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DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA

Document Name	Document Number
<u>Doha Ministerial Declaration</u>	WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1 (Nov. 20, 2001)
<u>Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health</u>	WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2 (Nov. 20, 2001)
<u>Doha Declaration on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns</u>	WT/MIN(01)/17 (Nov. 20, 2001)
<u>Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration</u>	(WT/MIN(05)/DEC (Dec. 2, 2005)
<u>WTO Affinity Groups in the DDA</u>	N/A

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/L/579
2 August 2004

(04-3297)

Doha Work Programme

Decision Adopted by the General Council on 1 August 2004

1. The General Council reaffirms the Ministerial Declarations and Decisions adopted at Doha and the full commitment of all Members to give effect to them. The Council emphasizes Members' resolve to complete the Doha Work Programme fully and to conclude successfully the negotiations launched at Doha. Taking into account the Ministerial Statement adopted at Cancún on 14 September 2003, and the statements by the Council Chairman and the Director-General at the Council meeting of 15-16 December 2003, the Council takes note of the report by the Chairman of the Trade Negotiations Committee (TNC) and agrees to take action as follows:

a. Agriculture: the General Council adopts the framework set out in Annex A to this document.

b. Cotton: the General Council reaffirms the importance of the Sectoral Initiative on Cotton and takes note of the parameters set out in Annex A within which the trade-related aspects of this issue will be pursued in the agriculture negotiations. The General Council also attaches importance to the development aspects of the Cotton Initiative and wishes to stress the complementarity between the trade and development aspects. The Council takes note of the recent Workshop on Cotton in Cotonou on 23-24 March 2004 organized by the WTO Secretariat, and other bilateral and multilateral efforts to make progress on the development assistance aspects and instructs the Secretariat to continue to work with the development community and to provide the Council with periodic reports on relevant developments.

Members should work on related issues of development multilaterally with the international financial institutions, continue their bilateral programmes, and all developed countries are urged to participate. In this regard, the General Council instructs the Director General to consult with the relevant international organizations, including the Bretton Woods Institutions, the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Trade Centre, to direct effectively existing programmes and any additional resources towards development of the economies where cotton has vital importance.

c. Non-agricultural Market Access: the General Council adopts the framework set out in Annex B to this document.

d. Development:

Principles: development concerns form an integral part of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. The General Council rededicates and recommits Members to fulfilling the development dimension of the Doha Development Agenda, which places the needs and interests of

developing and least-developed countries at the heart of the Doha Work Programme. The Council reiterates the important role that enhanced market access, balanced rules, and well targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity building programmes can play in the economic development of these countries.

Special and Differential Treatment: the General Council reaffirms that provisions for special and differential (S&D) treatment are an integral part of the WTO Agreements. The Council recalls Ministers' decision in Doha to review all S&D treatment provisions with a view to strengthening them and making them more precise, effective and operational. The Council recognizes the progress that has been made so far. The Council instructs the Committee on Trade and Development in Special Session to expeditiously complete the review of all the outstanding Agreement-specific proposals and report to the General Council, with clear recommendations for a decision, by July 2005. The Council further instructs the Committee, within the parameters of the Doha mandate, to address all other outstanding work, including on the cross-cutting issues, the monitoring mechanism and the incorporation of S&D treatment into the architecture of WTO rules, as referred to in TN/CTD/7 and report, as appropriate, to the General Council.

The Council also instructs all WTO bodies to which proposals in Category II have been referred to expeditiously complete the consideration of these proposals and report to the General Council, with clear recommendations for a decision, as soon as possible and no later than July 2005. In doing so these bodies will ensure that, as far as possible, their meetings do not overlap so as to enable full and effective participation of developing countries in these discussions.

Technical Assistance: the General Council recognizes the progress that has been made since the Doha Ministerial Conference in expanding Trade-Related Technical Assistance (TRTA) to developing countries and low-income countries in transition. In furthering this effort the Council affirms that such countries, and in particular least-developed countries, should be provided with enhanced TRTA and capacity building, to increase their effective participation in the negotiations, to facilitate their implementation of WTO rules, and to enable them to adjust and diversify their economies. In this context the Council welcomes and further encourages the improved coordination with other agencies, including under the Integrated Framework for TRTA for the LDCs (IF) and the Joint Integrated Technical Assistance Programme (JITAP).

Implementation: concerning implementation-related issues, the General Council reaffirms the mandates Ministers gave in paragraph 12 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the Doha Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns, and renews Members' determination to find appropriate solutions to outstanding issues. The Council instructs the Trade Negotiations Committee, negotiating bodies and other WTO bodies concerned to redouble their efforts to find appropriate solutions as a priority. Without prejudice to the positions of Members, the Council requests the Director-General to continue with his consultative process on all outstanding implementation issues under paragraph 12(b) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, including on issues related to the extension of the protection of geographical indications provided for in Article 23 of the TRIPS Agreement to products other than wines and spirits, if need be by appointing Chairpersons of concerned WTO bodies as his Friends and/or by holding dedicated consultations. The Director-General shall report to the TNC and the General Council no later than May 2005. The Council shall review progress and take any appropriate action no later than July 2005.

Other Development Issues: in the ongoing market access negotiations, recognizing the fundamental principles of the WTO and relevant provisions of GATT 1994, special attention shall be given to the specific trade and development related needs and concerns of developing countries, including capacity constraints. These particular concerns of developing countries, including relating to food security, rural development, livelihood,

preferences, commodities and net food imports, as well as prior unilateral liberalisation, should be taken into consideration, as appropriate, in the course of the Agriculture and NAMA negotiations. The trade-related issues identified for the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system should also be addressed, without creating a sub-category of Members, as part of a work programme, as mandated in paragraph 35 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.

Least-Developed Countries: the General Council reaffirms the commitments made at Doha concerning least-developed countries and renews its determination to fulfill these commitments. Members will continue to take due account of the concerns of least-developed countries in the negotiations. The Council confirms that nothing in this Decision shall detract in any way from the special provisions agreed by Members in respect of these countries.

e. Services: the General Council takes note of the report to the TNC by the Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services¹¹ and reaffirms Members' commitment to progress in this area of the negotiations in line with the Doha mandate. The Council adopts the recommendations agreed by the Special Session, set out in Annex C to this document, on the basis of which further progress in the services negotiations will be pursued. Revised offers should be tabled by May 2005.

f. Other negotiating bodies:

Rules, Trade & Environment and TRIPS: the General Council takes note of the reports to the TNC by the Negotiating Group on Rules and by the Special Sessions of the Committee on Trade and Environment and the TRIPS Council.¹² The Council reaffirms Members' commitment to progress in all of these areas of the negotiations in line with the Doha mandates.

Dispute Settlement: the General Council takes note of the report to the TNC by the Special Session of the Dispute Settlement Body¹³ and reaffirms Members' commitment to progress in this area of the negotiations in line with the Doha mandate. The Council adopts the TNC's recommendation that work in the Special Session should continue on the basis set out by the Chairman of that body in his report to the TNC.

g. Trade Facilitation: taking note of the work done on trade facilitation by the Council for Trade in Goods under the mandate in paragraph 27 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the work carried out under the auspices of the General Council both prior to the Fifth Ministerial Conference and after its conclusion, the General Council decides by explicit consensus to commence negotiations on the basis of the modalities set out in Annex D to this document.

Relationship between Trade and Investment, Interaction between Trade and Competition Policy and Transparency in Government Procurement: the Council agrees that these issues, mentioned in the Doha Ministerial Declaration in paragraphs 20-22, 23-25 and 26 respectively, will not form part of the Work Programme set out in that Declaration and therefore no work towards negotiations on any of these issues will take place within the WTO during the Doha Round.

¹¹ This report is contained in document TN/S/16.

¹² The reports to the TNC referenced in this paragraph are contained in the following documents: Negotiating Group on Rules - TN/RL/9; Special Session of the Committee on Trade and Environment - TN/TE/9; Special Session of the Council for TRIPS - TN/IP/10.

¹³ This report is contained in document TN/DS/10.

h. Other elements of the Work Programme: the General Council reaffirms the high priority Ministers at Doha gave to those elements of the Work Programme which do not involve negotiations. Noting that a number of these issues are of particular interest to developing-country Members, the Council emphasizes its commitment to fulfill the mandates given by Ministers in all these areas. To this end, the General Council and other relevant bodies shall report in line with their Doha mandates to the Sixth Session of the Ministerial Conference. The moratoria covered by paragraph 11.1 of the Doha Ministerial Decision on Implementation-related Issues and Concerns and paragraph 34 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration are extended up to the Sixth Ministerial Conference.

2. The General Council agrees that this Decision and its Annexes shall not be used in any dispute settlement proceeding under the DSU and shall not be used for interpreting the existing WTO Agreements.

3. The General Council calls on all Members to redouble their efforts towards the conclusion of a balanced overall outcome of the Doha Development Agenda in fulfillment of the commitments Ministers took at Doha. The Council agrees to continue the negotiations launched at Doha beyond the timeframe set out in paragraph 45 of the Doha Declaration, leading to the Sixth Session of the Ministerial Conference. Recalling its decision of 21 October 2003 to accept the generous offer of the government of Hong Kong, China to host the Sixth Session, the Council further agrees that this Session will be held in December 2005.

Annex A

Framework for Establishing Modalities in Agriculture

1. The starting point for the current phase of the agriculture negotiations has been the mandate set out in Paragraph 13 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration. This in turn built on the long-term objective of the Agreement on Agriculture to establish a fair and market-oriented trading system through a programme of fundamental reform. The elements below offer the additional precision required at this stage of the negotiations and thus the basis for the negotiations of full modalities in the next phase. The level of ambition set by the Doha mandate will continue to be the basis for the negotiations on agriculture.

2. The final balance will be found only at the conclusion of these subsequent negotiations and within the Single Undertaking. To achieve this balance, the modalities to be developed will need to incorporate operationally effective and meaningful provisions for special and differential treatment for developing country Members. Agriculture is of critical importance to the economic development of developing country Members and they must be able to pursue agricultural policies that are supportive of their development goals, poverty reduction strategies, food security and livelihood concerns. Non-trade concerns, as referred to in Paragraph 13 of the Doha Declaration, will be taken into account.

3. The reforms in all three pillars form an interconnected whole and must be approached in a balanced and equitable manner.

4. The General Council recognizes the importance of cotton for a certain number of countries and its vital importance for developing countries, especially LDCs. It will be addressed ambitiously, expeditiously, and specifically, within the agriculture negotiations. The provisions of this framework provide a basis for this approach, as does the sectoral initiative on cotton. The Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture shall ensure appropriate prioritization of the cotton issue independently from other sectoral initiatives. A subcommittee on cotton will meet periodically and report to the Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture to review progress. Work shall encompass all trade-distorting policies affecting the sector in all three pillars of market access, domestic support, and export competition, as specified in the Doha text and this Framework text.

5. Coherence between trade and development aspects of the cotton issue will be pursued as set out in paragraph 1.b of the text to which this Framework is annexed.

DOMESTIC SUPPORT

6. The Doha Ministerial Declaration calls for "substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support". With a view to achieving these substantial reductions, the negotiations in this pillar will ensure the following:

- Special and differential treatment remains an integral component of domestic support. Modalities to be developed will include longer implementation periods and lower reduction coefficients for all types of trade-distorting domestic support and continued access to the provisions under Article 6.2.

- There will be a strong element of harmonization in the reductions made by developed Members. Specifically, higher levels of permitted trade-distorting domestic support will be subject to deeper cuts.
- Each such Member will make a substantial reduction in the overall level of its trade-distorting support from bound levels.
- As well as this overall commitment, Final Bound Total AMS and permitted *de minimis* levels will be subject to substantial reductions and, in the case of the Blue Box, will be capped as specified in paragraph 15 in order to ensure results that are coherent with the long-term reform objective. Any clarification or development of rules and conditions to govern trade distorting support will take this into account.

Overall Reduction: A Tiered Formula

7. The overall base level of all trade-distorting domestic support, as measured by the Final Bound Total AMS plus permitted *de minimis* level and the level agreed in paragraph 8 below for Blue Box payments, will be reduced according to a tiered formula. Under this formula, Members having higher levels of trade-distorting domestic support will make greater overall reductions in order to achieve a harmonizing result. As the first installment of the overall cut, in the first year and throughout the implementation period, the sum of all trade-distorting support will not exceed 80 per cent of the sum of Final Bound Total AMS plus permitted *de minimis* plus the Blue Box at the level determined in paragraph 15.

8. The following parameters will guide the further negotiation of this tiered formula:

- This commitment will apply as a minimum overall commitment. It will not be applied as a ceiling on reductions of overall trade-distorting domestic support, should the separate and complementary formulae to be developed for Total AMS, *de minimis* and Blue Box payments imply, when taken together, a deeper cut in overall trade-distorting domestic support for an individual Member.
- The base for measuring the Blue Box component will be the higher of existing Blue Box payments during a recent representative period to be agreed and the cap established in paragraph 15 below.

Final Bound Total AMS: A Tiered Formula

9. To achieve reductions with a harmonizing effect:

- Final Bound Total AMS will be reduced substantially, using a tiered approach.
- Members having higher Total AMS will make greater reductions.
- To prevent circumvention of the objective of the Agreement through transfers of unchanged domestic support between different support categories, product-specific AMSs will be capped at their respective average levels according to a methodology to be agreed.
- Substantial reductions in Final Bound Total AMS will result in reductions of some product-specific support.

10. Members may make greater than formula reductions in order to achieve the required level of cut in overall trade-distorting domestic support.

De Minimis

11. Reductions in *de minimis* will be negotiated taking into account the principle of special and differential treatment. Developing countries that allocate almost all *de minimis* support for subsistence and resource-poor farmers will be exempt.

12. Members may make greater than formula reductions in order to achieve the required level of cut in overall trade-distorting domestic support.

Blue Box

13. Members recognize the role of the Blue Box in promoting agricultural reforms. In this light, Article 6.5 will be reviewed so that Members may have recourse to the following measures:

- Direct payments under production-limiting programmes if:
 - such payments are based on fixed and unchanging areas and yields; or
 - such payments are made on 85% or less of a fixed and unchanging base level of production; or
 - livestock payments are made on a fixed and unchanging number of head.

Or

- Direct payments that do not require production if:
 - such payments are based on fixed and unchanging bases and yields; or
 - livestock payments are made on a fixed and unchanging number of head; and
 - such payments are made on 85% or less of a fixed and unchanging base level of production.

14. The above criteria, along with additional criteria will be negotiated. Any such criteria will ensure that Blue Box payments are less trade-distorting than AMS measures, it being understood that:

- Any new criteria would need to take account of the balance of WTO rights and obligations.
- Any new criteria to be agreed will not have the perverse effect of undoing ongoing reforms.

15. Blue Box support will not exceed 5% of a Member's average total value of agricultural production during a historical period. The historical period will be established in the negotiations. This ceiling will apply to any actual or potential Blue Box user from the beginning of the implementation period. In cases where a Member has placed an exceptionally large percentage of its trade-distorting support in the Blue Box, some flexibility will be provided on a basis to be agreed to ensure that such a Member is not called upon to make a wholly disproportionate cut.

Green Box

16. Green Box criteria will be reviewed and clarified with a view to ensuring that Green Box measures have no, or at most minimal, trade-distorting effects or effects on production. Such a review and clarification will need to ensure that the basic concepts, principles and effectiveness of the Green Box remain and take due account of non-trade concerns. The improved obligations for monitoring and surveillance of all new disciplines foreshadowed in paragraph 48 below will be particularly important with respect to the Green Box.

EXPORT COMPETITION

17. The Doha Ministerial Declaration calls for "reduction of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies". As an outcome of the negotiations, Members agree to establish detailed modalities ensuring the parallel elimination of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect by a credible end date.

End Point

18. The following will be eliminated by the end date to be agreed:

- Export subsidies as scheduled.
- Export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes with repayment periods beyond 180 days.
- Terms and conditions relating to export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programmes with repayment periods of 180 days and below which are not in accordance with disciplines to be agreed. These disciplines will cover, *inter alia*, payment of interest, minimum interest rates, minimum premium requirements, and other elements which can constitute subsidies or otherwise distort trade.
- Trade distorting practices with respect to exporting STEs including eliminating export subsidies provided to or by them, government financing, and the underwriting of losses. The issue of the future use of monopoly powers will be subject to further negotiation.
- Provision of food aid that is not in conformity with operationally effective disciplines to be agreed. The objective of such disciplines will be to prevent commercial displacement. The role of international organizations as regards the provision of food aid by Members, including related humanitarian and developmental issues, will be addressed in the negotiations. The question of providing food aid exclusively in fully grant form will also be addressed in the negotiations.

19. Effective transparency provisions for paragraph 18 will be established. Such provisions, in accordance with standard WTO practice, will be consistent with commercial confidentiality considerations.

Implementation

20. Commitments and disciplines in paragraph 18 will be implemented according to a schedule and modalities to be agreed. Commitments will be implemented by annual installments. Their phasing will take into account the need for some coherence with internal reform steps of Members.

21. The negotiation of the elements in paragraph 18 and their implementation will ensure equivalent and parallel commitments by Members.

Special and Differential Treatment

22. Developing country Members will benefit from longer implementation periods for the phasing out of all forms of export subsidies.

23. Developing countries will continue to benefit from special and differential treatment under the provisions of Article 9.4 of the Agreement on Agriculture for a reasonable period, to be negotiated, after the phasing out of all forms of export subsidies and implementation of all disciplines identified above are completed.

