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WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/MIN(01)/DEC/1
20 November 2001

(01-5859)

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
Fourth Session
Doha, 9 - 14 November 2001

MINISTERIAL DECLARATION

Adopted on 14 November 2001

1. The multilateral trading system embodied in the World Trade Organization has contributed significantly to economic growth, development and employment throughout the past fifty years. We are determined, particularly in the light of the global economic slowdown, to maintain the process of reform and liberalization of trade policies, thus ensuring that the system plays its full part in promoting recovery, growth and development. We therefore strongly reaffirm the principles and objectives set out in the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, and pledge to reject the use of protectionism.
2. International trade can play a major role in the promotion of economic development and the alleviation of poverty. We recognize the need for all our peoples to benefit from the increased opportunities and welfare gains that the multilateral trading system generates. The majority of WTO Members are developing countries. We seek to place their needs and interests at the heart of the Work Programme adopted in this Declaration. Recalling the Preamble to the Marrakesh Agreement, we shall continue to make positive efforts designed to ensure that developing countries, and especially the least-developed among them, secure a share in the growth of world trade commensurate with the needs of their economic development. In this context, enhanced market access, balanced rules, and well targeted, sustainably financed technical assistance and capacity-building programmes have important roles to play.
3. We recognize the particular vulnerability of the least-developed countries and the special structural difficulties they face in the global economy. We are committed to addressing the marginalization of least-developed countries in international trade and to improving their effective participation in the multilateral trading system. We recall the commitments made by Ministers at our meetings in Marrakesh, Singapore and Geneva, and by the international community at the Third UN Conference on Least-Developed Countries in Brussels, to help least-developed countries secure beneficial and meaningful integration into the multilateral trading system and the global economy. We are determined that the WTO will play its part in building effectively on these commitments under the Work Programme we are establishing.
4. We stress our commitment to the WTO as the unique forum for global trade rule-making and liberalization, while also recognizing that regional trade agreements can play an important role in promoting the liberalization and expansion of trade and in fostering development.
5. We are aware that the challenges Members face in a rapidly changing international environment cannot be addressed through measures taken in the trade field alone. We shall continue to work with the Bretton Woods institutions for greater coherence in global economic policy-making.
6. We strongly reaffirm our commitment to the objective of sustainable development, as stated in the Preamble to the Marrakesh Agreement. We are convinced that the aims of upholding and safeguarding an open and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system, and acting for the protection of the environment and the promotion of sustainable development can and must be mutually supportive. We take note of the efforts by Members to conduct national environmental assessments of trade policies on a voluntary basis. We recognize that under WTO rules no country should be prevented from taking measures for the protection of human, animal

or plant life or health, or of the environment at the levels it considers appropriate, subject to the requirement that they are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where the same conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on international trade, and are otherwise in accordance with the provisions of the WTO Agreements. We welcome the WTO's continued cooperation with UNEP and other inter-governmental environmental organizations. We encourage efforts to promote cooperation between the WTO and relevant international environmental and developmental organizations, especially in the lead-up to the World Summit on Sustainable Development to be held in Johannesburg, South Africa, in September 2002.

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

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

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

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

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

WORK PROGRAMME

IMPLEMENTATION-RELATED ISSUES AND CONCERNS

12. We attach the utmost importance to the implementation-related issues and concerns raised by Members and are determined to find appropriate solutions to them. In this connection, and having regard to the General Council Decisions of 3 May and 15 December 2000, we further adopt the Decision on Implementation-Related Issues and Concerns in document WT/MIN(01)/17 to address a number of implementation problems faced by Members. We agree that negotiations on outstanding implementation issues shall be an integral part of the Work Programme we are establishing, and that agreements reached at an early stage in these negotiations shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 47 below. In this regard, we shall proceed as follows: (a) where we provide a specific negotiating mandate in this Declaration, the relevant implementation issues shall be addressed under that mandate; (b) the other outstanding implementation issues shall be addressed as a matter of priority by the relevant WTO bodies, which shall report to the Trade Negotiations Committee, established under paragraph 46 below, by the end of 2002 for appropriate action.

AGRICULTURE

13. We recognize the work already undertaken in the negotiations initiated in early 2000 under Article 20 of the Agreement on Agriculture, including the large number of negotiating proposals submitted on behalf of a total of 121 Members. We recall the long-term objective referred to in the Agreement to establish a fair and market-oriented trading system through a programme of fundamental reform encompassing strengthened rules

and specific commitments on support and protection in order to correct and prevent restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets. We reconfirm our commitment to this programme. Building on the work carried out to date and without prejudging the outcome of the negotiations we commit ourselves to comprehensive negotiations aimed at: substantial improvements in market access; reductions of, with a view to phasing out, all forms of export subsidies; and substantial reductions in trade-distorting domestic support. We agree that special and differential treatment for developing countries shall be an integral part of all elements of the negotiations and shall be embodied in the Schedules of concessions and commitments and as appropriate in the rules and disciplines to be negotiated, so as to be operationally effective and to enable developing countries to effectively take account of their development needs, including food security and rural development. We take note of the non-trade concerns reflected in the negotiating proposals submitted by Members and confirm that non-trade concerns will be taken into account in the negotiations as provided for in the Agreement on Agriculture.

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

SERVICES

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

MARKET ACCESS FOR NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

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

TRADE-RELATED ASPECTS OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

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

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

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

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRADE AND INVESTMENT

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

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

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

INTERACTION BETWEEN TRADE AND COMPETITION POLICY

23. Recognizing the case for a multilateral framework to enhance the contribution of competition policy to international trade and development, and the need for enhanced technical assistance and capacity-building in this area as referred to in paragraph 24, we agree that negotiations will take place after the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference on the basis of a decision to be taken, by explicit consensus, at that Session on modalities of negotiations.

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

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

participants and appropriate flexibility provided to address them.

TRANSPARENCY IN GOVERNMENT PROCUREMENT

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

TRADE FACILITATION

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

WTO RULES

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

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

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT UNDERSTANDING

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

TRADE AND ENVIRONMENT

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

- (i) the relationship between existing WTO rules and specific trade obligations set out in

multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs). The negotiations shall be limited in scope to the applicability of such existing WTO rules as among parties to the MEA in question. The negotiations shall not prejudice the WTO rights of any Member that is not a party to the MEA in question;

- (ii) procedures for regular information exchange between MEA Secretariats and the relevant WTO committees, and the criteria for the granting of observer status;
- (iii) the reduction or, as appropriate, elimination of tariff and non-tariff barriers to environmental goods and services.

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

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

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

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

33. We recognize the importance of technical assistance and capacity building in the field of trade and environment to developing countries, in particular the least-developed among them. We also encourage that expertise and experience be shared with Members wishing to perform environmental reviews at the national level. A report shall be prepared on these activities for the Fifth Session.

ELECTRONIC COMMERCE

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

SMALL ECONOMIES

35. We agree to a work programme, under the auspices of the General Council, to examine issues relating to the trade of small economies. The objective of this work is to frame responses to the trade-related issues identified for the fuller integration of small, vulnerable economies into the multilateral trading system, and not

to create a sub-category of WTO Members. The General Council shall review the work programme and make recommendations for action to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference.

TRADE, DEBT AND FINANCE

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

TRADE AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

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

TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND CAPACITY BUILDING

38. We confirm that technical cooperation and capacity building are core elements of the development dimension of the multilateral trading system, and we welcome and endorse the New Strategy for WTO Technical Cooperation for Capacity Building, Growth and Integration. We instruct the Secretariat, in coordination with other relevant agencies, to support domestic efforts for mainstreaming trade into national plans for economic development and strategies for poverty reduction. The delivery of WTO technical assistance shall be designed to assist developing and least-developed countries and low-income countries in transition to adjust to WTO rules and disciplines, implement obligations and exercise the rights of membership, including drawing on the benefits of an open, rules-based multilateral trading system. Priority shall also be accorded to small, vulnerable, and transition economies, as well as to Members and Observers without representation in Geneva. We reaffirm our support for the valuable work of the International Trade Centre, which should be enhanced.

