUM	VAN DER BORGHT, Mr. K.	Trade in Goods
FRANCE	PHAN VAN PHI, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
NETHERLANDS	BRONCKERS, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

¹ WT/DSB/19.

	ENGERING, Mr. F.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
INDIA	CHAUDHURI, Mr. S.	Trade in Goods and Services
	KAUSHIK, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	PRABHU, Mr. P.P.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
MAURITIUS	BEEKARRY, Mr. N.	Trade in Goods and Services
PERU	DIEZ LIZARDO, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods
TURKEY	KAÇAR, Mr. B.	Trade in Goods

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/W/172

5 October 2001

(01-4843)

PROPOSED NOMINATIONS FOR THE INDICATIVE LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL PANELISTS

The following additional names have been proposed for inclusion on the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists in accordance with Article 8.4 of the DSU.¹

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
FRANCE	STERN, Mme. B.	Trade in Goods and Services
MEXICO	AGUILAR ÁLVAREZ, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	AMIGO CASTAÑEDA, Mr. J.	TRIPS
	DE MATEO VENTURINI, Mr. F.	Trade in Services
	JASSO TORRES, Mr. H.	Trade in Goods
	ORTEGA GÓMEZ, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	PEREZCANO DÍAZ, Mr. H.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	RAMÍREZ HERNÁNDEZ, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods and Services
	REYES, Ms. L.H.	Trade in Goods
	TRASLOSHEROS HERNÁNDEZ, Mr. J.G.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	ZABLUDOVSKY KUPER, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

¹ Curricula Vitae containing more detailed information are available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council Division – Room 2025).

NIGER

TANKOANO, Mr. A.

Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

Note: The Permanent Mission of Chile has informed the Secretariat that the name of Ms. C.L. Guarda should be removed from the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists due to the fact that she joined the WTO Secretariat as Director of the Market Access Division. Also, the Permanent Mission of India has informed the Secretariat that the name of Mr. A. V. Ganesan should be removed from the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists due to the fact that he was appointed as a member of the Appellate Body.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/W/174

26 October 2001

(01-5272)

PROPOSED NOMINATIONS FOR THE INDICATIVE LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL PANELISTS

The following additional names have been proposed for inclusion on the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists in accordance with Article 8.4 of the DSU.¹

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
ARGENTINA	MAKUC, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	PÉREZ GABILONDO, Mr. J.L.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	RUIZ, Mr. J. A.	Trade in Goods and Services

¹ Curricula Vitae containing more detailed information are available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council Division – Room 2025).

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/W/179

7 December 2001

(01-6240)

PROPOSED NOMINATIONS FOR THE INDICATIVE LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL PANELISTS

The following additional names have been proposed for inclusion on the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists in accordance with Article 8.4 of the DSU.¹

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
AUSTRALIA	KENYON, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods and Services
INDIA	NARAYANAN, Mr. S.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
ISRAEL	HOROVITZ, Mr. D. POLINER, Mr. H.Z.	Trade in Goods and Services TRIPS

¹ Curricula Vitae containing more detailed information are available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council Division – Room 2025).

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WTO APPELLATE BODY

The membership of the WTO Appellate Body is as follows:

Mr. G M Abi-Saab (Egypt),
Mr. James Bacchus (United States),
Professor Claus-Dieter Ehlermann (Germany),
Justice Florentino Feliciano (the Philippines),
Mr. A V Ganesan (India),

Mr. Julio Lacarte Muro (Uruguay),
Mr. Yasuhei Taniguchi (Japan),
Professor Luiz Olavo Baptista
Mr. John S. Lockhart
Professor Giorgio Sacerdoti

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

Georges Michel Abi-Saab

Born in Egypt on 3 June 1933, Georges Michel Abi-Saab is Professor of International Law at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Honorary Professor at Cairo University's Faculty of Law, and a Member of the Institute of International Law.