24. Members will ensure that the disciplines on export credits, export credit guarantees or insurance programs to be agreed will make appropriate provision for differential treatment in favour of least-developed and net food-importing developing countries as provided for in paragraph 4 of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries. Improved obligations for monitoring and surveillance of all new disciplines as foreshadowed in paragraph 48 will be critically important in this regard. Provisions to be agreed in this respect must not undermine the commitments undertaken by Members under the obligations in paragraph 18 above.

25. STEs in developing country Members which enjoy special privileges to preserve domestic consumer price stability and to ensure food security will receive special consideration for maintaining monopoly status.

Special Circumstances

26. In exceptional circumstances, which cannot be adequately covered by food aid, commercial export credits or preferential international financing facilities, *ad hoc* temporary financing arrangements relating to exports to developing countries may be agreed by Members. Such agreements must not have the effect of undermining commitments undertaken by Members in paragraph 18 above, and will be based on criteria and consultation procedures to be established.

MARKET ACCESS

27. The Doha Ministerial Declaration calls for "substantial improvements in market access". Members also agreed that special and differential treatment for developing Members would be an integral part of all elements in the negotiations.

The Single Approach: a Tiered Formula

28. To ensure that a single approach for developed and developing country Members meets all the objectives of the Doha mandate, tariff reductions will be made through a tiered formula that takes into account their different tariff structures.

29. To ensure that such a formula will lead to substantial trade expansion, the following principles will guide its further negotiation:

- Tariff reductions will be made from bound rates. Substantial overall tariff reductions will be achieved as a final result from negotiations.
- Each Member (other than LDCs) will make a contribution. Operationally effective special and differential provisions for developing country Members will be an integral part of all elements.
- Progressivity in tariff reductions will be achieved through deeper cuts in higher tariffs with flexibilities for sensitive products. Substantial improvements in market access will be achieved for all products.

30. The number of bands, the thresholds for defining the bands and the type of tariff reduction in each band remain under negotiation. The role of a tariff cap in a tiered formula with distinct treatment for sensitive products will be further evaluated.

Sensitive Products

Selection

31. Without undermining the overall objective of the tiered approach, Members may designate an appropriate number, to be negotiated, of tariff lines to be treated as sensitive, taking account of existing commitments for these products.

Treatment

32. The principle of ‘substantial improvement’ will apply to each product.

33. ‘Substantial improvement’ will be achieved through combinations of tariff quota commitments and tariff reductions applying to each product. However, balance in this negotiation will be found only if the final negotiated result also reflects the sensitivity of the product concerned.

34. Some MFN-based tariff quota expansion will be required for all such products. A base for such an expansion will be established, taking account of coherent and equitable criteria to be developed in the negotiations. In order not to undermine the objective of the tiered approach, for all such products, MFN based tariff quota expansion will be provided under specific rules to be negotiated taking into account deviations from the tariff formula.

Other Elements

35. Other elements that will give the flexibility required to reach a final balanced result include reduction or elimination of in-quota tariff rates, and operationally effective improvements in tariff quota administration for existing tariff quotas so as to enable Members, and particularly developing country Members, to fully benefit from the market access opportunities under tariff-rate quotas.

36. Tariff escalation will be addressed through a formula to be agreed.

37. The issue of tariff simplification remains under negotiation.

38. The question of the special agricultural safeguard (SSG) remains under negotiation.

Special and Differential treatment

39. Having regard to their rural development, food security and/or livelihood security needs, special and differential treatment for developing countries will be an integral part of all elements of the negotiation, including the tariff reduction formula, the number and treatment of sensitive products, expansion of tariff-rate quotas, and implementation period.

40. Proportionality will be achieved by requiring lesser tariff reduction commitments or tariff quota expansion commitments from developing country Members.

41. Developing country Members will have the flexibility to designate an appropriate number of products as Special Products, based on criteria of food security, livelihood security and rural development needs. These products will be eligible for more flexible treatment. The criteria and treatment of these products will be further specified during the negotiation phase and will recognize the fundamental importance of Special Products to developing countries.

42. A Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM) will be established for use by developing country Members.

43. Full implementation of the long-standing commitment to achieve the fullest liberalisation of trade in tropical agricultural products and for products of particular importance to the diversification of production from the growing of illicit narcotic crops is overdue and will be addressed effectively in the market access negotiations.

44. The importance of long-standing preferences is fully recognised. The issue of preference erosion will be addressed. For further consideration in this regard, paragraph 16 and other relevant provisions of TN/AG/W/1/Rev.1 will be used as a reference.

LEAST- DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

45. Least-Developed Countries, which will have full access to all special and differential treatment provisions above, are not required to undertake reduction commitments. Developed Members, and developing country Members in a position to do so, should provide duty-free and quota-free market access for products originating from least-developed countries.

46. Work on cotton under all the pillars will reflect the vital importance of this sector to certain LDC Members and we will work to achieve ambitious results expeditiously.

RECENTLY ACCEDED MEMBERS

47. The particular concerns of recently acceded Members will be effectively addressed through specific flexibility provisions.

MONITORING AND SURVEILLANCE

48. Article 18 of the Agreement on Agriculture will be amended with a view to enhancing monitoring so as to effectively ensure full transparency, including through timely and complete notifications with respect to the commitments in market access, domestic support and export competition. The particular concerns of developing countries in this regard will be addressed.

OTHER ISSUES

49. Issues of interest but not agreed: sectoral initiatives, differential export taxes, GIs.
50. Disciplines on export prohibitions and restrictions in Article 12.1 of the Agreement on Agriculture will be strengthened.

Annex B

Framework for Establishing Modalities in Market Access for Non-Agricultural Products

1. This Framework contains the initial elements for future work on modalities by the Negotiating Group on Market Access. Additional negotiations are required to reach agreement on the specifics of some of these elements. These relate to the formula, the issues concerning the treatment of unbound tariffs in indent two of paragraph 5, the flexibilities for developing-country participants, the issue of participation in the sectorial tariff component and the preferences. In order to finalize the modalities, the Negotiating Group is instructed to address these issues expeditiously in a manner consistent with the mandate of paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration and the overall balance therein.
2. We reaffirm that negotiations on market access for non-agricultural products shall aim 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. We also reaffirm the importance of special and differential treatment and less than full reciprocity in reduction commitments as integral parts of the modalities.
3. We acknowledge the substantial work undertaken by the Negotiating Group on Market Access and the progress towards achieving an agreement on negotiating modalities. We take note of the constructive dialogue on the Chair's Draft Elements of Modalities (TN/MA/W/35/Rev.1) and confirm our intention to use this document as a reference for the future work of the Negotiating Group. We instruct the Negotiating Group to continue its work, as mandated by paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration with its corresponding references to the relevant provisions of Article XXVIII *bis* of GATT 1994 and to the provisions cited in paragraph 50 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration, on the basis set out below.
4. We recognize that a formula approach is key to reducing tariffs, and reducing or eliminating tariff peaks, high tariffs, and tariff escalation. We agree that the Negotiating Group should continue its work on a non-linear formula applied on a line-by-line basis which 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.
5. We further agree on the following elements regarding the formula:
 - product coverage shall be comprehensive without *a priori* exclusions;
 - tariff reductions or elimination shall commence from the bound rates after full implementation of current concessions; however, for unbound tariff lines, the basis for commencing the tariff reductions shall be [two] times the MFN applied rate in the base year;
 - the base year for MFN applied tariff rates shall be 2001 (applicable rates on 14 November);
 - credit shall be given for autonomous liberalization by developing countries provided that the tariff lines were bound on an MFN basis in the WTO since the conclusion of the Uruguay Round;
 - all non-*ad valorem* duties shall be converted to *ad valorem* equivalents on the basis of a methodology to be determined and bound in *ad valorem* terms;

- negotiations shall commence on the basis of the HS96 or HS2002 nomenclature, with the results of the negotiations to be finalized in HS2002 nomenclature;
- the reference period for import data shall be 1999-2001.

6. We furthermore agree that, as an exception, participants with a binding coverage of non-agricultural tariff lines of less than [35] percent would be exempt from making tariff reductions through the formula. Instead, we expect them to bind [100] percent of non-agricultural tariff lines at an average level that does not exceed the overall average of bound tariffs for all developing countries after full implementation of current concessions.

7. We recognize that a sectorial tariff component aiming at elimination or harmonization is another key element to achieving the objectives of paragraph 16 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration with regard to the reduction or elimination of tariffs, in particular on products of export interest to developing countries. We recognize that participation by all participants will be important to that effect. We therefore instruct the Negotiating Group to pursue its discussions on such a component, with a view to defining product coverage, participation, and adequate provisions of flexibility for developing-country participants.

8. We agree that developing-country participants shall have longer implementation periods for tariff reductions. In addition, they shall be given the following flexibility:

- a) applying less than formula cuts to up to [10] percent of the tariff lines provided that the cuts are no less than half the formula cuts and that these tariff lines do not exceed [10] percent of the total value of a Member's imports; or
- b) keeping, as an exception, tariff lines unbound, or not applying formula cuts for up to [5] percent of tariff lines provided they do not exceed [5] percent of the total value of a Member's imports.

We furthermore agree that this flexibility could not be used to exclude entire HS Chapters.

9. We agree that least-developed country participants shall not be required to apply the formula nor participate in the sectorial approach, however, as part of their contribution to this round of negotiations they are expected to substantially increase their level of binding commitments.

10. Furthermore, in recognition of the need to enhance the integration of least-developed countries into the multilateral trading system and support the diversification of their production and export base, we call upon developed-country participants and other participants who so decide, to grant on an autonomous basis duty-free and quota-free market access for non-agricultural products originating from least-developed countries by the year [...].

11. We recognize that newly acceded Members shall have recourse to special provisions for tariff reductions in order to take into account their extensive market access commitments undertaken as part of their accession and that staged tariff reductions are still being implemented in many cases. We instruct the Negotiating Group to further elaborate on such provisions.

12. We agree that pending agreement on core modalities for tariffs, the possibilities of supplementary modalities such as zero-for-zero sector elimination, sectorial harmonization, and request & offer should be kept open.

13. In addition, we ask developed-country participants and other participants who so decide to consider the elimination of low duties.

14. We recognize that NTBs are an integral and equally important part of these negotiations and instruct participants to intensify their work on NTBs. In particular, we encourage all participants to make notifications on NTBs by 31 October 2004 and to proceed with identification, examination, categorization, and ultimately negotiations on NTBs. We take note that the modalities for addressing NTBs in these negotiations could include request/offer, horizontal, or vertical approaches; and should fully take into account the principle of special and differential treatment for developing and least-developed country participants.

15. We recognize that appropriate studies and capacity building measures shall be an integral part of the modalities to be agreed. We also recognize the work that has already been undertaken in these areas and ask participants to continue to identify such issues to improve participation in the negotiations.

16. We recognize the challenges that may be faced by non-reciprocal preference beneficiary Members and those Members that are at present highly dependent on tariff revenue as a result of these negotiations on non-agricultural products. We instruct the Negotiating Group to take into consideration, in the course of its work, the particular needs that may arise for the Members concerned.

17. We furthermore encourage the Negotiating Group to work closely with the Committee on Trade and Environment in Special Session with a view to addressing the issue of non-agricultural environmental goods covered in paragraph 31 (iii) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration.

Annex C

Recommendations of the Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services

- (a) Members who have not yet submitted their initial offers must do so as soon as possible.
- (b) A date for the submission of a round of revised offers should be established as soon as feasible.
- (c) With a view to providing effective market access to all Members and in order to ensure a substantive outcome, Members shall strive to ensure a high quality of offers, particularly in sectors and modes of supply of export interest to developing countries, with special attention to be given to least-developed countries.
- (d) Members shall aim to achieve progressively higher levels of liberalization with no *a priori* exclusion of any service sector or mode of supply and shall give special attention to sectors and modes of supply of export interest to developing countries. Members note the interest of developing countries, as well as other Members, in Mode 4.
- (e) Members must intensify their efforts to conclude the negotiations on rule-making under GATS Articles VI:4, X, XIII and XV in accordance with their respective mandates and deadlines.
- (f) Targeted technical assistance should be provided with a view to enabling developing countries to participate effectively in the negotiations.
- (g) For the purpose of the Sixth Ministerial meeting, the Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services shall review progress in these negotiations and provide a full report to the Trade Negotiations Committee, including possible recommendations.

Annex D

Modalities for Negotiations on Trade Facilitation

1. Negotiations shall aim to clarify and improve relevant aspects of Articles V, VIII and X of the GATT 1994 with a view to further expediting the movement, release and clearance of goods, including goods in transit.¹ Negotiations shall also aim at enhancing technical assistance and support for capacity building in this area. The negotiations shall further aim at provisions for effective cooperation between customs or any other appropriate authorities on trade facilitation and customs compliance issues.
2. The results of the negotiations shall take fully into account the principle of special and differential treatment for developing and least-developed countries. Members recognize that this principle should extend beyond the granting of traditional transition periods for implementing commitments. In particular, the extent and the timing of entering into commitments shall be related to the implementation capacities of developing and least-developed Members. It is further agreed that those Members would not be obliged to undertake investments in infrastructure projects beyond their means.
3. Least-developed country Members will only be required to undertake commitments to the extent consistent with their individual development, financial and trade needs or their administrative and institutional capabilities.
4. As an integral part of the negotiations, Members shall seek to identify their trade facilitation needs and priorities, particularly those of developing and least-developed countries, and shall also address the concerns of developing and least-developed countries related to cost implications of proposed measures.
5. It is recognized that the provision of technical assistance and support for capacity building is vital for developing and least-developed countries to enable them to fully participate in and benefit from the negotiations. Members, in particular developed countries, therefore commit themselves to adequately ensure such support and assistance during the negotiations.²
6. Support and assistance should also be provided to help developing and least-developed countries implement the commitments resulting from the negotiations, in accordance with their nature and scope. In this context, it is recognized that negotiations could lead to certain commitments whose implementation would require support for infrastructure development on the part of some Members. In these limited cases, developed-country Members will make every effort to ensure support and assistance directly related to the nature and scope of the commitments in order to allow implementation. It is understood, however, that in cases where required support and assistance for such infrastructure is not forthcoming, and where a developing or least-developed Member continues to lack the necessary capacity, implementation will not be required. While every effort will be made to ensure the necessary support and assistance, it is understood that the commitments by developed countries to provide such support are not open-ended.

¹ It is understood that this is without prejudice to the possible format of the final result of the negotiations and would allow consideration of various forms of outcomes.

² In connection with this paragraph, Members note that paragraph 38 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration addresses relevant technical assistance and capacity building concerns of Members.

7. Members agree to review the effectiveness of the support and assistance provided and its ability to support the implementation of the results of the negotiations.

8. In order to make technical assistance and capacity building more effective and operational and to ensure better coherence, Members shall invite relevant international organizations, including the IMF, OECD, UNCTAD, WCO and the World Bank to undertake a collaborative effort in this regard.

9. Due account shall be taken of the relevant work of the WCO and other relevant international organizations in this area.

10. Paragraphs 45-51 of the Doha Ministerial Declaration shall apply to these negotiations. At its first meeting after the July session of the General Council, the Trade Negotiations Committee shall establish a Negotiating Group on Trade Facilitation and appoint its Chair. The first meeting of the Negotiating Group shall agree on a work plan and schedule of meetings.

AMENDMENT OF THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

Decision of 6 December 2005

The General Council;

Having regard to paragraph 1 of Article X of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization ("the WTO Agreement");

Conducting the functions of the Ministerial Conference in the interval between meetings pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article IV of the WTO Agreement;

Noting the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2) and, in particular, the instruction of the Ministerial Conference to the Council for TRIPS contained in paragraph 6 of the Declaration to find an expeditious solution to the problem of the difficulties that WTO Members with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector could face in making effective use of compulsory licensing under the TRIPS Agreement;

Recognizing, where eligible importing Members seek to obtain supplies under the system set out in the proposed amendment of the TRIPS Agreement, the importance of a rapid response to those needs consistent with the provisions of the proposed amendment of the TRIPS Agreement;

Recalling paragraph 11 of the General Council Decision of 30 August 2003 on the Implementation of Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health;

Having considered the proposal to amend the TRIPS Agreement submitted by the Council for TRIPS (IP/C/41);

Noting the consensus to submit this proposed amendment to the Members for acceptance;

Decides as follows:

1. The Protocol amending the TRIPS Agreement attached to this Decision is hereby adopted and submitted to the Members for acceptance.
 2. The Protocol shall be open for acceptance by Members until 1 December 2007 or such later date as may be decided by the Ministerial Conference.
 3. The Protocol shall take effect in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article X of the WTO Agreement.
-

ATTACHMENT

PROTOCOL AMENDING THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

Members of the World Trade Organization;

Having regard to the Decision of the General Council in document WT/L/641, adopted pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article X of the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization ("the WTO Agreement");

Hereby agree as follows:

- The Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (the "TRIPS Agreement") shall, upon the entry into force of the Protocol pursuant to paragraph 4, be amended as set out in the Annex to this Protocol, by inserting Article 31*bis* after Article 31 and by inserting the Annex to the TRIPS Agreement after Article 73.
- Reservations may not be entered in respect of any of the provisions of this Protocol without the consent of the other Members.
- This Protocol shall be open for acceptance by Members until 1 December 2007 or such later date as may be decided by the Ministerial Conference.
- This Protocol shall enter into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article X of the WTO Agreement.
- This Protocol shall be deposited with the Director-General of the World Trade Organization who shall promptly furnish to each Member a certified copy thereof and a notification of each acceptance thereof pursuant to paragraph 3.
- This Protocol shall be registered in accordance with the provisions of Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Done at Geneva this sixth day of December two thousand and five, in a single copy in the English, French and Spanish languages, each text being authentic.