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

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

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

LEAST-DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

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

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

SPECIAL AND DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT

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

ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

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

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

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

48. Negotiations shall be open to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
Fourth Session
Doha, 9 - 14 November 2001

DECLARATION ON THE TRIPS AGREEMENT AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Adopted on 14 November 2001

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

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

5. Accordingly and in the light of paragraph 4 above, while maintaining our commitments in the TRIPS Agreement, we recognize that these flexibilities include:

In applying the customary rules of interpretation of public international law, each provision of the TRIPS Agreement shall be read in the light of the object and purpose of the Agreement as expressed, in particular, in its objectives and principles.

Each Member has the right to grant compulsory licences and the freedom to determine the grounds upon which such licences are granted.

Each Member has the right to determine what constitutes a national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency, it being understood that public health crises, including those relating to HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria and other epidemics, can represent a national emergency or other circumstances of extreme urgency.

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

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

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

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
Fourth Session
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IMPLEMENTATION-RELATED ISSUES AND CONCERNS

Decision of 14 November 2001

The Ministerial Conference,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Decides as follows:

1. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (GATT 1994)
 - 1.1 Reaffirms that Article XVIII of the GATT 1994 is a special and differential treatment provision for developing countries and that recourse to it should be less onerous than to Article XII of the GATT 1994.

1.2 Noting the issues raised in the report of the Chairperson of the Committee on Market Access (WT/GC/50) concerning the meaning to be given to the phrase "substantial interest" in paragraph 2(d) of Article XIII of the GATT 1994, the Market Access Committee is directed to give further consideration to the issue and make recommendations to the General Council as expeditiously as possible but in any event not later than the end of 2002.

2. Agreement on Agriculture

2.1 Urges Members to exercise restraint in challenging measures notified under the green box by developing countries to promote rural development and adequately address food security concerns.

2.2 Takes note of the report of the Committee on Agriculture (G/AG/11) regarding the implementation of the Decision on Measures Concerning the Possible Negative Effects of the Reform Programme on Least-Developed and Net Food-Importing Developing Countries, and approves the recommendations contained therein regarding (i) food aid; (ii) technical and financial assistance in the context of aid programmes to improve agricultural productivity and infrastructure; (iii) financing normal levels of commercial imports of basic foodstuffs; and (iv) review of follow-up.

2.3 Takes note of the report of the Committee on Agriculture (G/AG/11) regarding the implementation of Article 10.2 of the Agreement on Agriculture, and approves the recommendations and reporting requirements contained therein.

2.4 Takes note of the report of the Committee on Agriculture (G/AG/11) regarding the administration of tariff rate quotas and the submission by Members of addenda to their notifications, and endorses the decision by the Committee to keep this matter under review.

3. Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures

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

3.2 Subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of Annex B to the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the phrase "reasonable interval" shall be understood to mean normally a period of not less than 6 months. It is understood that timeframes for specific measures have to be considered in the context of the particular circumstances of the measure and actions necessary to implement it. The entry into force of measures which contribute to the liberalization of trade should not be unnecessarily delayed.

3.3 Takes note of the Decision of the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (G/SPS/19) regarding equivalence, and instructs the Committee to develop expeditiously the specific programme to further the implementation of Article 4 of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

3.4 Pursuant to the provisions of Article 12.7 of the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures, the Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures is instructed to review the operation and implementation of the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures at least once every four years.

3.5 (i) Takes note of the actions taken to date by the Director-General to facilitate the increased participation of Members at different levels of development in the work of the relevant international standard setting organizations as well as his efforts to coordinate with these organizations and financial institutions in identifying SPS-related technical assistance needs and how best to address them; and

(ii) urges the Director-General to continue his cooperative efforts with these organizations and institutions in this regard, including with a view to according priority to the effective participation of least-developed countries and facilitating the provision of technical and financial assistance for this purpose.

3.6 (i) Urges Members to provide, to the extent possible, the financial and technical assistance necessary to enable least-developed countries to respond adequately to the introduction of any new SPS measures which may have significant negative effects on their trade; and

(ii) urges Members to ensure that technical assistance is provided to least-developed countries with a view to responding to the special problems faced by them in implementing the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

4.

Agreement on Textiles and Clothing

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

4.1 that the provisions of the Agreement relating to the early integration of products and the elimination of quota restrictions should be effectively utilised.

4.2 that Members will exercise particular consideration before initiating investigations in the context of antidumping remedies on textile and clothing exports from developing countries previously subject to quantitative restrictions under the Agreement for a period of two years following full integration of this Agreement into the WTO.

4.3 that without prejudice to their rights and obligations, Members shall notify any changes in their rules of origin concerning products falling under the coverage of the Agreement to the Committee on Rules of Origin which may decide to examine them.

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

4.4 that when calculating the quota levels for small suppliers for the remaining years of the Agreement, Members will apply the most favourable methodology available in respect of those Members under the growth-on-growth provisions from the beginning of the implementation period; extend the same treatment to least-developed countries; and, where possible, eliminate quota restrictions on imports of such Members;

4.5 that Members will calculate the quota levels for the remaining years of the Agreement with respect to other restrained Members as if implementation of the growth-on-growth provision for stage 3 had been advanced to 1 January 2000;

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

5. Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade

5.1 Confirms the approach to technical assistance being developed by the Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade, reflecting the results of the triennial review work in this area, and mandates this work to continue.

5.2 Subject to the conditions specified in paragraph 12 of Article 2 of the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, the phrase "reasonable interval" shall be understood to mean normally a period of not less than 6 months, except when this would be ineffective in fulfilling the legitimate objectives pursued.

5.3 (i) Takes note of the actions taken to date by the Director-General to facilitate the increased participation of Members at different levels of development in the work of the relevant international standard setting organizations as well as his efforts to coordinate with these organizations and financial institutions in identifying TBT-related technical assistance needs and how best to address them; and

(ii) urges the Director-General to continue his cooperative efforts with these organizations and institutions, including with a view to according priority to the effective participation of least-developed countries and facilitating the provision of technical and financial assistance for this purpose.

5.4 (i) Urges Members to provide, to the extent possible, the financial and technical assistance necessary to enable least-developed countries to respond adequately to the introduction of any new TBT measures which may have significant negative effects on their trade; and

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

6. Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures

6.1 Takes note of the actions taken by the Council for Trade in Goods in regard to requests from some developing-country Members for the extension of the five-year transitional period provided for in Article 5.2 of Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures.

6.2 Urges the Council for Trade in Goods to consider positively requests that may be made by least-developed countries under Article 5.3 of the TRIMs Agreement or Article IX.3 of the WTO Agreement, as well as to take into consideration the particular circumstances of least-developed countries when setting the terms and conditions including time-frames.

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

7.1 Agrees that investigating authorities shall examine with special care any application for the initiation of an anti-dumping investigation where an investigation of the same product from the same Member resulted in a negative finding within the 365 days prior to the filing of the application and that, unless this pre-initiation examination indicates that circumstances have changed, the investigation shall not proceed.

7.2 Recognizes that, while Article 15 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 is a mandatory provision, the modalities for its application would benefit from clarification. Accordingly, the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices is instructed, through its working group on Implementation, to examine this issue and to draw up appropriate recommendations within twelve months on how to operationalize this provision.

7.3 Takes note that Article 5.8 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 does not specify the time-frame to be used in determining the volume of dumped imports, and that this lack of specificity creates uncertainties in the implementation of the provision. The Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices is instructed, through its working group on Implementation, to study this issue and

draw up recommendations within 12 months, with a view to ensuring the maximum possible predictability and objectivity in the application of time frames.

7.4 Takes note that Article 18.6 of the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 requires the Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices to review annually the implementation and operation of the Agreement taking into account the objectives thereof. The Committee on Anti-dumping Practices is instructed to draw up guidelines for the improvement of annual reviews and to report its views and recommendations to the General Council for subsequent decision within 12 months.

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

8.1 Takes note of the actions taken by the Committee on Customs Valuation in regard to the requests from a number of developing-country Members for the extension of the five-year transitional period provided for in Article 20.1 of Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994.

8.2 Urges the Council for Trade in Goods to give positive consideration to requests that may be made by least-developed country Members under paragraphs 1 and 2 of Annex III of the Customs Valuation Agreement or under Article IX.3 of the WTO Agreement, as well as to take into consideration the particular circumstances of least-developed countries when setting the terms and conditions including time-frames.