Mr Abi-Saab served as consultant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the preparation of two reports on "Respect of Human Rights in Armed Conflicts" (1969 and 1970), and for the report on "Progressive Development of Principles and Norms of International Law relating to the New International Economic Order" (1984). He has also served as a Judge on the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda, and as a Member of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Monetary Fund and of various international arbitral tribunals.

Mr Abi-Saab is the author of two courses at the Hague Academy of International Law, and of several books and articles, including "International Crises and the Role of Law: The United Nations Operation in the Congo 1960-1964" (Oxford University Press 1978).

James Bacchus

James Bacchus of the United States, born 1949, is an attorney who has been closely involved with international trade matters in both his public and professional careers for more than twenty years.

During his tenure in the US Congress, where he served two terms of office in the House of Representatives from 1991-1994, he was appointed to the ad hoc Trade Policy Coordinating Committee. From 1979-1981, he had served as Special Assistant to the United States Trade Representative Reubin Askew. Since leaving Congress in January 1995, Mr. Bacchus has returned to the Florida-based private law firm of Greenberg Traurig where he began his legal career before he joined the USTR in 1979. He has practised widely in the areas of corporate banking and international law.

Mr. Bacchus' educational distinctions include Bachelor of Arts with High Honours in History, Vanderbilt University, 1971; Master of Arts in History, Yale University, 1973 and Woodrow Wilson Fellow; and Juris Doctor, Florida State University College of Law, 1978. He has been the Thomas P. Johnson Distinguished Visiting Scholar at Rollins College in Florida, and remains an Adjunct Professor in the Department of Politics at Rollins, where he teaches political philosophy and public policy on a variety of issues including international trade.

Claus-Dieter Ehlermann

Professor Claus-Dieter Ehlermann of Germany, born 1931, is an internationally-recognized authority on international economic law who currently holds the Chair of Economic Law at the European University Institute in Florence and is Honorary Professor at the University of Hamburg. In May 1995, after more than 34 years of service for the European Commission, he retired from his post of Director-General of the Directorate General for Competition to the Commission.

In 1961 Professor Ehlermann joined the Legal Service of the European Commission and rose to become its head in 1977. He served as Director-General of the Legal Service for ten years until 1987 when he was appointed spokesman of the Commission and special adviser of the President on institutional questions. In 1990 he became Director-General of the Directorate-General for Competition, bringing him into close contact with competition authorities in the United States (within the framework of the bilateral US-EU Cooperation Agreement negotiated in 1990/91) and in Japan, Australia and New Zealand. He also assisted the fledgling competition authorities in the transition economies of Central and Eastern Europe.

Since 1972, Professor Ehlermann has also pursued an academic career, teaching Community Law in Bruges, Brussels, Hamburg, and, since May 1995, in Florence. He has written more than 160 publications which, since 1991, have dealt primarily with competition law and policy, industrial policy and international cooperation. He also serves as a member on several academic advisory bodies, in particular with respect to law reviews.

Florentino Feliciano

Mr. Justice Florentino Feliciano of the Philippines, born 1928, is Senior Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines and Vice-Chairman of the Academic Council of the Institute of International Business Law and Practice of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris.

Before joining the Judiciary in 1986, Mr. Feliciano had been a Member since 1962 of the law firm Sycip, Salazar, Feliciano and Hernandez, where he was extremely involved in trade and corporate law cases and transactions concerning anti-dumping, intellectual property rights, banking and insurance services, shipping and telecommunications.

Mr. Feliciano also has extensive experience as an arbitrator in international investment and commercial disputes at the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes in Washington, and at the ICC in Paris. He has been on the Arbitrators Panel of the American Arbitration Association in New York and was also a Member of the Asian Development Bank Administrative Tribunal.

Having graduated in law from the University of the Philippines, Mr. Feliciano went on to earn his Masters and Doctorate Degrees in law from Yale University. He taught in the Faculty of Law of the University of the Philippines and of Yale University. A Member of Institut de Droit International, he has lectured at the Hague Academy of International Law. He has written and published on various aspects of international business law and public international law.