ANNEX TO THE PROTOCOL AMENDING THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

Article 31bis

1. The obligations of an exporting Member under Article 31(f) shall not apply with respect to the grant by it of a compulsory licence to the extent necessary for the purposes of production of a pharmaceutical product(s) and its export to an eligible importing Member(s) in accordance with the terms set out in paragraph 2 of the Annex to this Agreement.

2. Where a compulsory licence is granted by an exporting Member under the system set out in this Article and the Annex to this Agreement, adequate remuneration pursuant to Article 31(h) shall be paid in that Member taking into account the economic value to the importing Member of the use that has been authorized in the exporting Member. Where a compulsory licence is granted for the same products in the eligible importing Member, the obligation of that Member under Article 31(h) shall not apply in respect of those products for which remuneration in accordance with the first sentence of this paragraph is paid in the exporting Member.

3. With a view to harnessing economies of scale for the purposes of enhancing purchasing power for, and facilitating the local production of, pharmaceutical products: where a developing or least-developed country WTO Member is a party to a regional trade agreement within the meaning of Article XXIV of the GATT 1994 and the Decision of 28 November 1979 on Differential and More Favourable Treatment Reciprocity and Fuller Participation of Developing Countries (L/4903), at least half of the current membership of which is made up of countries presently on the United Nations list of least-developed countries, the obligation of that Member under Article 31(f) shall not apply to the extent necessary to enable a pharmaceutical product produced or imported under a compulsory licence in that Member to be exported to the markets of those other developing or least-developed country parties to the regional trade agreement that share the health problem in question. It is understood that this will not prejudice the territorial nature of the patent rights in question.

4. Members shall not challenge any measures taken in conformity with the provisions of this Article and the Annex to this Agreement under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994.

5. This Article and the Annex to this Agreement are without prejudice to the rights, obligations and flexibilities that Members have under the provisions of this Agreement other than paragraphs (f) and (h) of Article 31, including those reaffirmed by the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2), and to their interpretation. They are also without prejudice to the extent to which pharmaceutical products produced under a compulsory licence can be exported under the provisions of Article 31(f).

ANNEX TO THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

1. For the purposes of Article 31*bis* and this Annex:
 - (a) "pharmaceutical product" means any patented product, or product manufactured through a patented process, of the pharmaceutical sector needed to address the public health problems as recognized in paragraph 1 of the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (WT/MIN(01)/DEC/2). It is understood that active ingredients necessary for its manufacture and diagnostic kits needed for its use would be included¹;
 - (b) "eligible importing Member" means any least-developed country Member, and any other Member that has made a notification² to the Council for TRIPS of its intention to use the system set out in Article 31*bis* and this Annex ("system") as an importer, it being understood that a Member may notify at any time that it will use the system in whole or in a limited way, for example only in the case of a national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency or in cases of public non-commercial use. It is noted that some Members will not use the system as importing Members³ and that some other Members have stated that, if they use the system, it would be in no more than situations of national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency;
 - (c) "exporting Member" means a Member using the system to produce pharmaceutical products for, and export them to, an eligible importing Member.
2. The terms referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 31*bis* are that:
 - (a) the eligible importing Member(s)⁴ has made a notification² to the Council for TRIPS, that:
 - (i) specifies the names and expected quantities of the product(s) needed⁵;
 - (ii) confirms that the eligible importing Member in question, other than a least-developed country Member, has established that it has insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector for the product(s) in question in one of the ways set out in the Appendix to this Annex; and
 - (iii) confirms that, where a pharmaceutical product is patented in its territory, it has granted or intends to grant a compulsory licence in accordance

¹ This subparagraph is without prejudice to subparagraph 1(b).

² It is understood that this notification does not need to be approved by a WTO body in order to use the system.

³ Australia, Canada, the European Communities with, for the purposes of Article 31*bis* and this Annex, its member States, Iceland, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, and the United States.

⁴ Joint notifications providing the information required under this subparagraph may be made by the regional organizations referred to in paragraph 3 of Article 31*bis* on behalf of eligible importing Members using the system that are parties to them, with the agreement of those parties.

⁵ The notification will be made available publicly by the WTO Secretariat through a page on the WTO website dedicated to the system.

with Articles 31 and 31*bis* of this Agreement and the provisions of this Annex⁶;

- (b) the compulsory licence issued by the exporting Member under the system shall contain the following conditions:
- (i) only the amount necessary to meet the needs of the eligible importing Member(s) may be manufactured under the licence and the entirety of this production shall be exported to the Member(s) which has notified its needs to the Council for TRIPS;
 - (ii) products produced under the licence shall be clearly identified as being produced under the system through specific labelling or marking. Suppliers should distinguish such products through special packaging and/or special colouring/shaping of the products themselves, provided that such distinction is feasible and does not have a significant impact on price; and
 - (iii) before shipment begins, the licensee shall post on a website⁷ the following information:
 - the quantities being supplied to each destination as referred to in indent (i) above; and
 - the distinguishing features of the product(s) referred to in indent (ii) above;
- (c) the exporting Member shall notify⁸ the Council for TRIPS of the grant of the licence, including the conditions attached to it.⁹ The information provided shall include the name and address of the licensee, the product(s) for which the licence has been granted, the quantity(ies) for which it has been granted, the country(ies) to which the product(s) is (are) to be supplied and the duration of the licence. The notification shall also indicate the address of the website referred to in subparagraph (b)(iii) above.

3. In order to ensure that the products imported under the system are used for the public health purposes underlying their importation, eligible importing Members shall take reasonable measures within their means, proportionate to their administrative capacities and to the risk of trade diversion to prevent re-exportation of the products that have actually been imported into their territories under the system. In the event that an eligible importing Member that is a developing country Member or a least-developed country Member experiences difficulty in implementing this provision, developed country Members shall provide, on request and on mutually agreed terms and conditions, technical and financial cooperation in order to facilitate its implementation.

⁶ This subparagraph is without prejudice to Article 66.1 of this Agreement.

⁷ The licensee may use for this purpose its own website or, with the assistance of the WTO Secretariat, the page on the WTO website dedicated to the system.

⁸ It is understood that this notification does not need to be approved by a WTO body in order to use the system.

⁹ The notification will be made available publicly by the WTO Secretariat through a page on the WTO website dedicated to the system.

4. Members shall ensure the availability of effective legal means to prevent the importation into, and sale in, their territories of products produced under the system and diverted to their markets inconsistently with its provisions, using the means already required to be available under this Agreement. If any Member considers that such measures are proving insufficient for this purpose, the matter may be reviewed in the Council for TRIPS at the request of that Member.

5. With a view to harnessing economies of scale for the purposes of enhancing purchasing power for, and facilitating the local production of, pharmaceutical products, it is recognized that the development of systems providing for the grant of regional patents to be applicable in the Members described in paragraph 3 of Article 31*bis* should be promoted. To this end, developed country Members undertake to provide technical cooperation in accordance with Article 67 of this Agreement, including in conjunction with other relevant intergovernmental organizations.

6. Members recognize the desirability of promoting the transfer of technology and capacity building in the pharmaceutical sector in order to overcome the problem faced by Members with insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector. To this end, eligible importing Members and exporting Members are encouraged to use the system in a way which would promote this objective. Members undertake to cooperate in paying special attention to the transfer of technology and capacity building in the pharmaceutical sector in the work to be undertaken pursuant to Article 66.2 of this Agreement, paragraph 7 of the Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health and any other relevant work of the Council for TRIPS.

7. The Council for TRIPS shall review annually the functioning of the system with a view to ensuring its effective operation and shall annually report on its operation to the General Council.

APPENDIX TO THE ANNEX TO THE TRIPS AGREEMENT

Assessment of Manufacturing Capacities in the Pharmaceutical Sector

Least-developed country Members are deemed to have insufficient or no manufacturing capacities in the pharmaceutical sector.

For other eligible importing Members insufficient or no manufacturing capacities for the product(s) in question may be established in either of the following ways:

(i) the Member in question has established that it has no manufacturing capacity in the pharmaceutical sector;

or

(ii) where the Member has some manufacturing capacity in this sector, it has examined this capacity and found that, excluding any capacity owned or controlled by the patent owner, it is currently insufficient for the purposes of meeting its needs. When it is established that such capacity has become sufficient to meet the Member's needs, the system shall no longer apply.

**U.S. SUBMISSIONS TO THE WTO IN SUPPORT
OF THE DOHA DEVELOPMENT AGENDA**
(WTO Document Symbol in Parentheses)

Committee on Agriculture, Special Session

- Export Competition, Market Access and Domestic Support (JOB(02)/122)
- Joint EC-US Paper on Agriculture (JOB(03)/157)
- Proposal for Tariff-Rate Quota Reform (G/AG/NG/W/58)
- Proposal for Comprehensive Long-Term Agricultural Trade Reform (G/AG/NG/W/15)
- Note on Domestic Support Reform (G/AG/NG/W/16)
- Tariff Quota Administration (JOB(06)/188)
- Domestic Support Simulations – Simulations (JOB(06)/186)
- Tariff Quota Administration - Communication by the United States (JOB(06)/184)
- Comments on Food Aid (JOB(06)/183)
- Agriculture Domestic Support Simulations – Simulations (JOB(06)/151)
- Applied Tariff Simulations - Agriculture - Summary of Results (JOB(06)/152)
- United States Communication on Special Products (JOB(06)/137)
- United States Communication on Export Credits, Export Credit Guarantees or Insurance Programs (JOB(06)/119)
- United States Communication on State Trading Export Enterprises (JOB(06)/79)
- United States Communication on Domestic Support - Annex 2 - Domestic Support: The Basis for Exemption from the Reduction Commitments (JOB(06)/80)
- United States' Communication on Food Aid (JOB(06)/78)
- Market Access Simulations – Simulations (JOB(06)/63)
- US Communication on US Product-Specific Blue Box Limits (JOB(08)/10)
- Elements of Special Products Modalities - Communication from Australia, Canada, Costa Rica, Malaysia, New Zealand, Paraguay, Thailand, United States and Uruguay (JOB(08)/24)
- Agriculture Templates – An Approach and Initial Thoughts on Base Data and Base Data Templates (JOB(09)/104)
- Agriculture Templates - Domestic Support Base Data Templates (JOB(09)/115)
- Agriculture Templates - Market Access Base Data Templates (JOB(09)/125)
- Agriculture Templates - Market Access Doha Development Agenda (DDA) Tariff-Rate Quotas (TRQs) Template (JOB(09)/172)

Council on Trade in Services, Special Session

- Framework for Negotiation (S/CSS/W/4)
- Proposals for Negotiation (JOB(00)/8376)
- Accounting Services (S/CSS/W/20)
- Audiovisual and Related Services (S/CSS/W/21)
- Distribution Services (S/CSS/W/22)
- Higher (Tertiary) Education, Adult Education and Training (S/CSS/W/23)
- Energy Services (S/CSS/W/24)
- Environmental Services (S/CSS/W/25)
- Express Delivery Services (S/CSS/W/26)
- Financial Services (S/CSS/W/27)
- Legal Services (S/CSS/W/28)
- Movement of Natural Persons (S/CSS/W/29)
- Market Access in Telecommunications and Complementary Services (S/CSS/W/30)

- Tourism and Hotels (S/CSS/W/31)
- Transparency in Domestic Regulation (S/CSS/W/102)
- Advertising and Related Services (S/CSS/W/100)
- Desirability of a Safeguard Mechanism for Services: Promoting Liberalization of Trade in Services (S/WPGR/W/37)
- Modalities for the Special Treatment For Least-Developed Country Members in the Negotiations on Trade In Services – JOB(03)/133
- U.S. Government Points of Contact in Least-Developed Country Members (JOB (03)/33)
- Proposed Guide for Scheduling Commitments on Energy Services in the WTO (JOB(03)/89)
- Small and Medium Sized Enterprises (TN/S/W/5)
- Initial Offer (TN/S/O/USA)
- An Assessment of Services Trade and Liberalization in the United States and Developing Economies (TN/S/W/12)
- Joint Statement on Market Access in Services (JOB(04)/176)
- U.S. Proposal for Transparency Disciplines in Domestic Regulation: Building on Existing International Disciplines and Proposals (JOB(04)/128)
- Communication from the United States: Horizontal Transparency Disciplines in Domestic Regulation (JOB(06)/182)
- Outline of the U.S. position on a Draft Consolidated Text in the WPDR (JOB(06)/223)
- Classification in the Telecommunications Sector under the WTO-GATS Framework (TN/S/W/35 and S/CSC/W/45)
- Guidelines for Scheduling Commitments Concerning Postal and Courier Services, including Express Delivery (TN/S/W/30)
- Joint Statement on Liberalization of Logistics Services (TN/S/W/34)
- Joint Statement on Legal Services (TN/S/W/37 and S/CSC/W/46)
- Legal Services – Objectives for Further Liberalisation and Limitations to be Removed (JOB(05)/276)
- Joint Statement on Liberalization of Construction and Related Engineering Services (JOB(05)/130)
- Joint Statement on Liberalization of Financial Services (JOB(05)/17)
- Working Toward a Productive Information Exchange (in the Working Party on GATS Rules) (JOB(05)/5)
- Statement on Services of Common Interest in the Energy Sector (JOB(06)/17)
- Implementation of the Modalities for the Special Treatment for Least-Developed Country Members in the Trade in Services Negotiations (JOB(06)/77)
- Revised Services Offer (TN/S/O/USA/Rev.1)
- Review of Progress in Telecommunications Services (JOB(07)/199)
- Review of Progress in Postal and Courier Services, including Express Delivery Collective Request (JOB(07)/200)

Negotiating Group on Market Access

- Tariffs & Trade Data Needs Assessment (TN/MA/W/2)
- Negotiations on Environmental Goods (TN/MA/W/3 and TN/TE/W/8)
- Modalities Proposal (TN/MA/W/18)
- Proposal on Modalities for Addressing Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) (TN/MA/W/18/Add.1)
- Revenue Implications of Trade Liberalization (TN/MA/W/18/Add.2)
- Vertical NTB Modality (TN/MA/W/18/Add.3)
- Contribution on an Environmental Goods Modality (TN/TE/W/38) & (TN/MA/W/18/Add.5)
- Liberalizing Trade in Environmental Goods (TN/MA/W/3, TN/MA/W/18/Add.4, Add.5, and Add.7)
- Non-Tariff Barrier Notifications (TN/MA/W/46/Add.8)
- Non-Tariff Barrier Notifications – Revision (TN/MA/W/46/Add.8/Rev.1)

- Non-Agricultural Market Access: Modalities (TN/MA/W/44)
- Contribution by Canada, European Communities and United States, Non-Agricultural Market Access: Modalities (JOB(03)/163)
- Progress Report: Discussions on Forestry NTBs (TN/MA/W/48/Add.1)
- Negotiating NTBs Related to Remanufacturing and Refurbishing (TN/MA/W/18/Add.11)
- A View To Harmonize Textile, Apparel, and Footwear Labeling Requirements (TN/MA/W/18/Add.12)
- Progress Report: WTO NAMA Discussions on Autos NTBs (TN/MA/W/18/Add.9)
- Tariff Elimination in the Gems and Jewelry Sector (TN/MA/W/61)
- Tariff Liberalization in the Forest Products Sector (TN/MA/W/64)
- Tariff Elimination in the Electronics/Electrical Sector (TN/MA/W/59)
- Initial List of Environmental Goods (TN/MA/W/18/Add.7 or TN/TE/W/52)
- Treatment of Non Ad Valorem Technical Tariffs (TN/MA/W/18/Add.8)
- Tariff Liberalization in the Chemicals Sector (TN/MA/W/58)
- How to Create a Critical Mass Sectoral Initiative (TN/MA/W/55)
- U.S. Proposal on Negotiating NTBs Related to the Auto Sector (TN/MA/W/18/Add.6)
- Non-Tariff Barriers Building Codes and the Wood Products Sector (TN/MA/W/48)
- Non-Tariff Barriers – Requests (TN/MA/NTR/3)
- Tariff Elimination in the Electronics/Electrical Sector (TN/MA/W/69)
- Open Access to Enhanced Healthcare (JOB(06)/35)
- Progress Report: NTB Discussions Related to Remanufactured and Refurbished Goods (TN/MA/W/18/Add.10) and (TN/MA/W/18/Add.10/Corr.1)
- Tariff Liberalisation in the Forest Products Sector (TN/MA/W/75)
- Negotiating Text on Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods Labeling Requirements (TN/MA/W/18/Add.14)
- Tariff Liberalization in the Chemicals Sector (TN/MA/W/72)
- Progress Report: Sectoral Discussions on Tariff Elimination in the Chemicals Sector (TN/MA/W/18/Add.1)
- Tariff Elimination in the Electronics/Electrical Sector JOB(06)/85
- Negotiating Proposal on Tariff Liberalisation in the Forest Products Sector JOB(06)/128
- Market Access for Environmental Goods TN/MA/W/70
- Negotiating Proposal on Tariff Elimination in the Gems and Jewellery Sector TN/MA/W/61/Add.2
- Swiss Dual Proposal JOB(05)/36
- Analytical Contributions June 2005 JOB(05)/97
- Room Document for Simulation Presentation March 06. Actual doc # unknown.
- Negotiating Text on Liberalizing Trade in Remanufactured Goods (TN/MA/W/18/Add.15)
- Revised U.S. Negotiating Text on Liberalizing Trade in Remanufactured Goods (TN/MA/W/18/Add.16)
- Regulation of Remanufactured Goods: Answers to Frequently Asked Questions (JOB(07)/60)
- Non-Tariff Barriers – Requests (TN/MA/NTR/3/Add.2)
- Proposal for Modifications to "Ministerial Decision on Procedures for the Facilitation of Solutions to Non-Tariff Barriers" (TN/MA/W/88) NTBs (JOB(07)/145)
- Reducing Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade Related to Labeling of Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods – HS Classifications of Travel Goods (JOB(07)/59)
- Reducing Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade Related to Labelling of Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Travel Goods - U.S. Responses to U.S. Questions (JOB(06)/266/Add.1)
- Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade Related to Textiles, Clothing and Footwear - U.S. answers to Questionnaire by the European Communities (JOB(07)/22)
- Communication from the European Communities and the United States on NTBs related to Textiles, Apparel, Footwear and Clothing (TN/MA/W/93)