8.3 Underlines the importance of strengthening cooperation between the customs administrations of Members in the prevention of customs fraud. In this regard, it is agreed that, further to the 1994 Ministerial Decision Regarding Cases Where Customs Administrations Have Reasons to Doubt the Truth or Accuracy of the Declared Value, when the customs administration of an importing Member has reasonable grounds to doubt the truth or accuracy of the declared value, it may seek assistance from the customs administration of an exporting Member on the value of the good concerned. In such cases, the exporting Member shall offer cooperation and assistance, consistent with its domestic laws and procedures, including furnishing information on the export value of the good concerned. Any information provided in this context shall be treated in accordance with Article 10 of the Customs Valuation Agreement. Furthermore, recognizing the legitimate concerns expressed by the customs administrations of several importing Members on the accuracy of the declared value, the Committee on Customs Valuation is directed to identify and assess practical means to address such concerns, including the exchange of information on export values and to report to the General Council by the end of 2002 at the latest.

9. Agreement on Rules of Origin

9.1 Takes note of the report of the Committee on Rules of Origin (G/RO/48) regarding progress on the harmonization work programme, and urges the Committee to complete its work by the end of 2001.

9.2 Agrees that any interim arrangements on rules of origin implemented by Members in the transitional period before the entry into force of the results of the harmonisation work programme shall be consistent with the Agreement on Rules of Origin, particularly Articles 2 and 5 thereof. Without prejudice to Members' rights and obligations, such arrangements may be examined by the Committee on Rules of Origin.

10. Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

10.1 Agrees that Annex VII(b) to the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures includes the Members that are listed therein until their GNP per capita reaches US

\$1,000 in constant 1990 dollars for three consecutive years. This decision will enter into effect upon the adoption by the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures of an appropriate methodology for calculating constant 1990 dollars. If, however, the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures does not reach a consensus agreement on an appropriate methodology by 1 January 2003, the methodology proposed by the Chairman of the Committee set forth in G/SCM/38, Appendix 2 shall be applied. A Member shall not leave Annex VII(b) so long as its GNP per capita in current dollars has not reached US \$1000 based upon the most recent data from the World Bank.

10.2 Takes note of the proposal to treat measures implemented by developing countries with a view to achieving legitimate development goals, such as regional growth, technology research and development funding, production diversification and development and implementation of environmentally sound methods of production as non-actionable subsidies, and agrees that this issue be addressed in accordance with paragraph 13 below. During the course of the negotiations, Members are urged to exercise due restraint with respect to challenging such measures.

10.3 Agrees that the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures shall continue its review of the provisions of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures regarding countervailing duty investigations and report to the General Council by 31 July 2002.

10.4 Agrees that if a Member has been excluded from the list in paragraph (b) of Annex VII to the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, it shall be re-included in it when its GNP per capita falls back below US\$ 1,000.

10.5 Subject to the provisions of Articles 27.5 and 27.6, it is reaffirmed that least-developed country Members are exempt from the prohibition on export subsidies set forth in Article 3.1(a) of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and thus have flexibility to finance their exporters, consistent with their development needs. It is understood that the eight-year period in Article 27.5 within which a least-developed country Member must phase out its export subsidies in respect of a product in which it is export-competitive begins from the date export competitiveness exists within the meaning of Article 27.6.

10.6 Having regard to the particular situation of certain developing-country Members, directs the Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures to extend the transition period, under the rubric of Article 27.4 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, for certain export subsidies provided by such Members, pursuant to the procedures set forth in document G/SCM/39. Furthermore, when considering a request for an extension of the transition period under the rubric of Article 27.4 of the Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and in order to avoid that Members at similar stages of development and having a similar order of magnitude of share in world trade are treated differently in terms of receiving such extensions for the same eligible programmes and the length of such extensions, directs the Committee to extend the transition period for those developing countries, after taking into account the relative competitiveness in relation to other developing-country Members who have requested extension of the transition period following the procedures set forth in document G/SCM/39.

11. Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

11.1 The TRIPS Council is directed to continue its examination of the scope and modalities for complaints of the types provided for under subparagraphs 1(b) and 1(c) of Article XXIII of GATT 1994 and make recommendations to the Fifth Session of the Ministerial Conference. It is agreed that, in the meantime, Members will not initiate such complaints under the TRIPS Agreement.

11.2 Reaffirming that the provisions of Article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement are mandatory, it is agreed that the TRIPS Council shall put in place a mechanism for ensuring the monitoring and full implementation of the obligations in question. To this end, developed-

country Members shall submit prior to the end of 2002 detailed reports on the functioning in practice of the incentives provided to their enterprises for the transfer of technology in pursuance of their commitments under Article 66.2. These submissions shall be subject to a review in the TRIPS Council and information shall be updated by Members annually.

12.

Cross-cutting Issues

12.1 The Committee on Trade and Development is instructed:

- (i) to identify those special and differential treatment provisions that are already mandatory in nature and those that are non-binding in character, to consider the legal and practical implications for developed and developing Members of converting special and differential treatment measures into mandatory provisions, to identify those that Members consider should be made mandatory, and to report to the General Council with clear recommendations for a decision by July 2002;
- (ii) to examine additional ways in which special and differential treatment provisions can be made more effective, to consider ways, including improved information flows, in which developing countries, in particular the least-developed countries, may be assisted to make best use of special and differential treatment provisions, and to report to the General Council with clear recommendations for a decision by July 2002; and
- (iii) to consider, in the context of the work programme adopted at the Fourth Session of the Ministerial Conference, how special and differential treatment may be incorporated into the architecture of WTO rules.

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

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

13. Outstanding Implementation Issues²

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

14. Final Provisions

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

¹ BISD 26S/203.

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

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, recognising 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 fulfil 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 Services¹ 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

¹ This report is contained in document TN/S/16.

and the TRIPS Council.² 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 Body³ 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.

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 fulfil 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 fulfilment 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.

² 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.

³ This report is contained in document TN/DS/10.

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 harmonisation 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 instalment 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 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 an 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 instalments. 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 the 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.
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.

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.

**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)

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
- US Government Points of Contact in Least-Developed Country Members (JOB (03)/33)
- 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)

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 Environmental Goods In The WTO: Approaching The Definition Issue (TN/TE/W/34) & (TN/MA/W/18/Add.4)
- 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)

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/RI/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)
- 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)

Committee on Antidumping Practices

- Proposal for Operationalization of Art. 15 (G/ADP/AHG/W/138)
- Draft Recommendation on Operationalizing Art. 15 (G/ADP/AHG/W/143)
- Para. 7.4: Annual Reviews of the Antidumping Agreement (G/ADP/W/427)

Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures

- Approval of Qualifying Requests under SCM Article. 27.4, Joint communication from the United States, Australia, Canada, the EU, Japan and Switzerland (G/SCM/W/521)

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)

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)

Committee on Trade and Environment, Regular and Special Session

- Sub-Paragraph (i) of the Doha Declaration (TN/TE/W/20 and TN/TE/W / 40)
- Contribution of the United States on Para. 31 (ii) of the Doha Ministerial Declaration(TN/TE/W/5)
- Paragraph 33 of the Doha Declaration (WT/CTE/W/227)
- Sub-Paragraph 31(i) of the Doha Declaration (TN/TE/W/70)

(Three dual submissions on Environmental Goods to the Committee on Trade and Environment (Regular and Special Session) and the Negotiating Group on Market Access are 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)

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 January 1, 2005 (148 Members)