Arumugamangalam Venkatachalam Ganesan

Born in India on 7 June 1935, Arumugamangalam Venkatachalam Ganesan served in the Government of India for 34 years until his retirement on 30 June 1993. During his long career, he held various positions in his Government and at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, including: Commerce Secretary (1991-1993) in charge of India's foreign trade policy and chief negotiator of India in the Uruguay Round; Civil Aviation Secretary (1990-1991); Additional Secretary at the Ministry of Industry (1986-1989) in charge of industrial policies, foreign investment in India, administration of India's laws on patents, designs and trade marks, closely associated with the TRIPS agenda in the Uruguay Round; and Inter-Regional Adviser (1980-1985) at the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations in New York.

Since his retirement from government service, Mr Ganesan has been active as a consultant for the UNDP and for the private and public sectors in India. He was, until recently, a member of the Permanent Group of Experts under the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures; a member of the Indian Government's Trade Advisory Committee on multilateral trade negotiations; and a member of a WTO dispute settlement panel examining the European Communities' complaint against Section 110(5) of the US Copyright Act.

Mr Ganesan has written numerous newspaper articles and monographs dealing with the Uruguay Round, the WTO and the Seattle Ministerial Conference. He is the author of several papers on trade and investment issues published by various UN agencies such as UNCTAD and UNIDO, and has contributed to many books published in India concerning the Uruguay Round and intellectual property rights.

Julio Lacarte Muro

Mr. Julio Lacarte Muro of Uruguay, born 1918, was a career diplomat who has been involved with the GATT/WTO trading system since its creation almost fifty years ago and has participated in all eight rounds of multilateral trade negotiations under the GATT.

Mr. Lacarte served as the Deputy Executive Secretary of the GATT in 1947-48. He returned to the GATT as Uruguay's Permanent Representative in 1961-66 and 1982-92, during which periods he served as Chairman of the Council, the Contracting Parties, several dispute settlement panels, and the Uruguay Round negotiating groups on dispute settlement and institutional questions.

Mr. Lacarte has also served as the Deputy Director of the International Trade and Balance-of-Payments Division of the United Nations and as the Director of Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries of UNCTAD. He has also been Uruguay's Ambassador to several countries, including the European Communities, India, Japan, the United States and Thailand.

In his academic career, Mr. Lacarte has been a professor at the International Association of Comparative Law and at the University of Comparative Law at Strasbourg University. He has written several publications, including a recently-published book covering all the subject matter of the Uruguay Round from its inception to the Marrakesh Final Act.

Yasuhei Taniguchi

Born in Japan on 26 December 1934, Yasuhei Taniguchi is Professor of Law at Tokyo Keizai University, and an Attorney at Law in Tokyo. He has been a Visiting Professor at several universities, including: University of Hong Kong; Georgetown University Law Center, Washington DC; Stanford Law School, University of California; Murdoch University, Perth; University of Melbourne; Harvard Law School; University of Paris XII; and New York University School of Law.

Mr Taniguchi is affiliated to several legal institutions including the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association; International Council for Commercial Arbitration; the American Law Institute; and the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators. He has handled many international

arbitration cases and is listed in the arbitrators' panel of the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association; the American Arbitration Association; the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre; the China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission; and the Cairo Regional Centre of Commercial Arbitration.

He has written numerous books and articles in the fields of civil procedure, arbitration, judicial system/legal profession, and comparative/international law. His publications have appeared in Japanese, Chinese, English, French, Italian and German.

Luiz Olavo Baptista

Born in Brazil on 24 July 1938, Luiz Olavo Baptista is Professor of Law at the Department of International Law, University of Sao Paulo Law School. He has been practising law for more than thirty years as lawyer, counsel and arbitrator in Brazil and abroad, advising corporations, governments and individuals.