- Negotiating Text on Liberalizing Trade in Remanufactured Goods (TN/MA/W/18/Add.16/Rev.1)
- Illustrative Examples of Remanufactured Goods (JOB(07)/224)
- Negotiating Text on Non-Tariff Barriers Pertaining to the Electrical Safety and Electromagnetic Compatibility (EMC) of Electronic Goods (TN/MA/W/105 Rev.1)
- Negotiating Protocol on Enhanced Transparency on Export Licensing (TN/MA/W/15/Add.4/Rev.1)
- Communication from the United States on Automotive NTBs (JOB(08)/39)
- Non Paper on “Committee-First” for the “Horizontal Mechanism”, TN/MA/W/106 of 9 May 2008 (JOB(08)/45)
- Agreement on Non-Tariff Barriers Pertaining to Standards, Technical Regulations, and Conformity Assessment Procedures for Automotive Products (JOB (08)/46)
- Sectoral Negotiations in Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) (TN/MA/W/97/Rev.1)
- Joint paper on Revised Draft Modalities for Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) (TN/MA/W/95)
- Communication from the European Communities and the United States for an Anti-Concentration Clause in NAMA (TN/MA/W/96)
- Tariff Elimination in the Sports Equipment Sector (TN/MA/W/85)
- Answers by the Co-sponsors to Questions from the Republic of Korea on Negotiating Text on Textiles, Apparel Footwear and Travel Goods Labeling (TN/MA/W/113)
- Answers to Frequently Asked Questions on Negotiating Text on Textiles, Apparel Footwear and Travel Goods Labeling (TN/MA/W/114)
- Answers by the Co-sponsors to Questions from Singapore on Negotiating Text on Textiles, Apparel Footwear and Travel Goods Labeling (TN/MA/W/116)
- Revised Negotiating Text on Textiles, Apparel Footwear and Travel Goods Labeling (TN/MA/W/93/Rev/1)
- Answers by the Co-sponsors to Questions from New Zealand, Switzerland, and China on Negotiating Text on Textiles, Apparel Footwear and Travel Goods Labeling (JOB(09)/162)
- Compendium of Questions and Answers on Negotiating Text on Textiles, Apparel Footwear and Travel Goods Labeling (TN/MA/W/123)
- Revised Negotiating Text on NTBs Pertaining to the Electrical Safety and Electromagnetic Compatibility of Electronic Goods (TN/MA/W/105/Rev.2)
- Answers to Questions from Singapore on U.S. Negotiating Text on NTBs Pertaining to the Electrical Safety and Electromagnetic Compatibility of Electronic Goods (TN/MA/W/115)
- Answers to Questions from Thailand on U.S. Negotiating Text on NTBs Pertaining to the Electrical Safety and Electromagnetic Compatibility of Electronic Goods (JOB(09)/37)
- Answers to Questions from Canada on U.S. Autos and Electronics NTBs Negotiating Texts (JOB(09)/157)
- Compendium of Questions and Answers on Agreement on NTBs Pertaining to the Electrical Safety and Electromagnetic Compatibility of Electronic Goods (TN/MA/W/125)
- Revised Agreement on Non-Tariff Barriers Pertaining to Standards, Technical Regulations, and Conformity Assessment Procedures for Automotive Products (TN/MA/W/120)
- Answers to Questions from Singapore on Agreement on Non-Tariff Barriers Pertaining to Standards, Technical Regulations, and Conformity Assessment Procedures for Automotive Products (TN/MA/W/121)
- Compendium of Questions and Answers on Agreement on Non-Tariff Barriers Pertaining to Standards, Technical Regulations, and Conformity Assessment Procedures for Automotive Products (TN/MA/W/126)
- Answers by the Co-sponsors to Questions from the Republic of Korea on the Ministerial Decision on Trade in Remanufactured Goods (TN/MA/W/112)
- Answers by the Co-sponsors to Questions from Singapore on the Ministerial Decision on Trade in Remanufactured Goods (TN/MA/W/117)

- Revised Negotiating Text on Liberalizing Trade in Remanufactured Goods (TN/MA/W/18/Add.16/Rev.3)
- Answers by the Co-sponsors to Questions from Malaysia on the Ministerial Decision on Trade in Remanufactured Goods (JOB(09)/155)
- Answer by the Co-sponsors to Questions from China on Remanufacturing (TN/MA/W/122)
- Compendium of Questions and Answers on Ministerial Decision on Trade in Remanufactured Goods (TN/MA/W/124)
- Report on 4 November 2009 Remanufacturing Workshops (JOB(09)/179)
- Revised Negotiating Text on Enhanced Transparency in Export Licensing (TN/MA/W/Add.4/Rev.4)
- Answers by the Co-sponsors to Questions from Malaysia on Negotiating Text on Enhanced Transparency in Export Licensing (JOB(09)/127)
- Compendium on Questions and Answers on Negotiating Text on Enhanced Transparency in Export Licensing (TN/MA/W/130)

Negotiating Group on Rules

- Fisheries Subsidies -- Joint communication from the United States, Australia, Chile, Ecuador, Iceland, New Zealand, Peru, and the Philippines (TN/RL/W/3)
- Fisheries Subsidies (TN/RL/W/21)
- OECD Steel Paper (TN/RL/W/24)
- Questions on Papers Submitted to Rules Negotiating Group (TN/RL/W/25)
- Basic Concepts of the Trade Remedies Rules (TN/RL/W/27)
- Special and Differential Treatment and the Subsidies Agreement (TN/RL/W/33)
- Second Set of Questions from the United States on Papers Submitted to the Rules Negotiating Group (TN/RL/W/34)
- Investigatory Procedures Under The Antidumping and Subsidies Agreements (TN/RL/W/35)
- Communication From The United States Attaching A Communiqué From The Organization For Economic Cooperation And Development (OECD) (TN/RL/W/49)
- Circumvention (TN/RL/W/50)
- Replies To Questions Presented To The United States On Submission TN/RL/W/27 (TN/RL/W/53)
- Third Set Of Questions From The United States On Papers Submitted To The Rules Negotiating Group (TN/RL/W/54)
- Responses By The United States To Questions From Australia On Investigatory Procedures Under The Anti-Dumping And Subsidies Agreements (TN/RL/W/71)
- Identification Of Certain Major Issues Under The Anti-Dumping And Subsidies Agreements (TN/RL/W/72)
- Possible Approaches To Improved Disciplines On Fisheries Subsidies (TN/RL/W/77)
- Subsidies Disciplines Requiring Clarification And Improvement (TN/RL/W/78)
- Elements Of A Steel Subsidies Agreement (TN/RL/W/95)
- Identification of Additional Issues under the Anti-dumping and Subsidies Agreements (TN/RL/W/98)
- Fourth Set Of Questions From The United States On Papers Submitted To The Rules Negotiating Group (TN/RL/W/103)
- Further Issues Identified Under The Anti-Dumping And Subsidies Agreements For Discussion By the Negotiating Group On Rules (TN/RL/W/130)
- Replies to the Questions from India on TN/RL/W/35 (TN/RL/W/147)
- Three Issues Identified by the United States (TN/RL/W/153)
- Accrual of Interest (TN/RL/W/168)
- Additional Views on the Structure of the Fisheries Subsidies Negotiations (TN/RL/W/169)
- Fisheries Subsidies (TN/RL/W/196) (co-sponsored with Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Iceland, New Zealand, Pakistan and Peru)

- Offsets for Non-Dumped Comparisons (TN/RL/W/208)
- Allocation of Subsidy Benefits Over Time (TN/RL/GEN/4)
- Exchange Rates (TN/RL/W/GEN/5)
- New Shipper Reviews (TN/RL/GEN/11)
- Allocation Periods for Subsidy Benefits (TN/RL/GEN/12)
- Prompt Access to Non-Confidential Information (TN/RL/GEN/13)
- Conduct of Verifications (TN/RL/GEN/15)
- All-Others Rate (TN/RL/GEN/16)
- Expensing Versus Allocating Subsidy Benefits (TN/RL/GEN/17/Rev.1)
- Preliminary Determinations (TN/RL/GEN/25)
- Circumvention (TN/RL/GEN/29)
- Fisheries Subsidies – Programmes for Decommissioning of Vessels and Licence Retirement (TN/RL/GEN/41)
- Further Submission on When and How to Allocate Subsidy Benefits Over Time (TN/RL/GEN/45)
- Further Comments on Lesser Duty Proposals (TN/RL/GEN/58)
- Causation (TN/RL/GEN/59)
- Submission on Circumvention (TN/RL/GEN/71)
- Identification of Parties (TN/RL/GEN/89) (co-sponsored with Brazil)
- Access to Non-Confidential Information (TN/RL/GEN/90)
- New Shipper Reviews (TN/RL/GEN/91)
- Expanding the Prohibited “Red Light“ Subsidy Category (TN/RL/GEN/94)
- Further Submission on Facts Available (TN/RL/GEN/105)
- Circumvention (TN/RL/GEN/106)
- Exchange Rates (TN/RL/GEN/107)
- Disclosure of Essential Preliminary Legal and Factual Considerations (Mandatory Preliminary Determinations) (TN/RL/GEN/108)
- Fisheries Subsidies (TN/RL/GEN/127)
- Causation (TN/RL/GEN/128)
- Definition of Domestic Industry for Perishable, Seasonal Agricultural Products (TN/RL/GEN/129)
- Allocation and Expensing of Subsidies Benefits (TN/RL/GEN/130)
- Collection of Anti-Dumping Duties under Article 9.3 (TN/RL/GEN/131)
- Conduct of On-the-Spot Investigations (TN/RL/GEN/132)
- Disclosure of Calculations in Preliminary and Final Determinations (TN/RL/GEN/133)
- Fisheries Subsidies: Proposed New Disciplines (TN/RL/GEN/145)
- Expanding the Prohibited Red Light Subsidy Category – Draft Text (TN/RL/GEN/146)
- Proposal on Offsets for Non-Dumped Comparisons (TN/RL/GEN/147)
- Fisheries Subsidies (TN/RL/W/235) (co-sponsored with Australia and New Zealand)
- Fisheries Subsidies – Articles I.2, II, IV, and V (TN/RL/GEN/165)

Dispute Settlement Body, Special Session

- Contribution of the United States to the Improvement of the Dispute Settlement Understanding of the WTO-Related to Transparency (TN/DS/W/13)
- Negotiations on Improvements And Clarifications of the Dispute Settlement Understanding on Improving Flexibility and Member Control in WTO Dispute Settlement (TN/DS/W/28)
- Further Contribution of The United States to The Improvement of The Dispute Settlement Understanding of the WTO Related to Transparency (TN/DS/W/46)
- Negotiations on Improvements and Clarifications of the Dispute Settlement Understanding on Improving Flexibility and Member Control in WTO Dispute Settlement, Joint communication from United States and Chile (TN/DS/W/52)

- Some Questions for Consideration on Item(f) (TN/DS/W/74)
- Contribution of the United States on Some Practical Considerations in Improving the Dispute Settlement Understanding of the WTO Related to Transparency and Open Meetings (TN/DS/W/79)
- Further Contribution of the United States on Improving Flexibility and Member Control in WTO Dispute Settlement (TN/DS/W/82)
- Further Contribution of the United States on Improving Flexibility and Member Control in WTO Dispute Settlement, Addendum (TN/DS/W/82/Add.1)
- Further Contribution of the United States on Improving Flexibility and Member Control in WTO Dispute Settlement, Addendum, Corrigendum (TN/DS/W/82/Add.1/Corr.1)
- Further Contribution of the United States to the Improvement of the Dispute Settlement Understanding of the WTO Related to Transparency - Revised Legal Drafting (TN/DS/W/86)
- Dispute Settlement Body - Special Session - Negotiations on Improvements and Clarifications of the Dispute Settlement Understanding - Further Contribution of the United States on Improving Flexibility and Member Control - Addendum (TN/DS/W/82/Add.2)
- Flexibility and Member Control - Revised Textual Proposal by Chile and the United States (TN/DS/W/89)

Trade Facilitation

- Article VIII - Fees and Formalities (G/C/W/384)
- Article X - Publication and Administration (G/C/W/400)
- Integrated and Comprehensive Approach to Special and Differential Treatment (G/C/W/451)
- Communication on Trade Facilitation (JOB(04)/103)
- Introduction to Proposals by the United States of America (TN/TF/W/11)
- Advance Binding Rulings (TN/TF/W/12)
- Proposal on Transparency and Publication (TN/TF/W/13)
- Communication from the United States (TN/TF/W/14)
- Express Shipments (TN/TF/W/15)
- Release of Goods (TN/TF/W/21)
- Consularization - Proposal from Uganda and the United States (TN/TF/W/22)
- Multilateral Mechanism - Proposal from India and the United States (TN/TF/W/57)
- United States Assistance on Trade Facilitation (TN/TF/W/71)
- Communication from Australia, Canada and the United States - Draft Text on Advance Rulings (TN/TF/W/125)
- Communication from Uganda and the United States – Consularization (TN/TF/W/86 and Add.1)
- Communication from Uganda and the United States – Consularization (TN/TF/W/104)
- Communication from the United States - Express Shipments (TN/TF/W/91)
- Communication from Chile, Peru, and the United States - Internet Publication (TN/TF/W/89)
- Communication from Australia, Canada, and the United States - Common Elements of Advance Rulings (TN/TF/W/80)
- Communication from the United States – Draft Text on Internet Publication (TN/TF/W/145)
- Communication from the United States – Draft Text on Expedited Shipments (TN/TF/W/144 and Rev.1,2 &3)
- Communication from the United States United States – Assistance on Trade Facilitation (TN/TF/W/151)
- Communication From Australia, Canada, Turkey And The United States – Draft Text On Advance Rulings (TN/TF/W/153 and Rev.1)
- Communication From Uganda And The United States – Prohibiting Consularization Requirements: Fulfilling A Longstanding Trade Facilitation Objective (TN/TF/W/156)

- Communication from the United States – Transition Provisions for Developing and Least-Developed Country Members (TN/TF/W/166)
- Communication by the United States - Draft Text on Penalty Disciplines (TN/TF/W/169)

Committee on Trade and Environment, Regular and Special Session

- Sub-Paragraph 31 (i) of the Doha Declaration – Relationship between existing WTO rules and specific trade obligations set out in Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) (TN/TE/W/20 and TN/TE/W/40)
- Sub-Paragraph 31 (ii) of the Doha Declaration - Procedures for information exchange between MEA Secretariats and relevant WTO committees and criteria for granting MEA observer status (TN/TE/W/5 and TN/TE/W/70)
- Sub-Paragraph 31(iii) of the Doha Declaration – Market access for environmental goods and services (TN/TE/W/8, TN/TE/W/34, TN/TE/W/38, TN/TE/W/52, TN/TE/W/64, TN/TE/W/65, JOB(06)140 and JOB(06)169, JOB(07)/54, and JOB(07)193)
- Paragraph 33 of the Doha Declaration (WT/CTE/W/227)

Six dual submissions on Environmental Goods to the Committee on Trade and Environment Special Session and the Negotiating Group on Market Access are also listed under the Negotiating Group on Market Access.