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

<u>Lithuania</u>	<u>May 31, 2001</u>	<u>Saint Lucia</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Luxembourg</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Macao, China</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Senegal</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Madagascar</u>	<u>November 17, 1995</u>	<u>Sierra Leone</u>	<u>July 23, 1995</u>
<u>Malawi</u>	<u>May 31, 1995</u>	<u>Singapore</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Malaysia</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Slovak Republic</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Maldives</u>	<u>May 31, 1995</u>	<u>Slovenia</u>	<u>July 30, 1995</u>
<u>Mali</u>	<u>May 31, 1995</u>	<u>Solomon Islands</u>	<u>July 26, 1996</u>
<u>Malta</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>South Africa</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Mauritania</u>	<u>May 31, 1995</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Mauritius</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Sri Lanka</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Moldova</u>	<u>July 26, 2001</u>	<u>Suriname</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Mongolia</u>	<u>January 29, 1997</u>	<u>Swaziland</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Morocco</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Mozambique</u>	<u>August 26, 1995</u>	<u>Switzerland</u>	<u>July 1, 1995</u>
<u>Myanmar</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Taiwan (referred to in the WTO as Chinese Taipei)</u>	<u>January 1, 2002</u>
<u>Namibia</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Tanzania</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Netherlands - For the Kingdom in Europe and Netherlands Antilles</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Thailand</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>New Zealand</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>The Gambia</u>	<u>October 23, 1996</u>
<u>Nicaragua</u>	<u>September 3, 1995</u>	<u>Togo</u>	<u>May 31, 1995</u>
<u>Niger</u>	<u>December 13, 1996</u>	<u>Trinidad and Tobago</u>	<u>March 1, 1995</u>
<u>Nigeria</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Norway</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Tunisia</u>	<u>March 9, 1995</u>
<u>Oman</u>	<u>November 9, 2000</u>	<u>Turkey</u>	<u>March 26, 1995</u>
<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Uganda</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Panama</u>	<u>September 6, 1997</u>	<u>United Arab Emirates</u>	<u>April 10, 1996</u>
<u>Papua New Guinea</u>	<u>June 9, 1996</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Paraguay</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Peru</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Uruguay</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Philippines</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Venezuela</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Poland</u>	<u>July 1, 1995</u>	<u>Zambia</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>
<u>Portugal</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>	<u>Zimbabwe</u>	<u>March 5, 1995</u>
<u>Qatar</u>	<u>January 13, 1996</u>		
<u>Romania</u>	<u>January 1, 1995</u>		

PROPOSED REVISED SCALE OF WTO CONTRIBUTIONS FOR 2005
(Minimum contribution of 0.015 per cent)

MEMBERS	2004 Contribution CHF	2005 Contribution		Interest Earned ³ CHF	2005 net Contribution CHF
		%	CHF		
Albania	24,084	0.015	25,110	20	25,090
Angola	128,448	0.077	128,898	122	128,776
Antigua and Barbuda	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Argentina	741,787	0.409	684,666		684,666
Armenia	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Australia	1,852,862	1.126	1,884,924	2,374	1,882,550
Austria	2,209,306	1.377	2,305,098	2,793	2,302,305
Bahrain	117,209	0.075	125,550	71	125,479
Bangladesh	168,588	0.106	177,444	72	177,372
Barbados	30,506	0.019	31,806	29	31,777
Belgium	4,306,219	2.648	4,432,752	4,902	4,427,850
Belize	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Benin	24,084	0.015	25,110	6	25,104
Bolivia	40,140	0.024	40,176		40,176
Botswana	56,196	0.035	58,590	51	58,539
Brazil	1,525,320	0.913	1,528,362		1,528,362
Brunei Darussalam	65,830	0.039	65,286	60	65,226
Bulgaria	155,743	0.101	169,074	190	168,884
Burkina Faso	24,084	0.015	25,110	15	25,095
Burundi	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Cambodia		0.027	45,198		45,198
Cameroon	41,746	0.034	56,916	45	56,871
Canada	6,326,064	3.921	6,563,754	7,616	6,556,138
Central African Republic	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Chad	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Chile	499,342	0.300	502,200	224	501,976
China, People's Republic of	5,235,862	3.599	6,024,726	441	6,024,285
Colombia	351,626	0.207	346,518		346,518
Congo	38,534	0.025	41,850		41,850
Costa Rica	162,166	0.102	170,748	169	170,579
Côte d'Ivoire	101,153	0.062	103,788		103,788
Croatia	221,573	0.139	232,686	125	232,561
Cuba	102,758	0.065	108,810	159	108,651
Cyprus	97,942	0.063	105,462	79	105,383
Czech Republic	818,856	0.536	897,264	999	896,265
Democratic Republic of the Congo	30,506	0.015	25,110		25,110
Denmark	1,531,742	0.966	1,617,084	2,068	1,615,016
Djibouti	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110

³ Interest earned in 2003 under the Early Payment Encouragement Scheme (L/6384) and to be deducted from the 2005 contribution.

MEMBERS	2004 Contribution CHF	2005 Contribution		Interest Earned ³ CHF	2005 net Contribution CHF
		%	CHF		
Dominica	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Dominican Republic	200,700	0.126	210,924		210,924
Ecuador	131,659	0.081	135,594	86	135,508
Egypt	414,245	0.250	418,500	197	418,303
El Salvador	96,336	0.061	102,114		102,114
Estonia	102,758	0.067	112,158	145	112,013
European Communities	0	0.000	0		0
Fiji	25,690	0.015	25,110	26	25,084
Finland	1,019,556	0.622	1,041,228	1,425	1,039,803
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	40,140	0.024	40,176		40,176
France	8,368,387	5.152	8,624,448	10,097	8,614,351
Gabon	56,196	0.034	56,916		56,916
Gambia	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Georgia	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Germany	14,265,756	8.872	14,851,728	8,783	14,842,945
Ghana	61,013	0.037	61,938		61,938
Greece	656,690	0.438	733,212	448	732,764
Grenada	24,084	0.015	25,110	29	25,081
Guatemala	101,153	0.065	108,810	87	108,723
Guinea	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Guinea-Bissau	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Guyana	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Haiti	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Honduras	61,013	0.039	65,286	44	65,242
Hong Kong, China	5,131,498	3.122	5,226,228	7,171	5,219,057
Hungary	685,591	0.501	838,674	594	838,080
Iceland	69,041	0.044	73,656	98	73,558
India	1,282,874	0.922	1,543,428	578	1,542,850
Indonesia	1,302,142	0.773	1,294,002	610	1,293,392
Ireland	1,844,834	1.246	2,085,804	2,729	2,083,075
Israel	903,953	0.563	942,462	1,062	941,400
Italy	6,672,874	4.087	6,841,638	6,162	6,835,476
Jamaica	88,308	0.054	90,396	39	90,357
Japan	10,266,206	6.125	10,253,250	7,693	10,245,557
Jordan	102,758	0.064	107,136	65	107,071
Kenya	72,252	0.044	73,656	80	73,576
Korea, Republic of	3,877,524	2.387	3,995,838	4,818	3,991,020
Kuwait	314,698	0.193	323,082	56	323,026
Kyrgyz Republic	24,084	0.015	25,110	2	25,108
Latvia	80,280	0.051	85,374	100	85,274
Lesotho	24,084	0.015	25,110	31	25,079
Liechtenstein	40,140	0.025	41,850	56	41,794
Lithuania	130,054	0.084	140,616	133	140,483

MEMBERS	2004 Contribution CHF	2005 Contribution		Interest Earned ³ CHF	2005 net Contribution CHF
		%	CHF		
Luxembourg	550,721	0.355	594,270	712	593,558
Macao, China	102,758	0.065	108,810	128	108,682
Madagascar	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Malawi	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Malaysia	2,090,491	1.277	2,137,698	2,555	2,135,143
Maldives	24,084	0.015	25,110	12	25,098
Mali	24,084	0.015	25,110	16	25,094
Malta	75,463	0.047	78,678	62	78,616
Mauritania	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Mauritius	62,618	0.038	63,612	78	63,534
Mexico	3,582,094	2.317	3,878,658	2,204	3,876,454
Moldova	24,084	0.015	25,110	22	25,088
Mongolia	24,084	0.015	25,110	20	25,090
Morocco	248,868	0.157	262,818	154	262,664
Mozambique	24,084	0.015	25,110	3	25,107
Myanmar, Union of	52,985	0.032	53,568	32	53,536
Namibia	43,351	0.022	36,828	38	36,790
Nepal		0.019	31,806		31,806
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	5,494,363	3.388	5,671,512	6,543	5,664,969
New Zealand	401,400	0.244	408,456	490	407,966
Nicaragua	30,506	0.019	31,806	45	31,761
Niger	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Nigeria	306,670	0.187	313,038		313,038
Norway	1,372,788	0.844	1,412,856	1,787	1,411,069
Oman	178,222	0.107	179,118	120	178,998
Pakistan	252,079	0.153	256,122	236	255,886
Panama	184,644	0.110	184,140	130	184,010
Papua New Guinea	48,168	0.029	48,546		48,546
Paraguay	81,886	0.044	73,656		73,656
Peru	208,728	0.125	209,250		209,250
Philippines	902,347	0.532	890,568		890,568
Poland	1,125,526	0.725	1,213,650	1,493	1,212,157
Portugal	910,375	0.558	934,092	965	933,127
Qatar	112,392	0.091	152,334	123	152,211
Romania	282,586	0.188	314,712	306	314,406
Rwanda	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Saint Lucia	24,084	0.015	25,110	7	25,103
Senegal	35,323	0.021	35,154	50	35,104
Sierra Leone	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Singapore	3,246,523	1.995	3,339,630	3,179	3,336,451
Slovak Republic	306,670	0.184	308,016	416	307,600
Slovenia	255,290	0.160	267,840	328	267,512
Solomon Islands	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
South Africa	783,533	0.469	785,106	814	784,292