Professor Baptista obtained Full Professorship of International Law in Sao Paulo University Law School in 1993, and has written many books and articles concerning new and complex legal issues, particularly those related to international business, trade and foreign investments.

Professor Baptista was one of the pioneers in studying international arbitration in Brazil, and has a long experience in arbitration procedures in different jurisdictions. He participates as a member of the arbitral corps of several associations, and has acted as advisor for Brazilian and international organizations. He also has extensive experience in the issuance of legal opinions, structuring and preparation of merger and acquisition and joint ventures agreements.

John S. Lockhart

Born in Australia on 2 October 1935, John S Lockhart has been Executive Director at the Asian Development Bank in the Philippines since July 1999, working closely with developing member countries on the development of programmes directed at poverty alleviation through the promotion of economic growth. His other duties at the ADB include the development of law reform programmes and provision of advice on legal questions, notably the interpretation of the ADB's Charter, international treaties and UN instruments.

Prior to joining the ADB, Mr Lockhart served as Judicial Reform Specialist at the World Bank focusing on strengthening legal and judicial institutions and working closely with developing countries and economies in transition in their projects of judicial and legal reform.

Since graduating in law from the University of Sydney in 1958, Mr Lockhart's professional experience has included: Judge, Federal Court of Australia (1978-1999); President of the Australian Competition Tribunal (1982-1999); Deputy President of the Australian Copyright Tribunal (1981-1997); and Queen's Counsel, Australia and the United Kingdom Privy Council (1973-1978).

Giorgio Sacerdoti

Born in France on 2 March 1943, Giorgio Sacerdoti has been Professor of International Law and European Law at Bocconi University, Milan, Italy, since 1986.

Professor Sacerdoti has held various posts in the public sector including: Vice-Chairman of the OECD Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions (since 1999); Panellist at the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (since 1981); and Consultant to the Council of Europe (1996), UNCTAD (1998-2000), World Bank (1999-2000) in matters related to international investments, trade, bribery, development and good governance. In the private sector, he has often served as arbitrator and chairman of arbitration tribunals and in *ad hoc* arbitration proceedings for the settlement of international commercial disputes.

After graduating from the University of Milan with a law degree *summa cum laude* in 1965, Professor Sacerdoti gained a Master in Comparative Law from Columbia University Law School as a Fulbright Fellow in 1967. He was admitted to the Milan bar in 1969, and to the Supreme Court of Italy in 1979. He is a Member of the Committee on International Trade Law of the International Law Association.

Source: WTO Secretariat

Where to Find More Information on the WTO

Information about the WTO and trends in international trade is available to the public at the following Internet sites:

The USTR home page: <http://www.ustr.gov>

The WTO home page: <http://www.wto.org>

Examples of information available on the WTO home page include:

Descriptions of the Structure and Operations of the WTO, such as:

WTO Organizational Chart

Membership

Biographic backgrounds

General Council activities

WTO News, such as:

Status of dispute settlement cases

Schedules of future WTO meetings

Press Releases on Appointments to WTO Bodies, Appellate Body Reports and Panel Reports, and others

Summaries of Trade Policy Review Mechanism reports on individual Members' trade practices

Resources including Official Documents, such as:

Notifications required by the Uruguay Round Agreements

On-line document database where one can find and download official documents

Working Procedures for Appellate Review

Legal Texts of the WTO agreements

Special Studies on key WTO issues

WTO Annual Reports

Community/Forums, such as:

Media
NGO's

General public news and chat rooms

Trade Topics, such as:

Briefing Papers on WTO activities in individual sectors, including goods, services, intellectual property, and other topics

Disputes and Dispute Reports

WTO publications may be ordered directly from the following sources:

The World Trade Organization
Publications Services
Centre William Rappard
Rue de Lausanne 154

Berman Associates
4611-F Assembly Drive
Lanham, Md. 20706-4391

CH - 1211 Geneva 21
Switzerland

tel:
(41 22) 739-5208
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800/274-4888
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