Council on TRIPS, Regular & Special Session

- Questions and Answers: Comparison of Proposals (TN/IP/W/1)
- Issues for Discussion, Article 23.4 (TN/IP/W/2)
- Proposal for a Multilateral System of Registration and Protection of Geographic Indications for Wine & Spirits Based on Article 23.4 of the TRIPS Agreement (TN/IP/W/5)
- Multilateral System of Registration and Protection of Geographic Indications for Wine & Spirits (TN/IP/W/6)
- Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health (IP/C/W/340)
- Second Submission on Paragraph 6 of the Doha Declaration on TRIPS and Public Health (IP/C/W/358)
- Implications of Article 23 Extension (IP/C/W/386)
- Moratorium to Address Needs of Developing and Least-Developed Members with No or Insufficient Manufacturing Capacities in the Pharmaceutical Sector (IP/C/W/396)
- Joint Proposal for a Multilateral System of Notification and Registration of Geographical Indications for Wines and Spirits (TN/IP/W/9)
- Article 27.3(B), Relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the CBD, and the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IP/C/W/434)
- Technology Transfer Practices of the U.S. National Cancer Institute's Departmental Therapeutics Program (IP/C/W/341)
- Access to Genetic Resources: Regime of the United States' National Parks (IP/C/W/393)
- Proposed Draft TRIPS Council Decision on the Establishment of a Multilateral System of Notification and Registration of Geographical Indications for Wines and Spirits (TN/IP/W/10 and Add.1)
- Article 27.3(B), Relationship between the TRIPS Agreement and the CBD and the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IP/C/W/449)
- Comments on Implementation of the 30 August 2003 Agreement (Solution) on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health (IP/C/W/444)
- Relationship between the Trips Agreement and the CBD, and the Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Folklore (IP/C/W/469)

Committee on Trade and Development, Special Session

- Remarks on the Review of Special and Differential Treatment (TN/CTD/W/9)
- Monitoring Mechanism (TN/CTD/W/19)
- Approach to Agreement-Specific Proposals (TN/CTD/W/27)

Working Group on Transparency in Government Procurement

- Capacity Building Questions (WT/WGTGP/W/34)
- Workplan Proposal (WT/WGTGP/W/35)
- Considerations Related to Enforcement of an Agreement on Transparency in Government Procurement (WT/WGTGP/W/38)

Work Program on Electronic Commerce

- Work Program on Electronic Commerce (WT/GC/W/493/Rev.1)

Working Group on the Relationship between Trade and Investment

- Covering FDI & Portfolio Investment in an Agreement (WT/WGTI/W/142)

Working Group on the Interaction between Trade and Competition Policy

- Technical Assistance (WT/WGTCP/W/185)
- Hardcore Cartels (WT/WGTCP/W/203)
- Voluntary Cooperation (WT/WGTCP/W/204)
- Transparency & Non-discrimination (WT/WGTCP/W/218)
- Procedural Fairness (WT/WGTCP/W/219)
- The Benefits of Peer Review in the WTO Competition Context (WT/WGTCP/W/233)

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

As of December 31, 2012 (157 Members)¹

Government	Entry into Force/ Membership	Government	Entry into Force/ Membership
Albania	September 8, 2000	Democratic Republic of the Congo	January 1, 1997
Angola	November 23, 1996	Denmark	January 1, 1995
Antigua and Barbuda	January 1, 1995	Djibouti	May 31, 1995
Argentina	January 1, 1995	Dominica	January 1, 1995
Armenia	February 5, 2003	Dominican Republic	March 9, 1995
Australia	January 1, 1995	Ecuador	January 21, 1996
Austria	January 1, 1995	Egypt	June 30, 1995
Bahrain	January 1, 1995	El Salvador	May 7, 1995
Bangladesh	January 1, 1995	Estonia	November 13, 1999
Barbados	January 1, 1995	European Union	January 1, 1995
Belgium	January 1, 1995	Fiji	January 14, 1996
Belize	January 1, 1995	Finland	January 1, 1995
Benin	February 22, 1996	France	January 1, 1995
Bolivia	September 12, 1995	Gabon	January 1, 1995
Botswana	May 31, 1995	Georgia	June 14, 2000
Brazil	January 1, 1995	Germany	January 1, 1995
Brunei Darussalam	January 1, 1995	Ghana	January 1, 1995
Bulgaria	December 1, 1996	Greece	January 1, 1995
Burkina Faso	June 3, 1995	Grenada	February 22, 1996
Burundi	July 23, 1995	Guatemala	July 21, 1995
Cambodia	October 12, 2004	Guinea	October 25, 1995
Cameroon	December 13, 1995	Guinea Bissau	May 31, 1995
Canada	January 1, 1995	Guyana	January 1, 1995
Cape Verde	July 23, 2008	Haiti	January 30, 1996
Central African Republic	May 31, 1995	Honduras	January 1, 1995
Chad	October 19, 1996	Hong Kong, China	January 1, 1995
Chile	January 1, 1995	Hungary	January 1, 1995
China	December 11, 2001	Iceland	January 1, 1995
Colombia	April 30, 1995	India	January 1, 1995
Congo	March 27, 1997	Indonesia	January 1, 1995
Costa Rica	January 1, 1995	Ireland	January 1, 1995
Côte d'Ivoire	January 1, 1995	Israel	April 21, 1995
Croatia	November 30, 2000	Italy	January 1, 1995
Cuba	April 20, 1995	Jamaica	March 9, 1995
Cyprus	July 30, 1995	Japan	January 1, 1995
Czech Republic	January 1, 1995	Jordan	April 11, 2000

¹The accession packages of the Lao PDR and Tajikistan were approved by the General Council on October 26, 2012 and December 10, 2012, respectively. Both are securing acceptance of the package by their domestic authorities and will be WTO Members 30 days after notifying the WTO Secretariat of their acceptance, probably in 2013.

Government	Entry into Force/ Membership	Government	Entry into Force/ Membership
Kenya	January 1, 1995	Poland	July 1, 1995
Korea, Republic of	January 1, 1995	Portugal	January 1, 1995
Kuwait	January 1, 1995	Qatar	January 13, 1996
Kyrgyz Republic	December 20, 1998	Romania	January 1, 1995
Latvia	February 10, 1999	Russian Federation	August 22, 2012
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	Samoa	May 10, 2012
Macedonia	April 4, 2003	Saudi Arabia	December 11, 2005
Madagascar	November 17, 1995	Senegal	January 1, 1995
Malawi	May 31, 1995	Sierra Leone	July 23, 1995
Malaysia	January 1, 1995	Singapore	January 1, 1995
Maldives	May 31, 1995	Slovak Republic	January 1, 1995
Mali	May 31, 1995	Slovenia	July 30, 1995
Malta	January 1, 1995	Solomon Islands	July 26, 1996
Mauritania	May 31, 1995	South Africa	January 1, 1995
Mauritius	January 1, 1995	Spain	January 1, 1995
Mexico	January 1, 1995	Sri Lanka	January 1, 1995
Moldova	July 26, 2001	Suriname	January 1, 1995
Mongolia	January 29, 1997	Swaziland	January 1, 1995
Montenegro	April 29, 2012	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)	January 1, 2002
Myanmar	January 1, 1995	Tanzania	January 1, 1995
Namibia	January 1, 1995	Thailand	January 1, 1995
Nepal	April 23, 2004	The Gambia	October 23, 1996
Netherlands - For the Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles	January 1, 1995	Togo	May 31, 1995
New Zealand	January 1, 1995	Tonga	July 27, 2007
Nicaragua	September 3, 1995	Trinidad and Tobago	March 1, 1995
Niger	December 13, 1996	Tunisia	March 29, 1995
Nigeria	January 1, 1995	Turkey	March 26, 1995
Norway	January 1, 1995	Uganda	January 1, 1995
Oman	November 9, 2000	Ukraine	May 16, 2008
Pakistan	January 1, 1995	United Arab Emirates	April 10, 1996
Panama	September 6, 1997	United Kingdom	January 1, 1995
Papua New Guinea	June 9, 1996	United States of America	January 1, 1995
Paraguay	January 1, 1995	Uruguay	January 1, 1995
Peru	January 1, 1995	Vanuatu	August 24, 2012
Philippines	January 1, 1995	Venezuela	January 1, 1995

Government	Entry into Force/ Membership	Government	Entry into Force/ Membership
Vietnam	January 11, 2007	Zimbabwe	March 5, 1995
Zambia	January 1, 1995		

2012-2013 PROPOSED REVISED CONSOLIDATED WTO BUDGET FOR
THE WTO SECRETARIAT AND THE APPELLATE BODY AND ITS SECRETARIAT
(in Swiss Francs)

Section	2011	Inc/Dec 2012	2012	Inc/Dec 2013	2013	Diff 2012	Diff 2013
A							
Sect 1 Work Years							
(a) Salary	89,084,300	276,300	89,360,600	678,300	90,038,900	0.31%	0.76%
(b) Pension	18,770,100	251,000	19,021,100	225,900	19,247,000	1.34%	1.19%
(c) Common Staff Costs	18,456,200	163,600	18,619,800	(121,900)	18,497,900	0.89%	-0.65%
Sect 2 Temporary Assistance	15,992,700	(822,200)	15,170,500	70,000	15,240,500	-5.14%	0.46%
B							
Sect 3 Communications							
(a) Telecommunications	506,500	167,500	674,000	0	674,000	33.07%	0.00%
(b) Postal Charges	1,280,000	(174,300)	1,105,700	(60,000)	1,045,700	-13.62%	-5.43%
Sect 4 Building Facilities							
(a) Rental	625,000	68,000	693,000	585,000	1,278,000	10.88%	84.42%
(b) Utilities	1,929,000	0	1,929,000	(170,000)	1,759,000	0.00%	-8.81%
(c) Maintenance and Insurance	1,312,000	380,000	1,692,000	(200,000)	1,492,000	28.96%	-11.82%
Sect 5 Permanent Equipment							
(a) Permanent Equipment	1,025,000	285,000	1,310,000	100,000	1,410,000	27.80%	7.63%
(b) Permanent Equipment Lease	64,000	(20,000)	44,000	0	44,000	-31.25%	0.00%
Sect 6 Expendable	1,281,000	(80,000)	1,201,000	0	1,201,000	-6.25%	0.00%
Sect 7 Contractual Services							
(a) Reproduction	1,620,600	(150,000)	1,470,600	(100,000)	1,370,600	-9.26%	-6.80%
(b) Office Automation	3,365,000	0	3,365,000	0	3,365,000	0.00%	0.00%
(c) Other	238,000	0	238,000	0	238,000	0.00%	0.00%
(d) Security Outsourcing	4,013,000	(50,000)	3,963,000	0	3,963,000	-1.25%	0.00%
C							
Sect 8 Staff Overheads							
(a) Training	1,525,000	0	1,525,000	0	1,525,000	0.00%	0.00%
(b) Insurance	3,011,000	105,000	3,116,000	200,000	3,316,000	3.49%	6.42%
(c) Joint Services	255,000	0	255,000	0	255,000	0.00%	0.00%
(d) Miscellaneous	36,000	30,000	66,000	0	66,000	83.33%	0.00%
Sect 9 Missions							
(a) Missions Official	1,533,000	118,000	1,651,000	100,000	1,751,000	7.70%	6.06%
(b) Missions Technical	1,406,000	0	1,406,000	0	1,406,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sect 10 Trade Policy Courses	3,315,000	(354,900)	2,960,100	(108,800)	2,851,300	-10.71%	-3.68%
Sect 11 Various							
(a) Representation and Hospitality	299,000	0	299,000	500	299,500	0.00%	0.17%
(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	987,000	0	987,000	0	987,000	0.00%	0.00%
(c) Experts	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0.00%	0.00%
(d) Appellate Body Members	793,500	0	793,500	0	793,500	0.00%	0.00%
(e) Library	700,000	(100,000)	600,000	0	600,000	-14.29%	0.00%
(f) Publications	803,000	(23,000)	780,000	1,000	781,000	-2.86%	0.13%
(g) Public Information Activities	380,000	(80,000)	300,000	0	300,000	-21.05%	0.00%
(h) External Auditors	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0.00%	0.00%
(i) Ministerial Operating Fund	600,000	0	600,000	0	600,000	0.00%	0.00%
(j) ISO	57,000	0	57,000	0	57,000	0.00%	0.00%
(k) Other	130,000	10,000	140,000	0	140,000	7.69%	0.00%
(l) Appellate Body Operating Fund	1,600,000	0	1,600,000	0	1,600,000	0.00%	0.00%
D							
Sect 12 ITC	18,911,000	0	18,911,000	0	18,911,000	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	196,003,900	0	196,003,900	1,200,000	197,203,900	0.00%	0.61%

**2012-2013 PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET FOR
THE WTO SECRETARIAT
(in Swiss Francs)**

Section	2011	Inc/Dec 2012	2012	Inc/Dec 2013	2013	Diff 2012	Diff 2013
A							
Sect 1 Work Years							
(a) Salary	86,975,300	30,800	87,006,100	586,500	87,592,600	0.04%	0.67%
(b) Pension	18,326,100	196,900	18,523,000	203,800	18,726,800	1.07%	1.10%
(c) Common Staff Costs	18,027,200	57,400	18,084,600	(71,200)	18,013,400	0.32%	-0.39%
Sect 2 Temporary Assistance	15,927,100	(822,200)	15,104,900	70,000	15,174,900	-5.16%	0.46%
B							
Sect 3 Communications							
(a) Telecommunications	500,000	167,500	667,500	0	667,500	33.50%	0.00%
(b) Postal Charges	1,280,000	(174,300)	1,105,700	(60,000)	1,045,700	13.62%	-5.43%
Sect 4 Building Facilities							
(a) Rental	625,000	68,000	693,000	585,000	1,278,000	10.88%	84.42%
(b) Utilities	1,916,000	0	1,916,000	(170,000)	1,746,000	0.00%	-8.87%
(c) Maintenance and Insurance	1,307,000	380,000	1,687,000	(200,000)	1,487,000	29.07%	-11.86%
Sect 5 Permanent Equipment							
(a) Permanent Equipment	1,000,000	285,000	1,285,000	100,000	1,385,000	28.50%	7.78%
(b) Permanent Equipment Lease	64,000	(20,000)	44,000	0	44,000	-31.25%	0.00%
Sect 6 Expendable	1,261,000	(80,000)	1,181,000	0	1,181,000	-6.34%	0.00%
Sect 7 Contractual Services							
(a) Reproduction	1,605,600	(150,000)	1,455,600	(100,000)	1,355,600	-9.34%	-6.87%
(b) Office Automation	3,355,000	0	3,355,000	0	3,355,000	0.00%	0.00%
(c) Other	238,000	0	238,000	0	238,000	0.00%	0.00%
(d) Security Outsourcing	4,013,000	(50,000)	3,963,000	0	3,963,000	-1.25%	0.00%
C							
Sect 8 Staff Overheads							
(a) Training	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0	1,500,000	0.00%	0.00%
(b) Insurance	2,999,000	105,000	3,104,000	200,000	3,304,000	3.50%	6.44%
(c) Joint Services	255,000	0	255,000	0	255,000	0.00%	0.00%
(d) Miscellaneous	34,000	30,000	64,000	0	64,000	88.24%	0.00%
Sect 9 Missions							
(a) Missions Official	1,496,000	105,000	1,601,000	100,000	1,701,000	7.02%	6.25%
(b) Missions Technical	1,406,000	0	1,406,000	0	1,406,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sect 10 Trade Policy Courses	3,315,000	(354,900)	2,960,100	(108,800)	2,851,300	-10.71%	-3.68%
Sect 11 Various							
(a) Representation and Hospitality	298,000	0	298,000	500	298,500	0.00%	0.17%
(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	987,000	0	987,000	0	987,000	0.00%	0.00%
(c) Experts	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0.00%	0.00%
(e) Library	690,000	(100,000)	590,000	0	590,000	-14.49%	0.00%
(f) Publications	803,000	(23,000)	780,000	1,000	781,000	-2.86%	0.13%
(g) Public Information Activities	380,000	(80,000)	300,000	0	300,000	-21.05%	0.00%
(h) External Auditors	50,000	0	50,000	0	50,000	0.00%	0.00%
(i) Ministerial Operating Fund	600,000	0	600,000	0	600,000	0.00%	0.00%
(j) ISO	57,000	0	57,000	0	57,000	0.00%	0.00%
(k) Other	130,000	10,000	140,000	0	140,000	7.69%	0.00%
D							
Sect 12 ITC	18,911,000	0	18,911,000	0	18,911,000	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	190,381,300	(418,800)	189,962,500	1,136,800	191,099,300	-0.22%	0.60%

**2012-2013 PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET FOR
THE APPELLATE BODY AND ITS SECRETARIAT**
(in Swiss Francs)

Section	2011	Inc/Dec 2012	2012	Inc/Dec 2013	2013	Diff 2012	Diff 2013
A							
Sect 1 Work Years							
(a) Salary	2,109,000	245,500	2,354,500	91,800	2,446,300	11.64%	3.90%
(b) Pension	444,000	54,100	498,100	22,100	520,200	12.18%	4.44%
(c) Common Staff Costs	429,000	106,200	535,200	(50,700)	484,500	24.76%	-9.47%
Sect 2 Temporary Assistance	65,600	0	65,600	0	65,600	0.00%	0.00%
B							
Sect 3 Communications							
(a) Telecommunications	6,500	0	6,500	0	6,500	0.00%	0.00%
Sect 4 Building Facilities							
(b) Utilities	13,000	0	13,000	0	13,000	0.00%	0.00%
(c) Maintenance and Insurance	5,000	0	5,000	0	5,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sect 5 Permanent Equipment							
(a) Permanent Equipment	25,000	0	25,000	0	25,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sect 6 Expendable	20,000	0	20,000	0	20,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sect 7 Contractual Services							
(a) Reproduction	15,000	0	15,000	0	15,000	0.00%	0.00%
(b) Office Automation	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0.00%	0.00%
C							
Sect 8 Staff Overheads							
(a) Training	25,000	0	25,000	0	25,000	0.00%	0.00%
(b) Insurance	12,000	0	12,000	0	12,000	0.00%	0.00%
(d) Miscellaneous	2,000	0	2,000	0	2,000	0.00%	0.00%
Sect 9 Missions							
(a) Missions Official	37,000	13,000	50,000	0	50,000	35.14%	0.00%
Sect 11 Various							
(a) Representation and Hospitality	1,000	0	1,000	0	1,000	0.00%	0.00%
(d) Appellate Body Members	793,500	0	793,500	0	793,500	0.00%	0.00%
(e) Library	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000	0.00%	0.00%
(l) Appellate Body Operating Fund	1,600,000	0	1,600,000	0	1,600,000	0.00%	0.00%
Grand Total	5,622,600	418,800	6,041,400	63,200	6,104,600	7.45%	1.05%

2012 DRAFT SCALE OF CONTRIBUTIONS
(in Swiss Francs with a minimum contribution of 0.015%)

MEMBER	2012 Contribution CHF	2012 Contribution	Interest ² earned in 2010 for 2012 CHF	2012 net Contribution CHF
Albania	54,404	0.028%	46	54,358
Angola	441,061	0.227%	156	440,905
Antigua and Barbuda	29,145	0.015%	18	29,127
Argentina	716,967	0.369%	529	716,438
Armenia	31,088	0.016%	12	31,076
Australia	2,380,175	1.225%	2,513	2,377,662
Austria	2,432,636	1.252%	2,217	2,430,419
Bahrain	184,585	0.095%	191	184,394
Bangladesh	211,787	0.109%	101	211,686
Barbados	29,145	0.015%	4	29,141
Belgium	4,414,496	2.272%	5,184	4,409,312
Belize	29,145	0.015%	22	29,123
Benin	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	58,290	0.030%	0	58,290
Botswana	62,176	0.032%	24	62,152
Brazil	2,088,725	1.075%	1,590	2,087,135
Brunei Darussalam	75,777	0.039%	71	75,706
Bulgaria	340,025	0.175%	338	339,687
Burkina Faso	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Burundi	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Cambodia	73,834	0.038%	13	73,821
Cameroon	71,891	0.037%	0	71,891
Canada	5,727,964	2.948%	7,319	5,720,645
Cape Verde	29,145	0.015%	17	29,128
Central African Republic	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Chad	46,632	0.024%	0	46,632
Chile	748,055	0.385%	160	747,895
China, People's Republic of	14,156,698	7.286%	3,779	14,152,919
Colombia	437,175	0.225%	407	436,768
Congo	52,461	0.027%	0	52,461
Costa Rica	161,269	0.083%	195	161,074
Côte d'Ivoire	116,580	0.060%	0	116,580
Croatia	322,538	0.166%	359	322,179
Cuba	145,725	0.075%	86	145,639
Cyprus	139,896	0.072%	141	139,755
Czech Republic	1,581,602	0.814%	1,626	1,579,976
Democratic Republic of the Congo	68,005	0.035%	0	68,005
Denmark	1,884,710	0.970%	2,192	1,882,518
Djibouti	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Dominica	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Dominican Republic	163,212	0.084%	0	163,212
Ecuador	198,186	0.102%	191	197,995
Egypt	579,014	0.298%	471	578,543

² Interest earned in 2010 under the Early Payment Encouragement Scheme (L/6384) to be deducted from the 2012 contributions.