MEMBERS	2004 Contribution CHF	2005 Contribution		Interest Earned ³ CHF	2005 net Contribution CHF
		%	CHF		
Spain	3,871,102	2.460	4,118,040	3,705	4,114,335
Sri Lanka	149,321	0.091	152,334	55	152,279
St. Kitts and Nevis	24,084	0.015	25,110	29	25,081
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	24,084	0.015	25,110	17	25,093
Suriname	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Swaziland	25,690	0.016	26,784	30	26,754
Sweden	2,243,023	1.363	2,281,662	2,505	2,279,157
Switzerland	2,348,993	1.452	2,430,648	3,207	2,427,441
Chinese Taipei	3,211,200	1.947	3,259,278	1,201	3,258,077
Tanzania	38,534	0.024	40,176		40,176
Thailand	1,591,150	0.972	1,627,128	1,903	1,625,225
Togo	24,084	0.015	25,110		25,110
Trinidad and Tobago	64,224	0.050	83,700	80	83,620
Tunisia	207,122	0.129	215,946	231	215,715
Turkey	1,188,144	0.718	1,201,932	680	1,201,252
Uganda	27,295	0.016	26,784	12	26,772
United Arab Emirates	839,729	0.602	1,007,748	425	1,007,323
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	9,134,258	5.704	9,548,496	12,260	9,536,236
United States of America	25,264,116	15.798	26,445,852	3,011	26,442,841
Uruguay	91,519	0.050	83,700		83,700
Venezuela	523,426	0.325	544,050		544,050
Zambia	25,690	0.016	26,784		26,784
Zimbabwe	70,646	0.032	53,568		53,568
TOTAL	160,560,000	100.000	167,400,000	128,493	167,271,507

2004 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED REVISED BUDGET FOR THE WTO SECRETARIAT AND THE
APPELLATE BODY AND ITS SECRETARIAT
(in Swiss francs)

2004 Budget					
Part	Section	Item	Original Proposal 2004	Reductions	Revised Proposal 2004
A	Sect 1 Work Years	(a)Salary	73,390,500	(691,600)	72,698,900
		(b)Pension	14,771,500	(154,200)	14,617,300
		(c)Common Staff Costs	14,175,800	(455,300)	13,720,500
	Sect 2 Temporary Assistance		16,964,950	(1,165,800)	15,799,150
B	Sect 3 Communications	(a) Telecommunications	784,500	(30,000)	754,500
		(b) Postal Charges	1,585,000	(130,000)	1,455,000
	Sect 4 Building Facilities	(a) Rental	312,400	(10,000)	302,400
		(b) Utilities	1,645,500	(13,000)	1,632,500
		(c) Maintenance and Insurance	1,228,000	(30,000)	1,198,000
	Sect 5 Permanent Equipt		3,617,350	(374,500)	3,242,850
	Sect 6 Expendable		1,410,000	(37,000)	1,373,000
	Sect 7 Contractual Serv.	(a) Reproduction	1,445,000	(50,000)	1,395,000
		(b) Office Automation	2,253,800	(61,000)	2,192,800
		(c)Other	267,000	0	267,000
C	Sect 8 Staff Overheads	(a) Training	545,000	(30,000)	515,000
		(b) Insurance	1,906,000	(35,300)	1,870,700
		(c) Joint Services	647,000	(15,000)	632,000
		(d) Miscellaneous	118,500	(30,000)	88,500
	Sect 9 Missions	(a)Missions Official	1,191,100	0	1,191,100
		(b)Missions Technical	1,383,200	0	1,383,200
	Sect 10 TPTC		3,881,000	0	3,881,000
	Sect 11 Various	(a) Representation and Hospitality	284,000	0	284,000
		(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	1,287,000	(70,000)	1,217,000
		(d) Appellate Body Members	620,000	0	620,000
		(e) Library	617,000	(30,100)	586,900
		(f) Publications	285,000	(10,000)	275,000
		(g) Public Information Activities	210,000	0	210,000
(h) External Auditors		50,000	(10,000)	40,000	
(i) Ministerial Operating Fund		700,000	(100,000)	600,000	
(j) ISO		57,000	0	57,000	
(k) Other		90,000	0	90,000	
(l) Appellate Body Operating Fund	1,696,800	(100,000)	1,596,800		
Sect 12 Unforeseen		100,000	0	100,000	
D	Sect 13 ITC		16,125,250	(235,850)	15,889,400
Grand Total			165,645,150	(3,868,650)	161,776,500

2004 PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET FOR THE WTO SECRETARIAT
(in Swiss francs)

2004 Budget					
Part	Section	Item	Original Proposal 2004	Reductions	Revised Proposal 2004
A	Sect 1 Work Years	(a)Salary	71,705,600	(691,600)	71,014,000
		(b)Pension	14,421,400	(154,200)	14,267,200
		(c)Common Staff Costs	13,885,300	(455,300)	13,430,000
	Sect 2 Temporary Assistance		16,928,950	(1,165,800)	15,763,150
B	Sect 3 Communications	(a) Telecommunications	778,000	(30,000)	748,000
		(b) Postal Charges	1,585,000	(130,000)	1,455,000
	Sect 4 Building Facilities	(a) Rental	312,400	(10,000)	302,400
		(b) Utilities	1,632,500	(13,000)	1,619,500
		(c) Maintenance and Insurance	1,223,000	(30,000)	1,193,000
	Sect 5 Permanent Equipt		3,594,350	(374,500)	3,219,850
	Sect 6 Expendable		1,390,000	(37,000)	1,353,000
	Sect 7 Contractual Serv.	(a) Reproduction	1,430,000	(50,000)	1,380,000
		(b) Office Automation	2,253,800	(61,000)	2,192,800
		(c)Other	267,000	0	267,000
C	Sect 8 Staff Overheads	(a) Training	520,000	(30,000)	490,000
		(b) Insurance	1,897,000	(35,300)	1,861,700
		(c) Joint Services	647,000	(15,000)	632,000
		(d) Miscellaneous	116,500	(30,000)	86,500
Sect 9 Missions	(a)Missions Official	1,181,100	0	1,181,100	
	(b)Missions Technical	1,383,200	0	1,383,200	
Sect 10 TPTC		3,881,000	0	3,881,000	
D	Sect 11 Various	(a) Representation and Hospitality	283,000	0	283,000
		(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	1,287,000	(70,000)	1,217,000
		(e) Library	609,000	(30,100)	578,900
		(f) Publications	285,000	(10,000)	275,000
		(g) Public Information Activities	210,000	0	210,000
		(h) External Auditors	50,000	(10,000)	40,000
		(i) Ministerial Operating Fund	700,000	(100,000)	600,000
		(j) ISO	57,000	0	57,000
		(k) Other	90,000	0	90,000
		Sect 12 Unforeseen		100,000	0
D	Sect 13 ITC		16,125,250	(235,850)	15,889,400
Grand Total			160,829,350	(3,768,650)	157,060,700

2005 PROPOSED CONSOLIDATED REVISED BUDGET FOR THE WTO SECRETARIAT AND THE
APPELLATE BODY AND ITS SECRETARIAT
(in Swiss francs)

Part	Section	Item	Original 2005 Budget (WT/BFA/70)	Proposed 2005 Revision	Reductions/ Adjustments	Revised proposal 2005
A	Sect 1 Work Years	(a)Salary	77,152,000	77,171,000	(566,000)	76,605,000
		(b)Pension	15,570,700	15,407,800	(143,400)	15,264,400
(c)Common Staff Costs		13,775,800	14,709,200	709,500*	15,418,700	
	Sect 2 Temporary Assistance		15,283,150	14,222,750	0	14,222,750
B	Sect 3 Communications	(a) Telecommunications	754,500	764,500	0	764,500
		(b) Postal Charges	1,455,000	1,355,000	(50,000)	1,305,000
	Sect 4 Building Facilities	(a) Rental	302,400	362,400	0	362,400
		(b) Utilities	1,632,500	1,632,500	0	1,632,500
		(c) Maintenance and Insurance	1,198,000	1,171,000	0	1,171,000
	Sect 5 Permanent Equipment		3,170,850	2,811,100	(120,000)	2,691,100
	Sect 6 Expendable		1,373,000	1,379,000	0	1,379,000
	Sect 7 Contractual Services	(a) Reproduction	1,395,000	1,425,000	(30,000)	1,395,000
		(b) Office Automation	2,184,800	2,227,200	0	2,227,200
		(c) Other	267,000	332,000	0	332,000
(d) Security Outsourcing Contract		0	2,125,100	0	2,125,100	
Sect 8 Staff Overheads		515,000	1,020,000	(505,000)	515,000	
C		(a) Training	1,952,700	1,982,700	0	1,982,700
		(b) Insurance	632,000	177,600	0	177,600
		(c) Joint Services	48,500	48,500	0	48,500
		(d) Miscellaneous	1,191,100	1,191,100	0	1,191,100
Sect 9 Missions	(a)Missions Official	1,383,200	1,383,200	0	1,383,200	
	(b)Missions Technical	3,881,000	3,671,000	0	3,671,000	
Sect 10 TPTC		3,881,000	3,671,000	0	3,671,000	
C	Sect 11 Various	(a) Representation and Hospitality	284,000	284,000	0	284,000
		(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	1,217,000	1,217,000	0	1,217,000
		(d) Appellate Body Members	620,000	620,000	68,100	688,100
		(e) Library	586,900	586,900	0	586,900
		(f) Publications	275,000	425,000	0	425,000
		(g) Public Information Activities	210,000	210,000	0	210,000
		(h) External Auditors	40,000	40,000	0	40,000
		(i) Ministerial Operating Fund	600,000	600,000	0	600,000
		(j) ISO	57,000	57,000	0	57,000
		(k) Other	90,000	90,000	0	90,000
		(l) Appellate Body Operating Fund	1,596,800	1,509,500	(368,100)	1,141,400
		(m) Security Enhancement Programme	0	1,805,300	(686,300)	1,119,000
		Sect 12 Unforeseen	Unforeseen	100,000	100,000	0
D	Sect 13 ITC	ITC	16,009,300	16,977,850	(697,600)	16,280,250
Grand Total			166,804,200	171,092,200	(2,388,800)	168,703,400

* amount is strictly earmarked for separation costs related to the Security Enhancement Programme

2005 PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET FOR THE WTO SECRETARIAT
(in Swiss francs)

Part	Section	Item	2005 Budget (WT/BFA/70)	Proposed 2005 Revision	Reductions/ Adjustments	Revised Proposal 2005	
A	Sect 1 Work Years	(a)Salary	75,426,800	75,315,500	(566,000)	74,749,500	
		(b)Pension	15,212,800	15,039,600	(143,400)	14,896,200	
		(c)Common Staff Costs	13,479,400	14,363,500	709,500*	15,073,000	
	Sect 2 Temporary Assistance			15,247,150	14,186,750	0	14,186,750
B	Sect 3 Communications	(a) Telecommunications	748,000	758,000	0	758,000	
		(b) Postal Charges	1,455,000	1,355,000	(50,000)	1,305,000	
	Sect 4 Building Facilities	(a) Rental	302,400	362,400	0	362,400	
		(b) Utilities	1,619,500	1,619,500	0	1,619,500	
		(c) Maintenance and Insurance	1,193,000	1,166,000	0	1,166,000	
	Sect 5 Permanent Equipment			3,147,850	2,788,100	(120,000)	2,668,100
	Sect 6 Expendable			1,353,000	1,359,000	0	1,359,000
	Sect 7 Contractual Services	(a) Reproduction	1,380,000	1,410,000	(30,000)	1,380,000	
		(b) Office Automation	2,184,800	2,227,200	0	2,227,200	
		(c) Other	267,000	332,000	0	332,000	
(d) Security Outsourcing Contract		0	2,125,100	0	2,125,100		
C	Sect 8 Staff Overheads	(a) Training	490,000	995,000	(505,000)	490,000	
		(b) Insurance	1,943,700	1,973,700	0	1,973,700	
		(c) Joint Services	632,000	177,600	0	177,600	
		(d) Miscellaneous	46,500	46,500	0	46,500	
	Sect 9 Missions	(a) Missions Official	1,181,100	1,181,100	0	1,181,100	
		(b) Missions Technical	1,383,200	1,383,200	0	1,383,200	
	Sect 10 TPTC			3,881,000	3,671,000	0	3,671,000
	Sect 11 Various	(a) Representation and Hospitality	283,000	283,000	0	283,000	
		(b) Dispute Settlement Panels	1,217,000	1,217,000	0	1,217,000	
		(e) Library	578,900	578,900	0	578,900	
(f) Publications		275,000	425,000	0	425,000		
(g) Public Information Activities		210,000	210,000	0	210,000		
(h) External Auditors		40,000	40,000	0	40,000		
(i) Ministerial Operating Fund		600,000	600,000	0	600,000		
(j) ISO		57,000	57,000	0	57,000		
(k) Other		90,000	90,000	0	90,000		
Sect 11 Unforeseen			0	1,805,300	(686,300)	1,119,000	
Sect 12 Unforeseen			100,000	100,000	0	100,000	
D	Sect 13 ITC	ITC	16,009,300	16,977,850	(697,600)	16,280,250	
Grand Total			162,034,400	166,219,800	(2,088,800)	164,131,000	

* amount is strictly earmarked for separation costs related to the Security Enhancement Programme

2005 PROPOSED REVISED BUDGET FOR THE APPELLATE BODY AND ITS SECRETARIAT
(in Swiss francs)

P a r t	Section	Item	Original 2005 Budget (WT/BFA/70)	Proposed 2005 Revision	Reductions/ Adjustments	Revised Proposal 2005
A	Sect 1 Work Years	(a)Salary	1,725,200	1,855,500	0	1,855,500
		(b)Pension	357,900	368,200	0	368,200
		(c)Common Staff Costs	296,400	345,700	0	345,700
	Sect 2 Temporary Assistance		36,000	36,000	0	36,000
B	Sect 3 Communications	(a) Telecommunications	6,500	6,500	0	6,500
	Sect 4 Building Facilities	(b) Utilities	13,000	13,000	0	13,000
		(c) Maintenance and Insurance	5,000	5,000	0	5,000
	Sect 5 Permanent Equipment		23,000	23,000	0	23,000
	Sect 6 Expendable		20,000	20,000	0	20,000
	Sect 7 Contractual Services.	(a) Reproduction	15,000	15,000	0	15,000
C	Sect 8 Staff Overheads	(a) Training	25,000	25,000	0	25,000
		(b) Insurance	9,000	9,000	0	9,000
		(d) Miscellaneous	2,000	2,000	0	2,000
	Sect 9 Missions	(a)Missions Official	10,000	10,000	0	10,000
	Sect 11 Various	(a) Representation and Hospitality	1,000	1,000	0	1,000
		(d) Appellate Body Members	620,000	620,000	68,100	688,100
		(e) Library	8,000	8,000	0	8,000
(l) Appellate Body Operating Fund		1,596,800	1,509,500	(368,100)	1,141,400	
Grand Total			4,769,800	4,872,400	(300,000)	4,572,400