MEMBER	2012 Contribution CHF	2012 Contribution	Interest ² earned in 2010 for 2012 CHF	2012 net Contribution CHF
El Salvador	91,321	0.047%	4	91,317
Estonia	188,471	0.097%	214	188,257
European Union	0	0.000%	0	0
Fiji	29,145	0.015%	29	29,116
Finland	1,239,634	0.638%	1,342	1,238,292
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	58,290	0.030%	0	58,290
France	8,545,314	4.398%	9,914	8,535,400
Gabon	40,803	0.021%	0	40,803
Gambia	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Georgia	52,461	0.027%	51	52,410
Germany	17,135,317	8.819%	19,374	17,115,943
Ghana	97,150	0.050%	0	97,150
Greece	973,443	0.501%	812	972,631
Grenada	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Guatemala	137,953	0.071%	107	137,846
Guinea	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Guinea-Bissau	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Guyana	29,145	0.015%	23	29,122
Haiti	29,145	0.015%	14	29,131
Honduras	99,093	0.051%	0	99,093
Hong Kong, China	5,073,173	2.611%	6,160	5,067,013
Hungary	1,268,779	0.653%	0	1,268,779
Iceland	89,378	0.046%	107	89,271
India	3,240,924	1.668%	1,029	3,239,895
Indonesia	1,509,711	0.777%	92	1,509,619
Ireland	2,300,512	1.184%	2,861	2,297,651
Israel	866,578	0.446%	1,014	865,564
Italy	7,074,463	3.641%	6,872	7,067,591
Jamaica	77,720	0.040%	12	77,708
Japan	9,310,856	4.792%	6,574	9,304,282
Jordan	155,440	0.080%	153	155,287
Kenya	101,036	0.052%	53	100,983
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	2,261,652	1.164%	1,441	2,260,211
Korea, Republic of	5,298,561	2.727%	5,062	5,293,499
Kuwait	617,874	0.318%	451	617,423
Kyrgyz Republic	29,145	0.015%	35	29,110
Latvia	159,326	0.082%	170	159,156
Lesotho	29,145	0.015%	16	29,129
Liechtenstein	46,632	0.024%	56	46,576
Lithuania	281,735	0.145%	58	281,677
Luxembourg	825,775	0.425%	0	825,775
Macao, China	163,212	0.084%	124	163,088
Madagascar	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Malawi	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Malaysia	2,209,191	1.137%	1,810	2,207,381
Maldives	29,145	0.015%	25	29,120
Mali	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Malta	79,663	0.041%	93	79,570
Mauritania	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145

MEMBER	2012 Contribution CHF	2012 Contribution	Interest ² earned in 2010 for 2012 CHF	2012 net Contribution CHF
Mauritius	60,233	0.031%	70	60,163
Mexico	3,516,830	1.810%	3,527	3,513,303
Moldova	36,917	0.019%	34	36,883
Mongolia	31,088	0.016%	21	31,067
Morocco	367,227	0.189%	270	366,957
Mozambique	40,803	0.021%	33	40,770
Myanmar, Union of	38,860	0.020%	25	38,835
Namibia	44,689	0.023%	43	44,646
Nepal	31,088	0.016%	18	31,070
Netherlands	6,272,004	3.228%	6,588	6,265,416
New Zealand	444,947	0.229%	541	444,406
Nicaragua	44,689	0.023%	0	44,689
Niger	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Nigeria	699,480	0.360%	63	699,417
Norway	1,756,472	0.904%	1,796	1,754,676
Oman	293,393	0.151%	149	293,244
Pakistan	363,341	0.187%	376	362,965
Panama	178,756	0.092%	130	178,626
Papua New Guinea	48,575	0.025%	14	48,561
Paraguay	81,606	0.042%	14	81,592
Peru	330,310	0.170%	0	330,310
Philippines	722,796	0.372%	774	722,022
Poland	2,115,927	1.089%	2,254	2,113,673
Portugal	996,759	0.513%	704	996,055
Qatar	443,004	0.228%	5	442,999
Romania	709,195	0.365%	584	708,611
Rwanda	29,145	0.015%	31	29,114
Saint Kitts and Nevis	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Saint Lucia	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29,145	0.015%	14	29,131
Senegal	46,632	0.024%	32	46,600
Sierra Leone	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Singapore	4,379,522	2.254%	5,062	4,374,460
Slovak Republic	744,169	0.383%	653	743,516
Slovenia	376,942	0.194%	412	376,530
Solomon Islands	29,145	0.015%	28	29,117
South Africa	1,084,194	0.558%	1,225	1,082,969
Spain	4,995,453	2.571%	3,643	4,991,810
Sri Lanka	136,010	0.070%	28	135,982
Suriname	29,145	0.015%	25	29,120
Swaziland	29,145	0.015%	15	29,130
Sweden	2,485,097	1.279%	2,974	2,482,123
Switzerland	2,642,480	1.360%	3,127	2,639,353
Chinese Taipei	3,122,401	1.607%	3,815	3,118,586
Tanzania, United Republic of	68,005	0.035%	50	67,955
Thailand	2,110,098	1.086%	2,375	2,107,723
Togo	29,145	0.015%	0	29,145
Tonga	29,145	0.015%	19	29,126
Trinidad and Tobago	132,124	0.068%	122	132,002

MEMBER	2012 Contribution CHF	2012 Contribution	Interest ² earned in 2010 for 2012 CHF	2012 net Contribution CHF
Tunisia	248,704	0.128%	132	248,572
Turkey	1,863,337	0.959%	1,399	1,861,938
Uganda	40,803	0.021%	0	40,803
Ukraine	788,858	0.406%	372	788,486
United Arab Emirates	2,150,901	1.107%	934	2,149,967
United Kingdom	9,019,406	4.642%	10,441	9,008,965
United States	23,687,113	12.191%	922	23,686,191
Uruguay	89,378	0.046%	39	89,339
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	742,226	0.382%	0	742,226
Viet Nam	736,397	0.379%	58	736,339
Zambia	52,461	0.027%	20	52,441
Zimbabwe	29,145	0.015%	27	29,118
TOTAL	194,300,000	100.000%	152,151	194,147,849

WAIVERS CURRENTLY IN FORCE
(as of December 31, 2012)

WAIVER	DECISION	DATE of ADOPTION of DECISION	GRANTED UNTIL	REPORT in 2012 ¹
Granted in 2012				
Introduction of Harmonized System 2002 Changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions ²	WT/L/873	December 11, 2012	December 31, 2013	-
Introduction of Harmonized System 2007 Changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions ³	WT/L/874	December 11, 2012	December 31, 2013	-
Introduction of Harmonized System 2012 Changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions ⁴	WT/L/875	December 11, 2012	December 31, 2013	-
Kimberly Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds - Extension of Waiver ⁵	WT/L/876	December 11, 2012	December 31, 2018	-
Cuba – Article XV:6 – Extension of waiver	WT/L/850	February 14, 2012	December 31, 2016	WT/L/867

¹ Applicable if so stipulated in the corresponding waiver Decision.

² The Members which have requested to be covered under this waiver are: Argentina; Australia; Brazil; China; Croatia; European Union; Iceland; India; Malaysia; and Uruguay.

³ The Members which have requested to be covered under this waiver are: Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China; Costa Rica; Croatia; Dominican Republic; El Salvador ; European Union; Guatemala; Honduras; Hong Kong, China; India; Israel; Korea; Macao, China; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Norway; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Switzerland; Thailand; United States; and Uruguay.

⁴ The Members which have requested to be covered under this waiver are: Australia; Brazil; Canada; China; Costa Rica; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; European Union; Guatemala; Honduras; Hong Kong, China; India; Israel; Korea, Republic of; Macao, China; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Pakistan; Russian Federation; Singapore; Switzerland; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu; Thailand; and United States.

⁵ Annex: Australia, Botswana, Brazil, Canada, Croatia, European Union, India, Israel, Japan, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Philippines, Russian Federation, Singapore, Chinese Taipei, Thailand, Turkey, United States, and Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

WAIVER	DECISION	DATE of ADOPTION of DECISION	GRANTED UNTIL	REPORT in 2012 ¹
European Union – Preferences for Pakistan	WT/L/851	February 14, 2012	December 31, 2013	-
Previously granted – in force in 2012				
Preferential Treatment to Services and Service Suppliers of Least-Developed Countries	WT/L/847	December 17, 2011	December 17, 2026	-
Introduction of Harmonized System 2002 Changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions ⁶	WT/L/832	November 30, 2011	December 31, 2012	-
Introduction of Harmonized System 2007 Changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions ⁷	WT/L/833	November 30, 2011	December 31, 2012	-
Introduction of Harmonized System 2012 Changes into WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions ⁸	WT/L/834	November 30, 2011	December 31, 2012	-
CARIBCAN	WT/L/835	November 30, 2011	December 31, 2013	WT/L/868
European Union - Application of Autonomous Preferential Treatment to the Western Balkans	WT/L/836	November 30, 2011	December 31, 2016	WT/L/870 and Corr. 1

⁶ The Members which have requested to be covered under this waiver are: Argentina; Australia; Brazil; China; Croatia; European Union; Iceland; India; Malaysia; Mexico; Thailand; and Uruguay.

⁷ The Members which have requested to be covered under this waiver are: Argentina; Australia; Brazil; Canada; China; Costa Rica; Croatia; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; European Union; Guatemala; Honduras; Hong Kong, China; India; Israel; Korea; Macao, China; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Nicaragua; Norway; Pakistan; Philippines; Singapore; Switzerland; Thailand; United States and Uruguay.

⁸ The Members which have requested to be covered under this waiver are: Australia; Brazil; Canada; China; Costa Rica; Dominican Republic; El Salvador; European Union; Guatemala; Honduras; Hong Kong, China; India; Israel; Republic of Korea; Macao, China; Malaysia; Mexico; New Zealand; Norway; Pakistan; Singapore; Switzerland; Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu; Thailand and United States.

WAIVER	DECISION	DATE of ADOPTION of DECISION	GRANTED UNTIL	REPORT in 2012 ¹
Cape Verde – Implementation of Article VII of GATT 1994 and of the Agreement on Customs Valuation	WT/L/812	May 3, 2011	January 1, 2012	-
Preferential Tariff Treatment for Least-Developed Countries – Decision on Extension of waiver	WT/L/759	May 27, 2009	June 30, 2019	-
United States – Andean Trade Preference Act – Renewal of waiver	WT/L/755	May 27, 2009	December 31, 2014	WT/L/860
United States – African Growth and Opportunity Act	WT/L/754	May 27, 2009	September 30, 2015	WT/L/859
United States - Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act – Renewal of waiver	WT/L/753	May 27, 2009	December 31, 2014	WT/L/858
European Communities – Application of Autonomous Preferential Treatment to Moldova	WT/L/722	May 7, 2008	December 31 2013	WT/L/861
Mongolia - Export duties on raw cashmere	WT/L/695	July 27, 2007	January 29, 2012	-
United States – Former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	WT/L/694	July 27, 2007	December 31, 2016	WT/L/857
Kimberley Process Certification Scheme for rough diamonds ⁹	WT/L/676	December 15, 2006	December 31, 2012	-
Implementation of Para. 6 of the Doha Declaration on the TRIPS Agreement and Public Health	WT/L/540 and Corr.1	August 30, 2003	See WT/L/540 and Corr.1	IP/C/63
Least-Developed Country Members – Obligations under Article 70.9 of the TRIPS Agreement with respect to Pharmaceutical Products	WT/L/478	July 8 2002	January 1, 2016	-

⁹ Annex: Australia; Botswana; Brazil; Canada; Croatia; India; Israel; Japan; Korea; Mauritius; Mexico; Norway; Philippines; Sierra Leone; Chinese Taipei; Thailand; United Arab Emirates; United States and Venezuela.

Number of WTO Staff Members by Country on 1 January 2013
(As per information available on December 18, 2012)

Country	Senior	Professional	Support	Total
Albania			1	1
Argentina		5	5	10
Australia		8	2	10
Austria		5		5
Bangladesh		1		1
Barbados		1		1
Belgium		1	4	5
Benin		1		1
Bolivia		3		3
Brazil		7	2	9
Bulgaria		3		3
Burundi		1		1
Canada		20	1	21
Chad		1		1
Chile	1	1	2	4
China		9	1	10
Colombia		9	2	11
Congo, The Democratic Republic		1		1
Costa Rica		2		2
Côte d'Ivoire			1	1
Croatia		1		1
Cuba			1	1
Denmark		1	1	2
Ecuador		3		3
Egypt		5		5
Estonia		1		1
Finland		2	3	5
France	1	55	128	184
Germany		21	2	23
Ghana		2		2
Greece		3	2	5
Guatemala		1		1
Guinea		3		3
Honduras			1	1
Hungary		1	1	2
India	1	10	1	12
Ireland		5	7	12
Italy		13	3	16
Jamaica		1		1
Japan		4		4
Jordan		1		1
Kenya		1		1
Korea, Republic of		5		5
Malawi		1		1
Malaysia		2	1	3
Mauritius		1	1	2
Mexico		5	1	6
Morocco		3		3
Nepal			1	1
Netherlands		5	1	6
New Zealand		1	1	2
Nigeria		1		1
Norway		1	1	2

Pakistan		2		2
Paraguay			1	1
Peru		2	6	8
Philippines		8	4	12
Poland		2	2	4
Portugal		1	1	2
Romania		1	1	2
Rwanda	1	1		2
Saint Lucia		1		1
Senegal		1	1	2
Sierra Leone		1		1
South Africa		1		1
Spain		22	20	42
Sri Lanka		1	2	3
Sweden		3		3
Switzerland		19	19	38
Tanzania		1		1
Thailand		1		1
Trinidad and Tobago		1		1
Tunisia		3	2	5
Turkey		4		4
Uganda		3		3
United Kingdom		27	42	69
United States of America	1	24	4	29
Uruguay		3	5	8
Venezuela		4	1	5
Vietnam		1		1
Zambia		2		2
Zimbabwe		1	1	2
Total	5	379	290	674

Note: Senior Management includes the Director-General and Deputies Director-General.

Source: WTO Secretariat as of 18 December 2012.

WTO ACCESSION APPLICATIONS AND STATUS (as of 01-01-13)¹

Applicant	Status of Multilateral and Bilateral Work
Afghanistan* (2004)	Second and Third Working Parties (WP) meetings held in June and December 2012. Bilateral market access offers have been circulated. The United States is providing technical assistance through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), including drafting documentation, training, legal drafting, and institution building.
Algeria (1987)	Most recent WP meeting held in January 2008 to review draft WP report and status of market access negotiations. No WP meetings held since 2009. Algeria has requested the help of the WTO Secretariat to resume its WTO accession process and a next meeting of the Working Party is likely in 2013.
Andorra (1997)	Inactive. Last WP meeting on October 13, 1999 reviewed legislative implementation schedule and goods and services market access offers.
Azerbaijan (1997)	Ninth and Tenth WP meetings held in February and December 2012. Progress was recorded in bilateral market access negotiations on goods and services. Next meeting will be convened when Azerbaijan has submitted responses to WTO Members' questions and comments from the December meeting, including revised goods and services market access offers.
The Bahamas (2001)	Second WP meeting was held in June 2012. Next WP meeting contemplated in early 2013. Bilateral market access negotiations for goods and services are underway based on initial offers circulated in March 2012. The next Working Party meeting will be held when The Bahamas circulates responses to comments and requests for information and additional documentation provided by WTO Members after the June meeting.
Belarus (1993)	Belarus' last WP meeting was in October 2005. Chairman's Consultations since that time have confirmed willingness of WP Members to resume Working Party deliberations based on Belarus' demonstration that it intends to implement WTO provisions. Belarus has provided updated documentation on its trade regime, some additional legislation, and an improved offer on services market access. Revised draft WP report in preparation based on these submissions and additional information on Belarus' participation in a Customs Union (CU) with Russia and Kazakhstan. WP meeting, possibly in informal mode, contemplated in 2013.
Bhutan * (1999)	Inactive. Fourth WP meeting held in January 2008 to review additional documentation and conduct market access negotiations for goods and services. Bhutan did not seek further work on its WTO accession in 2011, and no further meetings are scheduled at this time.