Waivers Currently in Force

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

WTO Member/Waiver	Valid Through	Date Granted
<i>Kimberly Process: Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, EU, Hungary, Israel, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Philippines, Romania, Sierra Leone, Slovenia, Switzerland, Thailand, United Arab Emirate, United States, Uruguay: allows for the implementation of the Kimberly Process Certification Scheme for Rough Diamonds.</i>	December 31 2006	May 15 2003
<i>El Salvador - Customs Valuation: Waiver was granted for the Agreement on the Implementation of Article VII of GATT 1994 for goods listed in Annex 1 and Annex 2.</i>	March 7, 2003 (Annex 1) March 7, 2005 (Annex 2)	July 7, 2002
<i>Harmonized System (HS) 1996 changes: Malaysia and Panama were granted individual waivers for the introduction of HS 1996 changes to WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions.</i>	April 30, 2003	May 13, 2002
<i>Senegal: Waiver on minimum values in regard to the Agreement on the implementation of Article VII of GATT 1994</i>	June 30, 2005	May 17, 2004
<i>Albania: Waiver of implementation of specific commitments in telecom services.</i>	December 31, 2004	May 17, 2004
<i>HS 2002 changes: A collective waiver was granted to Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Chinese Taipei, Costa Rica, Croatia, El Salvador, European Communities, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, India, Korea, Macau, Mexico, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Romania, Singapore, Switzerland, Thailand, United States, Uruguay for the introduction of HS 2002 changes to WTO Schedules of Tariff Concessions.</i>	December 31, 2005	December 13, 2004
<i>EC Transitional Regime: for the EC Autonomous Tariff Rate Quotas on Imports of Bananas.</i>	December 31, 2005	November 14, 2001
<i>US - Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act: To allow the United States to extend tariff preferences to eligible Caribbean countries under CBERA.</i>	December 31, 2005	November 15, 1995
<i>Canada - CARIBCAN: To allow Canada to extend tariff preferences to CARIBCAN nations.</i>	December 31, 2006	October 14, 1996

WTO Member / Waiver	Valid Through	Date Granted
<i>Cuba - Article XV:6: To allow Cuba not to have a special exchange arrangement, which is required for those WTO Members that are not IMF members.</i>	December 31, 2006	December 20, 2001
<i>European Community - Western Balkans: To allow the EC to extend tariff preferences to Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the former Republic of Macedonia.</i>	December 31, 2006	December 8, 2000
<i>Turkey -Bosnia: To allow Turkey to provide tariff preferences to Bosnia-Herzegovina.</i>	December 31, 2006	December 8, 2000
<i>US - Former Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands: To allow the United States to extend historical tariff preferences to the Mariana Islands, Palau, the Marshall Islands and Micronesia.</i>	December 31, 2006	October 14, 1996
<i>ACP-EC Partnership Agreement: To allow waivers to Article I for the maintenance of preferential trade between the EC and ACP countries.</i>	December 31, 2007	November 14, 2001
<i>Preferential Tariff Treatment for Least Developed Countries: To allow developing countries to extend unilateral tariff preferences to least developed countries.</i>	June 30, 2009	June 15, 1999
<i>LDC - Article 70.9 of the TRIPS Agreement with respect to pharmaceutical products.</i>	January 1, 2016	July 8, 2002

WTO SECRETARIAT PERSONNEL STATISTICS

Number of Staff Members by Job Category				
Country	Senior	Professional	Support	Total
Argentina		4	3	7
Australia		8	3	11
Austria		4	1	5
Bangladesh		1		1
Belgium		4	2	6
Benin		1		1
Bolivia		2	1	3
Brazil	1	3	2	6
Bulgaria		1		1
Canada		26	2	28
Chile		2	4	6
China		6	1	7
Colombia		6	1	7
Congo, The Democratic Republic of the		1		1
Costa Rica		2		2
Cote d'Ivoire			1	1
Cuba		1	1	2
Denmark		1	1	2
Ecuador		1		1
Egypt		5		5
Estonia		1		1
Fiji		1		1
Finland		2	2	4
France		49	116	165
Germany		15	2	17
Ghana		3		3
Greece		4		4
Guatemala		1		1
Honduras			1	1
Hong Kong		1		1
Hungary	1	1		2
India		9	3	12
Ireland		4	8	12
Italy		10	2	12
Japan		4		4
Kenya	1			1
Korea, Republic of		2		2
Lao People's Democratic Republic		1		1

Number of Staff Members by Job Category				
Country	Senior	Professional	Support	Total
Lebanon		1		1
Malawi		1		1
Malaysia		1	1	2
Mauritius		1	1	2
Mexico		6		6
Morocco		2		2
Netherlands		6	1	7
New Zealand		3	1	4
Nigeria		1		1
Norway		1	1	2
Paraguay			1	1
Peru		1	6	7
Philippines		8		8
Poland		3	2	5
Portugal		1	1	2
Romania		1	1	2
Rwanda			1	1
Senegal			1	1
Slovenia		1		1
South Africa		1		1
Spain		25	22	47
Sri Lanka		2	2	4
Sweden		3	2	5
Switzerland		22	14	36
Thailand	1	4		5
Tunisia		3	2	5
Turkey		3		3
United Kingdom	1	27	54	82
United States	1	22	4	27
Uruguay		6	3	9
Venezuela		4		4
Zimbabwe			1	1
Total	6	347	279	632

Notes: Senior Management includes the Director General and Deputies Director General

Annual Average Salary
Senior Management 249,354 CHF
Professional staff 138,203 CHF
Support 87,801 CHF

Source: WTO Secretariat as of January 1, 2004

WTO ACCESSION APPLICATIONS AND STATUS (as of 12-31-04)¹

Applicant	Status of Multilateral and Bilateral Work
Afghanistan* (2004)	Application for accession to the WTO accepted at December 2004 General Council meeting; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Algeria (1987)	Seventh Working Party (WP) meeting held June 25, 2004 to review draft WP report and status of market access negotiations. Next WP meeting expected in early 2005.
Andorra (1997)	WP meeting on October 13, 1999 reviewed legislative implementation schedule and goods and services market access offers. Awaiting information on legislative implementation and circulation of revised market access offers.
Azerbaijan (1997)	Second WP meeting held October 14, 2004 to review additional documentation. No market access offers to date.
Bahamas (2001)	Application accepted at July 2001 General Council meeting; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Belarus (1993)	Sixth WP meeting held September 30, 2004, continued review of outstanding issues and status of bilateral negotiations on goods and services market access. Revised offers circulated August 2004. Factual Summary is under review. Next meeting possible in early 2005.
Bosnia Herzegovina (1999)	Second WP meeting held December 6, 2004 to review additional documentation and initiate work on market access commitments..
Bhutan * (1999)	First WP meeting held November 8, 2004 to review initial documentation. No market access offers to date.
Cambodia * (1995)	Cambodia became the 148 th Member of the WTO on October 13, 2004.
Cape Verde * (2000)	Second WP meeting held December 8, 2004 to review factual summary, additional documentation, and initial market access offers. Additional work expected on the margins of Geneva Week meetings in April 2005.
Ethiopia* (2003)	Application accepted at February 2003 General Council meeting; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Iraq (2004)	Application for accession to the WTO accepted at December 2004 General Council meeting; has not yet submitted initial documentation to activate the accession negotiations.
Iran	Application for accession to the WTO circulated in September 1996; under consideration in the General Council since July 2001.
Kazakhstan (1996)	Eighth WP meeting held November 3, 2004 to review legislative implementation and action plans for removal of WTO-inconsistent measures. Revised goods and services market access offers circulated September 2004. Next meeting likely in first quarter of 2005 to review draft WP report text.
Laos * (1998)	First WP meeting held October 28, 2004 to review initial documentation. No market access offers to date.
Lebanon (1999)	Third WP meeting held July 8, 2004 to review legislative implementation and plans for removal of WTO-inconsistent measures. Revised offers tabled in June 2004.
Libya (2004)	Application accepted at July 2004 General Council meeting. No documentation or market access offers circulated to date.
Nepal * (1989)	Nepal became the 147 th Member of the WTO on April 10, 2004.
Russia (1993)	Third revised draft WP report text issued October 15, 2004 and reviewed at November 14-17, 2004 WP. Next meeting likely in first quarter of 2005. Intensive bilateral and multilateral work on protocol, agriculture, and goods and services market access continues. Russia's legislative implementation ongoing.
Samoa * (1998)	Next informal WP meeting to review revised draft WP report and continue negotiations on market access offers on goods and services. Meetings likely during first half of 2005.