* Designates "least developed country" applicant.

¹ "Applicant" column includes date the Working Party 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.

Applicant	Status of Multilateral and Bilateral Work
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1999)	Tenth WP meeting held October 2012.. Bilateral market access negotiations with the United States are well advanced, though more work is required on goods in particular. The review of Bosnia and Herzegovina's trade regime in the Working Party is nearing completion based on comprehensive comments and drafting suggestions submitted by the United States and other WTO Members after the October 2012 meeting.
Comoros * (2007)	Application accepted at October 2007 General Council meeting; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Equatorial* Guinea (2008)	Application accepted at February 2008 General Council meeting; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Ethiopia* (2003)	The third meeting of Ethiopia's Working Party was held in April 2012. The next Working Party meeting will be held upon circulation of the necessary inputs. Bilateral market access negotiations are underway, on the basis of Ethiopia's initial offer on market access for goods, circulated in the first half of 2012. Ethiopia has not yet circulated an offer on market access for services. The United States provides technical assistance through USAID in the form of a resident advisor for drafting documentation, training, legal drafting, and institution building in the areas of customs, licensing, intellectual property, standards and sanitary measures.
Iraq (2004)	Iraq's last WP meeting was held in April 2008. A third WP meeting will be scheduled following Iraq's submission of initial market access offers for goods and services and written responses to questions and comments from the previous meeting. The United States provided technical assistance through USAID, to help with drafting documentation, training, legal drafting, and institution building.
Iran (2005)	Iran submitted its Memorandum on Foreign Trade Regime to activate the accession negotiations in November 2009, and provided responses to questions and comments on it and other documentation in December 2011. The General Council Chairman is consulting with WTO Members on the designation of a WP Chair. Once Iran's responses to the written questions and other documentation have been circulated to and reviewed by the WTO Members, and a WP Chair has been selected, a first WP meeting may be called.
Kazakhstan (1996)	In four WP meetings (April, July, October, and December) during 2012, Kazakhstan made significant progress towards completion of its WTO accession process. A revised WP report document updated and expanded information on Kazakhstan's trade regime, adding information on Kazakhstan's participation in in the Customs Union with Russia and Belarus. Consolidation and verification of goods and services bilateral market access agreements were initiated, and outstanding rules issues identified. Kazakhstan also provided updated information on agricultural supports and export subsidies. Substantial technical work remains to finalize Kazakhstan's market access schedules, complete legislative implementation of WTO provisions, and resolve remaining issues. Kazakhstan seeks to complete its accession process in 2013.

Applicant	Status of Multilateral and Bilateral Work
Lao PDR* (1998)	Working Party deliberations were completed in 2012 in WP meetings in March, July and September, and Lao PDR completed its market access negotiations at that time. The WTO General Council approved the terms of accession on October 26, 2012, and Lao PDR will become a Member of the WTO 30 days after notifying the WTO Secretariat that its domestic authorities have ratified/accepted the accession package. In 2012, the United States provided technical assistance through USAID in the form of a resident advisor for drafting documentation, training, and legal drafting to help complete the accession negotiations and to lay the foundation for further assistance as WTO commitments are implemented.
Lebanon (1999)	There have been no WP meetings on Lebanon's WTO accession since October 2009. Lebanon's efforts on legislative implementation remain blocked by domestic political issues, delaying completion of the accession process. Lebanon has provided an improved offer on services market access but there has been no movement on goods. At this time, no WP meeting is scheduled.
Liberia* (2007)	Liberia's first WP meeting was held in July 2012. The next meeting will be convened after Liberia submits its replies to Members questions and comments. In June 2010, the MCC Board approved a Threshold Program for Liberia that includes legal assistance connected to Liberia's WTO accession. The United States is providing technical assistance, including a resident advisor.
Libya (2004)	Application accepted at July 2004 General Council meeting. No documentation or market access offers circulated to date.
Sao Tome and Principe* (2005)	Application accepted at May 2005 General Council meeting; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Serbia (2005)	Serbia's twelfth WP meeting was held in March 2012 to review revised draft WP report and other new documentation and to assess status of legislative implementation, which is generally proceeding well. Serbia still has not passed a corrective amendment to the problematic Serbian "GMO law" which bans trade in biotechnology products. Bilateral negotiations on market access are near completion, pending a final agreement on agricultural tariffs.
The Seychelles (1995)	Third WP meeting was held in July 2012. Bilateral market access negotiations are underway on the basis of Seychelles' latest offers on market access for goods and services, circulated in the first half of 2012.
Sudan* (1995)	Inactive. Second WP meeting held March 10, 2004. Market access offers for goods and services were last tabled in October 2006.
Syria (2010)	Application for accession to the WTO first circulated in October 2001. Application accepted at May 2010 General Council meeting; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.

Applicant	Status of Multilateral and Bilateral Work
Tajikistan (2001)	The seventh, eighth, and ninth WP meetings were held in March, July, and October 2012. Tajikistan completed its WTO accession process when the accession package was approved by the General Council on December 10, 2012. In December 2012, Tajikistan began seeking ratification/acceptance of its accession package from its domestic authorities so that it could become a WTO Member, most likely early in 2013.
Uzbekistan (1995)	Inactive. Third WP meeting was held in October 2005 to review additional documentation and initial market access offers. No meetings have been held since that time. Uzbekistan has requested the help of the WTO Secretariat to resume its WTO accession process and a meeting of the Working Party is possible in 2013, based on revised and updated documentation.
Yemen * (2000)	The tenth WP meeting was held in July and negotiations on WTO provisions are completed. Yemen also substantially concluded bilateral market access negotiations on goods and services during 2012, with the exception of tariff negotiations with Ukraine which are still in the process of verification. Negotiations could conclude early in 2013. The United States has provided help with orientation and the development of documentation through USAID and the United States - Middle East Partnership Initiative.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/44/Rev.21
7 January 2013

(13-0041)

INDICATIVE LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL PANELISTS

Revision

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.

The attached is a revised consolidated list of governmental and non-governmental panelists.¹ The list is based on the previous indicative list issued on 3 December 2012 (WT/DSB/44/Rev.20). It includes an additional name approved by the DSB at its meeting on 17 December 2012² and reflects deletions from the previous list as proposed by Members and for other appropriate reasons. Any future modifications or additions to this list submitted by Members will be circulated in periodic revisions of this list.

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.

¹ Curricula Vitae containing more detailed information are available to WTO Members upon request from the Secretariat (CTNC Division).

² See document: WT/DSB/W/495.

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
ARGENTINA	BARDONESCHI, Mr. Rodrigo C. CHIARADIA, Mr. Alfredo Vicente DUMONT, Mr. Alberto Juan LUNAZZI, Mr. Gustavo Nerio MAKUC, Mr. Adrian Jorge MÉNDEZ, Mr. Gustavo Héctor MORELLI, Mr. Esteban Andrés NEGRO, Ms. Sandra Cecilia NISCOVOLOS, Mr. Luis Pablo PAN, Ms. Julia Adriana Gabriela PÉREZ GABILONDO, Mr. José Luis PETRI, Mr. Gerardo Luis PIÑEIRO, Mr. Martín Enrique RAITERI, Ms. María Valeria REGÚNAGA, Mr. Marcelo RIABOI, Mr. Jorge B.	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods
AUSTRALIA	CHESTER, Mr. Douglas Owen CHURCHE, Mr. Milton DEADY, Mr. Stephen FARBENBLOOM, Mr. Simon	TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
AUSTRALIA (cont'd)	<p>GALLAGHER, Mr. Peter GOSPER, Mr. Bruce HOLMES, Ms. Patricia Ann JENNINGS, Mr. Mark MITCHELL, Mr. Andrew MORETTA, Mr. Remo MULGREW, Mr. Michael MYLER, Mr. Paul O'CONNOR, Mr. Paul Richard RAPER, Ms. Cathy SIN FAR LEE, Ms. Stephanie SPENCER, Mr. David VOON, Ms. Tania Su Lien WITBREUK, Ms. Trudy YOUNG, Ms. Elizabeth</p>	<p>Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods</p>
BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF VENEZUELA	<p>ESCOBAR, Mr. José Benjamín MARQUEZ, Mr. Guillermo ROJAS PENSO, Mr. Juan Francisco</p>	<p>Trade in Services Trade in Services Trade in Goods and Services</p>
BOLIVIA, PLURINATIONAL STATE OF	<p>ZELADA CASTEDO, Mr. Alberto</p>	<p>Trade in Goods</p>
BRAZIL	<p>ABREU, Mr. Marcelo de Paiva</p>	<p>Trade in Goods and Services</p>

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
BRAZIL (cont'd)	BARRAL, Mr. Welber Oliveira BARTHEL-ROSA, Mr. Paulo BASSO, Ms. Maristela LEMME, Ms. Marta Calmon MAGALHÃES, Mr. José Carlos MARCONINI, Mr. Mario MOURA ROCHA, Mr. Bolívar NAIDIN, Ms. Leane Cornet RIOS, Ms. Sandra Polônia THORSTENSEN, Ms. Vera Helena	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Services Trade in Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods
CAMEROON	NGANGJOH HODU, Mr. Yenkong	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
CANADA	BERNIER, Mr. Ivan BRADFORD, Mr. Meriel V. M. BROWN, Ms. Catherine Anne CLARK, Mr. Peter James CLOSE, Ms. Patricia Margaret DE MESTRAL, Mr. Armand EYTON, Mr. Anthony T. GHERSON, Mr. Randolph GOODWIN, Ms. Kirsten M.	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
CANADA (cont'd)	HALLIDAY, Mr. Anthony L. HERMAN, Mr. Lawrence L. HINES, Mr. Wilfred Roy MACMILLAN, Ms. Kathleen E. MCRAE, Mr. Donald Malcolm OSTRY, Ms. Sylvia RITCHIE, Mr. Gordon THOMAS, Mr. Christopher WINHAM, Mr. Gilbert R.	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods
CHILE	BIGGS, Mr. Gonzalo ERNST, Mr. Felipe ESPINOZA, Mr. Alvaro MATUS, Mr. Mario MLADINIC, Mr. Carlos PEÑA, Ms. Gloria SAEZ, Mr. Sebastián SATELER, Mr. Ricardo SOSA, Ms. Luz TIRONI, Mr. Ernesto	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods
CHINA	CHEN, Mr. Yusong	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
CHINA (cont'd)	DONG, Mr. Shizhong E, Mr. Defeng GONG, Mr. Baihua HAN, Mr. Liyu HONG, Mr. Xiaodong HUANG, Mr. Dongli LI, Mr. Enheng LI, Ms. Yongjie LI, Mr. Zhongzhou SHI, Ms. Xiaoli SUO, Mr. Bicheng YANG, Mr. Guohua ZENG, Mr. Lingliang ZHANG, Ms. Liping ZHANG, Mr. Naigen ZHANG, Mr. Xiangchen ZHANG, Mr. Yuqing ZHU, Ms. Lanye	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Services Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Services; TRIPS
COLOMBIA	IBARRA PARDO, Mr. Gabriel JARAMILLO, Mr. Felipe	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
COLOMBIA (cont'd)	LOZANO FERRO, Ms. Olga Lucia OROZCO GOMEZ, Ms. Angela María OROZCO, Ms. Claudia PRIETO, Mr. Diego ROJAS ARROYO, Mr. Santiago TANGARIFE, Mr. Marcel	Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods; TRIPS
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	GOSSET, Ms. Marie	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
CUBA	CABALLERO RODRÍGUEZ, Mr. Eumelio HERNÁNDEZ, Mr. Arnaldo MARZIOTA DELGADO, Mr. Ernesto Antonio	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services
DJIBOUTI	PIQUEMAL, Mr. Alain	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
ECUADOR	ESPINOSA CAÑIZARES, Mr. Cristian MONTAÑO HUERTA, Mr. César PINOARGOTE CEVALLOS, Mr. Alfredo	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods
EGYPT	FAWZY, Mr. Abdelrahman HATEM, Mr. Samy Affify RIAD, Mr. Tarek Fouad SHAHIN, Ms. Magda SHARAF ELDIN, Mr. Ahmed ZAHRAN, Mr. Mohamed Mounir	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
EUROPEAN UNION		
AUSTRIA	BENEDEK, Mr. Wolfgang REITERER, Mr. Michael G. K. WAAS, Mr. Gerhard ZEHETNER, Mr. Franz	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods
BELGIUM	DIDIER, Mr. Pierre PAUWELYN, Mr. Joost VAN DER BORGHT, Mr. Kim VANDER SCHUEREN, Ms. Paulette WOUTERS, Mr. Jan ZONNEKEYN, Mr. Geert A.	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods
CZECH REP.	PALEČKA, Mr. Peter	Trade in Goods and Services
DENMARK	BRAKELAND, Mr. Jean-François CARL, Mr. Mogens Peter KUIJPER, Mr. Pieter Jan WHITE, Mr. Eric	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
FINLAND	LUOTONEN, Mr. Yrjö Kim David	Trade in Goods
FRANCE	ARMAIGNAC, Ms. Marie-Christine BOISSON DE CHAZOURNES, Mrs. Laurence JENNY, Mr. Frédéric Yves	Trade in Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
EUROPEAN UNION (cont'd)		
FRANCE (cont'd)	METZGER, Mr. Jean-Marie STERN, Ms. Brigitte	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods
GERMANY	DELBRÜCK, Mr. Kilian HERRMANN, Mr. Christoph Walter HILF, Mr. Meinhard MENG, Mr. Werner PETERSMANN, Mr. Ernst-Ulrich TANGERMANN, Mr. Stefan	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods, TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods
GREECE	STANGOS, Mr. Petros N.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
HUNGARY	HALGAND DANI, Ms. Virág LAKATOS, Mr. Andrés	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services
IRELAND	LONG, Mr. Ronald MATTHEWS, Mr. Alan Henry MOCKLER, Mr. Thomas F.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods
ITALY	GIARDINA, Mr. Andrea MALAGUTI, Ms. Maria Chiara MENSI, Mr. Maurizio	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods
MALTA	BONELLO, Mr. Michael C.	Trade in Services
NETHERLANDS	BRONCKERS, Mr. Marco	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
EUROPEAN UNION (cont'd)		
NETHERLANDS (cont'd)	HOEKMAN, Mr. Bernard Marco	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
POLAND	PIETRAS, Mr. Jaroslaw	Trade in Services
PORTUGAL	CALHEIROS DA GAMA, Mr. José Sérgio	TRIPS
ROMANIA	BERINDE, Mr. Mihai CAMPEANU, Ms. Victoria FRATIA, Ms. Carmen Florina	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods
SPAIN	DÍAZ MIER, Mr. Miguel Ángel LÓPEZ DE SILANES MARTÍNEZ Mr. Juan Pablo PÉREZ SANCHEZ, Mr. José Luis RIGO, Mr. Andrés	Trade in Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Services
SWEDEN	AHNLID, Mr. Anders Gustav Ragnar ANELL, Mr. Lars KLEEN, Mr. Peter TAURIAINEN, Mr. Teppo Markus	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
UNITED KINGDOM	BETHLEHEM, Mr. Daniel JOHNSON, Mr. Michael David Clarke MUIR, Mr. Tom PLENDER, Mr. Richard QURESHI, Mr. Asif Hasan	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
EUROPEAN UNION (cont'd)		
UNITED KINGDOM (cont'd)	ROBERTS, Mr. Christopher William ROBERTS, Mr. David F. SAROOSHI, Mr. Dan TOULMIN, Mr. John Kelvin	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Services Trade in Services
GHANA	NIMAKO-BOATENG, Ms. Gertrude OPOKU AWUKU, Mr. Emmanuel	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
HONG KONG, CHINA	CARTLAND, Mr. Michael David CHEUNG, Mr. Peter Kam Fai LEUNG, Ms. Ada Ka Lai LITTLE, Mr. David MILLER, Mr. Tony J.A.	Trade in Goods and Services TRIPS TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services
ICELAND	BJÖRGVINSSON, Mr. David Thór JÓHANNSSON, Mr. Einar M. SANDHOLT, Mr. Brynjólfur	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods
INDIA	AGARWAL, Mr. Vinod Kumar AGRAWAL, Mr. Rameshwar Pal BHANSALI, Mr. Sharad BHATNAGAR, Mr. Mukesh BHATTACHARYA, Mr. G. C.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
INDIA (cont'd)	CHANDRASEKHAR, Mr. Kesava Menon CHAUDHURI, Mr. Sumanta DAS, Mr. Abhijit DAS, Mr. Bhagirath Lal DASGUPTA, Mr. Jayant GOPALAN, Mr. Rajaragamani GOYAL, Mr. Arun KAUSHIK, Mr. Atul KHER, Mr. Rajeev KHULLAR, Mr. Rahul KUMAR, Mr. Mohan MOHANTY, Mr. Prasant Kumar MUKERJI, Mr. Asoke Kumar NARAYANAN, Mr. Srinivasan PARTHASARATHY, Mr. R. PRABHU, Mr. Pandurang Palimar PRASAD, Ms. Anjali RAMAKRISHNAN, Mr. N. RAO, Mr. Pemmaraju Sreenivasa REGE, Mr. Narayan Vinod SABHARWAL, Mr. Narendra SAJJANHAR, Mr. Ashok SESHADRI, Mr. V.S.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Services Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
INDIA (cont'd)	SHARMA, Mr. Lalit VENUGOPAL, Mr. Krishnan YADAV, Mr. Amit ZUTSHI, Mr. B. K.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
ISRAEL	ALTUVIA, Mr. Magen BROUDE, Mr. Tomer GABAY, Mr. Mayer HARAN, Mr. Ephraim F. HARPAZ, Mr. Guy HOROVITZ, Mr. Dan POLINER, Mr. Howard Zvi REICH, Mr. Arie SEMADAR, Mr. Moshe SHATON, Mr. Michael Marcel TALBAR, Mr. Michael Adin WEILER, Mr. Joseph H.H.	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS TRIPS Trade in Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods
JAMAICA	ROBINSON, Mr. Patrick L.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
JAPAN	ARAKI, Mr. Ichiro ASAKAI, Mr. Kazuo ASAKURA, Mr. Hironori	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
JAPAN (cont'd)	<p>HASEBE, Mr. Masamichi ISHIGURO, Mr. Kazunori IWASAWA, Mr. Yuji KANDA, Mr. Hideki KAZEKI, Mr. Jun KEMMOCHI, Mr. Nobuaki KOTERA, Mr. Akira OHARA, Mr. Yoshio SANO, Mr. Tadakatsu SHIMIZU, Mr. Akio SUZUKI, Mr. Masabumi TAKAHASHI, Ms. Misako TSURUOKA, Mr. Koji YAMANE, Ms. Hiroko</p>	<p>Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Services Trade in Services Trade in Goods; TRIPS</p>
KOREA	<p>AHN, Mr. Dukgeun AHN, Mr. Ho-Young AHN, Mr. Myung-soo CHO, Mr. Tae-Yul CHOI, Mr. Byung-il CHOI, Mr. Won-Mog KIM, Mr. Jong Bum</p>	<p>Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods</p>

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
KOREA (cont'd)	LEE, Mr. Jaemin	Trade in Goods
	PARK, Mr. Nohyoung	Trade in Goods
	WOO, Mr. Jooha	Trade in Goods and Services
LIECHTENSTEIN	ZIEGLER, Mr. Andreas R.	Trade in Services; TRIPS
MADAGASCAR	ANDRIANARIVONY, Mr. Minoarison	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
MAURITIUS	BEEKARRY, Mr. Navin	Trade in Goods and Services
	BHUGLAH, Mr. Achad	Trade in Goods and Services
MEXICO	AGUILAR ÁLVAREZ, Mr. Guillermo	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	DE LA PEÑA, Mr. Alejandro	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	DE MATEO VENTURINI, Mr. Fernando	Trade in Services
	DE ROSENZWEIG, Mr. Francisco	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	FERRARI, Mr. Bruno	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	JASSO TORRES, Mr. Humberto	Trade in Goods
	LEYCEGUI, Ms. Beatriz	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	PEREZCANO DÍAZ, Mr. Hugo Manuel	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	POBLANO, Mr. José F.	Trade in Services; TRIPS
	REYES, Ms. Luz Elena	Trade in Goods
	TRASLOSHEROS HERNÁNDEZ, Mr. José Gerardo	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	VÉJAR, Mr. Carlos	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	ZABLUDOVSKY KUPER, Mr. Jaime	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
NEPAL	PANDEY, Mr. Posh Raj SUBEDI, Mr. Surya P.	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
NEW ZEALAND	ARMSTRONG, Mr. Wade Mowatt Valentine CARSON, Mr. Christopher Barr FALCONER, Mr. Crawford Dunlop FALCONER, Mr. William John GROSER, Mr. Tim HAMILTON, Mr. Peter William HARVEY, Mr. Martin Wilfred HIGGIE, Ms. Dell Clark KENNEDY, Mr. Peter Douglas MACEY, Mr. Adrian MCPHAIL, Mr. Alexander Hugh NOTTAGE, Mr. Richard Frederick SLADE, Ms. Michelle TRAINOR, Mr. Mark Julian WALKER, Mr. David John WOODFIELD, Mr. Edward A	Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods
NIGER	TANKOANO, Mr. Amadou	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
NIGERIA	AGAH, Mr. Yonov Frederick	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
NIGERIA (cont'd)	NNONA, Mr. George C.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
NORWAY	BRYN, Mr. Kåre GLENNE, Mr. Eirik HOLTEN, Ms. Inger LILLERUD, Mr. Kjell SELAND, Mr. Helge A. TØNSETH, Mr. Didrik	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
PAKISTAN	ARIF, Mr. Muhammad Ikram BASHIR, Mr. Shahid HAMID ALI, Mr. Muhammad HUSAIN, Mr. Ishrat KHAN, Mr. Mujeeb Ahmed MALIK, Mr. Riaz Ahmad MUKHTAR, Mr. Ahmad	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Services Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
PANAMA	FERRER, Mr. Alejandro FRANCIS LANUZA, Ms. Yavel Mireya GONZALEZ, Mr. Carlos Ernesto HARRIS ROTKIN, Mr. Norman SALAZAR FONG, Ms. Diana Alejandrina SHEFFER MONTES, Mr. Leroy Jhon	Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
PERU	BELAÚNDE G., Mr. Victor Andres DE LA PUENTE LEON, Mr. Jose A. DIEZ LIZARDO, Mr. Juan LEÓN-THORNE, Mr. Raúl	TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services
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MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
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UNITED STATES	BIRENBAUM, Mr. David E. BROWN-WEISS, Ms. Edith CONNELLY, Mr. Warren	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
UNITED STATES (cont'd)	GANTZ, Mr. David A. GORDON, Mr. Michael Wallace HODGSON, Ms. Mélida KASSINGER, Mr. Theodore W. KHO, Mr. Stephen KIRK, Mr. Michael K. LAYTON, Mr. Duane LICHTENSTEIN, Ms. Cynthia Crawford McGINNIS, Mr. John Oldham PARTAN, Mr. Daniel G. POWELL, Mr. Stephen J. REYNA, Mr. Jimmie V. SANDSTROM, Mr. Mark R. THOMPSON, Mr. George W. TROSSEVIN, Ms. Marguerite VERRILL, Jr. Mr. Charles Owen	Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Services Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods
URUGUAY	AMORÍN, Mr. Carlos CAYRÚS, Mr. Hugo EHLERS, Mr. William ROSSELLI, Mr. Elbio VANERIO, Mr. Gustavo WHITELAW, Mr. James A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods Trade in Goods Trade in Goods and Services Trade in Goods

ANNEX

Administration of the Indicative List

1. 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.

**Summary Curriculum Vitae
for Persons Proposed for the Indicative List¹**

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

¹ Members putting forward an individual for inclusion on the indicative list are requested to provide full contact details for this individual separately. The Summary Curriculum Vitae and the contact details should be sent electronically to the Secretariat.

- b. Publications in trade law and policy year, title, name of periodical/book, author/editor (if book)
- 12. Language capabilities** ability to work as a panelist in WTO-official languages and any other language capability
- a. English
- b. French
- c. Spanish
- d. Other language(s)

**MEMBERSHIP OF THE WTO APPELLATE BODY
To December 31, 2012**

Mr. Ujal Singh Bhatia (India),
Mr. Seung Wha Chang (Korea)¹
Mr. David Unterhalter (South Africa),
Ms. Yuejiao Zhang (China)

Mr. Thomas R. Graham (United States),
Mr. Ricardo Ramírez Hernández (Mexico),
Mr. Peter Van den Bossche (Belgium),

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

Ujal Singh Bhatia

Born in India on 15 April 1950, Ujal Singh Bhatia is currently an independent consultant and academic engaged in developing a policy framework for Indian agricultural investments overseas, while at the same time working with the Commonwealth Secretariat on multilateral trade issues.

From 2004 to 2010, Mr. Bhatia was India's Permanent Representative to the WTO. During his tenure as Permanent Representative, he was an active participant in the dispute settlement process, representing India in a number of dispute settlement cases both as a complainant and respondent in disputes relating to anti-dumping, as well as taxation and import duty issues. He also has adjudicatory experience having served as a WTO dispute settlement panelist.

Mr. Bhatia previously served as Joint Secretary in the Indian Ministry of Commerce, where he focused on the legal aspects of international trade. During this period, he was also a Member of the Appellate Committee under the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act. The Committee heard appeals of

¹ Mr. Chang replaced Mr. Oshima who resigned from the Appellate Body on 7 January 2012.

exporters and importers against the orders of the Director General Foreign Trade. Mr. Bhatia was also Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and held various positions in the public and private sectors of the Indian state of Orissa.

Mr. Bhatia's legal and adjudicatory experience spans three decades. He has focused on addressing domestic and international legal/jurisprudence issues, negotiating trade agreements and policy issues at the bilateral, regional and multilateral levels, and formulating and implementing trade and development policies for a range of agriculture, industry and service sector activities.

Mr. Bhatia is a frequent lecturer on international trade issues, and has published numerous papers and articles in Indian and foreign journals on a wide range of trade and economic issues.

Mr. Bhatia holds an M.A. in Economics from the University of Manchester and from Delhi University, as well as a B.A. (Hons.) in Economics, also from Delhi University.

Seung Wha Chang

Born in Korea on 1 March 1963, Seung Wha Chang is currently Professor of Law at Seoul National University where he teaches International Trade Law and International Arbitration.

He has served on several WTO dispute settlement panels, including US — FSC, Canada — Aircraft Credits and Guarantees, and EC — Trademarks and Geographical Indications. He has also served as Chairman or Member of several arbitral tribunals dealing with commercial matters. In 2009, he was appointed by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) as a Member of the International Court of Arbitration.

Professor Chang began his professional academic career at the Seoul National University School of Law in 1995, and was awarded professorial tenure in 2002. He has taught international trade law and, in particular WTO dispute settlement, at more than ten foreign law schools, including Harvard Law School, Yale Law School, Stanford Law School, New York University, Duke Law School, and Georgetown University. In 2007, Harvard Law School granted him an endowed visiting professorial chair title, Nomura Visiting Professor of International Financial Systems.

In addition, Professor Chang previously served as a Seoul District Court judge, handling many cases involving international trade disciplines. He also practised as a foreign attorney at an international law firm in Washington D.C., handling international trade matters, including trade remedies and WTO-related disputes.

Professor Chang has published many books and articles in the field of International Trade Law in internationally-recognized journals. In addition, he serves as an Editorial or Advisory Board Member of the Journal of International Economic Law (Oxford University Press) and the Journal of International Dispute Settlement (Oxford University Press).

Professor Chang holds a Bachelor of Laws degree (LL.B.) and a Master of Laws degree (LL.M.) from Seoul National University School of Law; and a Master of Laws degree (LL.M.) as well as a Doctorate in International Trade Law (S.J.D.) from Harvard Law School.

Thomas R. Graham

Born in the United States on 23 November 1942, Thomas R. Graham is Senior Counsel in the International Trade Group of the King & Spalding law firm where he represents respondents in non-U.S.

trade remedy cases, negotiates the settlement of disputes, assists in WTO dispute settlement proceedings, and heads the practice's committee on long-term planning and development.

Prior to joining King & Spalding, Mr. Graham served for several years as the deputy head of the International Group of Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, and participated in the firm's transition from a U.S. law firm to a global one.

In private law practice, Mr. Graham has participated in trade remedy proceedings, often collaborating with local counsel and national authorities in various countries to develop legal interpretations of laws and regulations consistent with GATT/WTO agreements, and negotiating the resolution of international trade disputes.

Mr. Graham served as Deputy General Counsel in the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative where he was instrumental in the negotiation of the Tokyo Round Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and where he represented the U.S. Government in dispute settlement proceedings under the GATT.

Earlier in his career, Mr. Graham spent three years in Geneva as a Legal Officer at the United Nations.

Mr. Graham taught for many years at the Georgetown Law Center as an adjunct professor. He has written several articles and monographs on international trade law and policy as a Guest Scholar at the Brookings Institution, and as a Senior Associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Mr. Graham holds a BA in International Relations and Economics from Indiana University and a J.D. from Harvard Law School.

Shotaro Oshima

Born in Japan on 20 September 1943, Mr. Shotaro Oshima is a law graduate from the University of Tokyo, with almost 40 years experience as a diplomat in Japan's Foreign Service, most recently as Ambassador to the Republic of Korea.

From 2002 to 2005, Mr. Oshima was Japan's Permanent Representative to the WTO, during which time he served as Chair of the General Council and the Dispute Settlement Body.

Prior to his time in Geneva, Mr. Oshima served as Deputy Foreign Minister responsible for economic matters and was designated as Prime Minister Koizumi's Personal Representative to the G8 Summit in Canada in June 2002. In the same year he served as the Prime Minister's Personal Representative to the UN World Summit on Sustainable Development in South Africa.

Ricardo Ramírez Hernández

Born in Mexico on 17 October 1968, Ricardo Ramírez is Counsel and Head of the International Trade Practice for Latin America at the law firm of Chadbourne & Parke in Mexico City. His practice has focused on issues related to NAFTA and trade across Latin America, including international trade dispute resolution. He holds the Chair of International Trade Law at the Mexican National University (UNAM) in Mexico City.

Prior to practicing with a law firm, Mr. Ramírez was Deputy General Counsel for Trade Negotiations of the Ministry of Economy in Mexico for more than a decade. In this capacity, he provided advice on trade and competition policy matters related to 11 Free Trade Agreements signed by Mexico, as well as with

respect to multilateral agreements, including those related to the WTO, the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA), and the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI).

Mr. Ramírez also represented Mexico in complex international trade litigation and investment arbitration proceedings. He acted as lead counsel to the Mexican government in several WTO disputes. He has also served on NAFTA panels.

Mr. Ramírez holds an LL.M. degree in International Business Law from the Washington College of Law of the American University, and a law degree from the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana.

David Unterhalter

Born in South Africa on 18 November 1958, David Unterhalter holds degrees from Trinity College, Cambridge, the University of the Witwatersrand, and University College Oxford. David Unterhalter has been a Professor of Law at the University of the Witwatersrand in South Africa since 1998, and from 2000 – 2006, he was the Director of the Mandela Institute, University of the Witwatersrand, an institute focusing upon global law.

Mr. Unterhalter is a member of the Johannesburg Bar; as a practicing advocate he has appeared in a large number of cases in the fields of trade law, competition law, constitutional law, and commercial law. His experience includes representing different parties in anti-dumping and countervailing duty cases. He has acted as an advisor to the South African Department of Trade and Industry. In addition, he has served on a number of WTO dispute settlement panels.

Mr. Unterhalter has published widely in the fields of public law and competition law.

Peter Van den Bossche

Born in Belgium on 31 March 1959, Peter Van den Bossche is currently Professor of International Economic Law and Head of the Department of International and European Law at Maastricht University, the Netherlands. He also serves as the Academic Director of Maastricht University's Institute for Globalization and International Regulation and is on the faculty of the World Trade Institute in Berne, and the Institute of European Studies of Macau.

Mr. Van den Bossche has extensive experience in academia and has published extensively in the field of international economic law. The second edition of his textbook *The Law and Policy of the World Trade Organization* was published by Cambridge University Press in 2008. Mr. Van den Bossche is a Member of the Board of Editors of the *Journal of International Economic Law*. He has also acted as a consultant to many developing countries.

From 1997 to 2001, Mr. Van den Bossche was Counsellor and subsequently Acting Director of the WTO Appellate Body Secretariat. From 1990 to 1992, he served as a *Référéndaire* of Advocate General W. van Gerven at the European Court of Justice in Luxembourg.

Mr. Van den Bossche holds a Doctorate in Law from the European University Institute, Florence, an LL.M. from the University of Michigan Law School, and a *Licentiaat in de Rechten magna cum laude* from the University of Antwerp.

Yuejiao Zhang

Born in China on 25 October 1944, Ms. Yuejiao Zhang is Professor of Law at Shantou University in China. She is an Arbitrator on China's International Trade and Economic Arbitration Commission and

practices law as a private attorney. Ms. Zhang also serves as Vice President of China's International Economic Law Society.

Between 1998 and 2004, Ms. Zhang held various positions at the Asian Development Bank. Prior to this, Ms. Zhang held several positions in government and academia in China, including as Director-General of Law and Treaties at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation (1984-1997) where she was involved in drafting many of China's trade laws, such as the Foreign Trade Law, the Anti-Dumping Regulation and the Anti-Subsidy Regulation.

From 1987 to 1996, Ms. Zhang was one of China's chief negotiators on intellectual property and was involved in the preparation of China's patent law, trade mark law, and copyright law. She also served as the chief legal counsel for China's GATT resumption and WTO accession. Between 1982 and 1985, Ms. Zhang worked as legal counsel at the World Bank.

Ms. Zhang was a Member of UNIDROIT from 1987-1999. She has a Bachelor of Arts from China High Education College and a Master of Laws from Georgetown University Law

Source: http://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dispu_e/appellate_body_e.htm

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 websites:

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

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

U.S. submissions are available electronically on the WTO website using Documents Online, which can retrieve an electronic copy by the “document symbol”. Electronic copies of U.S. submissions are also available at the USTR website.

Examples of information available on the WTO home page include:

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

- WTO Organizational Chart
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- Membership
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- Trade Policy Review Mechanism reports on individual Members’ trade practices

Resources including Official Documents, such as:

- Notifications required by the Uruguay Round Agreements
- Working Procedures for Appellate Review
- Special Studies on key WTO issues
- On-line document database where one can find and download official documents
- Legal Texts of the WTO agreements
- WTO Annual Reports

Community/Fora, such as:

- Media and NGOs
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Trade Topics, such as:

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

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