* 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
Saudi Arabia (1993)	Last WP meeting held in Geneva June 14, 2004, followed by comprehensive bilaterals in Washington in September 2004. Further revised draft WP report in development to be issued in early 2005. Work continues on Saudi legislative implementation. Significant progress achieved to date in bilateral goods and services market access negotiations. Next WP meeting expected during first half of 2005.
Serbia and Montenegro (2001)	Initial documentation submitted in June 2002. Responses to initial questions and other documentation circulated in 2004. First WP meeting delayed pending deliberations by Serbia and Montenegro on the extent to which customs and other trade measures were applied uniformly within the state union. In December 2004, Serbia and Montenegro applied individually for accession to the WTO as separate customs territories.
Seychelles (1995)	WP meeting held in March 1998. No recent activity recorded in WP, legislative implementation, or bilateral goods and services negotiations.
Sudan* (1995)	Second WP meeting held March 10, 2004. No market access offers to date.
Syria	Application for accession to the WTO first circulated in October 2001. No Council review to date.
Tajikistan (2001)	First WP meeting held March 18, 2004. Second meeting expected in early 2005. Initial market access offers under review.
Tonga (1995)	Informal WP meeting held November 2004 to further revise draft WP report and complete bilateral goods and services market access negotiations. Closeout meetings expected in April 2005, on the margins of Geneva Week meetings.
Ukraine (1993)	Last WP meeting held on September 21, 2004 to review draft WP report text and information on legislative implementation. Bilateral discussions in September and December on WP report. Goods and Services market access discussions well advanced, with focus on elimination of remaining nontariff barriers to trade in goods and outstanding sectoral issues in services. Next WP meeting likely early in first quarter of 2005.
Uzbekistan (1995)	Second WP meeting held June 29, 2004 to review additional documentation. No market access offers to date.
Vanuatu * (1995)	Formal WP meeting October 29, 2001 adopted the protocol package. General Council approval delayed pending reconsideration of status by ni-Vanuatu Government. Request from Vanuatu to revise package awaiting response.
Vietnam (1995)	Last WP meeting held on December 17, 2004 to review status of action plans for legislative implementing of WTO provisions and additional information on measures in place. Goods and services market access negotiations underway. Bilateral meetings to be arranged when revised offers transmitted. Next WP meeting likely in early 2005.
Yemen * (2000)	First WP meeting held November 30, 2004 to review initial documentation. No market access offers to date.

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/33
6 March 2003

(03-1283)

INDICATIVE LIST OF GOVERNMENTAL AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL PANELISTS

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

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

The attached is an updated consolidated list of governmental and non-governmental panelists.⁴ The list contains the names included in the previous indicative list (WT/DSB/19 and Add.1 through Add.5) and takes into account all the modifications made to that list by Members, in accordance with the requirement that the list should be updated every two years. The new names approved by the DSB in the period between 19 December 2002 and 19 February 2003 are also included in the attached list.

⁴Curricula vitae containing more detailed information are available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council and TNC Division – Room 3105). The curricula vitae which have been submitted on diskette are also available on the Document Dissemination Facility.

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
ARGENTINA	NISCOVOLOS, Mr. L.P.	Trade in Services
	MAKUC, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	PÉREZ GABILONDO, Mr. J.L.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	RUIZ, Mr. J.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
AUSTRALIA	ARNOTT, Mr. R.J.	Trade in Goods
	CHESTER, Mr. D.O.	TRIPS
	CHURCHE, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	GASCOINE, Mr. D.F.	Trade in Goods
	HAWES, Mr. D.C.	Trade in Goods and Services
	HIRD, Miss J.M.	Trade in Goods
	HUSSIN, Mr. P.A.	Trade in Goods
	KENYON, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods and Services
	MAY, Mr. P.H.	Trade in Goods
	O'CONNOR, Mr. P.R.	Trade in Goods
	SMITH, Mr. P.A.	TRIPS
	THOMSON, Mr. G.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	WAINCYMER, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods
YOUNG, Ms. E.	Trade in Goods	
BRAZIL	ABREU, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	ARAUJO, Mr. J.T.	Trade in Goods
	BARRAL, Mr. W.O.	Trade in Goods
	BASSO, Ms. M.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	LEMME, Ms. M.C.	Trade in Goods
	MAGALHÃES, Mr. J.C.	Trade in Goods
	MARCONINI, Mr. M.	Trade in Services
	MOTTA VEIGA, Mr. P.L.C.	Trade in Goods and Services
	MOURA ROCHA, Mr. B.	Trade in Services
	NAIDIN, Ms. L.C.	Trade in Goods
	OLIVEIRA FILHO, Mr. G.J.	Trade in Goods
	RIOS, Ms. S.M.	Trade in Goods
	SOARES, Mr. G.F.	TRIPS

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
BRAZIL (cont'd)	THORSTENSEN, Ms. V.H.	Trade in Goods
CANADA	BERNIER, Mr. I.	Trade in Goods and Services
	BRADFORD, Mr. M.V.M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	BROWN, Ms. C.A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	CLARK, Mr. P.J.	Trade in Goods and Services
	CLOSE, Ms. P.	Trade in Goods
	DE MESTRAL, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods
	EYTON, Mr. A.T.	Trade in Goods
	GHERSON, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
	GOODWIN, Ms. K.M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	HALLIDAY, Mr. A.L.	Trade in Goods and Services
	HERMAN, Mr. L.L.	Trade in Goods
	HINES, Mr. W.R.	Trade in Goods
	MACMILLAN, Ms. K.E.	Trade in Goods
	MCRAE, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods
	OSTRY, Ms. S.	Trade in Goods
	RICHIE, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods
	THOMAS, Mr. J.C.	Trade in Goods and Services
	WINHAM, Mr. M.M.	Trade in Goods
CHILE	BIGGS, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods
	JARA, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	MATUS, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	PEÑA, Ms. G.	Trade in Goods
	SAEZ, Mr. S.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SATELER, Mr. R.	TRIPS
	TIRONI, Mr. E.	Trade in Goods
COLOMBIA	BARBERI, Mr. F.	Trade in Goods
	CÁRDENAS, Mr. M.J.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	IBARRA PARDO, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods
	JARAMILLO, Mr. F.	Trade in Goods and Services

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
COLOMBIA (cont'd)	LEAL ANGARITA, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	OROZCO, Ms. A.M.	Trade in Goods
	OROZCO JARAMILLO, Ms. C.Y.	Trade in Goods
CÔTE D'IVOIRE	GOSSET, Mme. M.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
CROATIA	ŠARČEVIĆ, Mr. P.	Trade in Goods and Services
CUBA	CABALLERO RODRÍGUEZ, Mr. E.	Trade in Goods and Services
	HERNÁNDEZ, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	MARZIOTA DELGADO, Mr. E.A	Trade in Goods and Services
CZECH REP.	JUNG, Mr. Z.	Trade in Goods and Services
	PALEČKA, Mr. P.	Trade in Goods and Services
	PRAVDA, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	ŠRONĚK, Mr. I.	TRIPS
ECUADOR	PINOARGOTE CEVALLOS, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods
EGYPT	ABOUL-ENEIN, Mr. M.I.M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	HATEM, Mr. S.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	RIAD, Mr. T.F.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	SHAHIN, Ms. M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	SHARAFELDIN, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	ZAHRAN, Mr. M.M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
AUSTRIA	BENEDEK, Mr. W.	Trade in Goods
	MARTINS, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
	REITERER, Mr. M.G.K.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	WAAS, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	WEISS, Mr. J.F.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	ZEHETNER, Mr. F.	Trade in Goods

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
(cont'd)		
BELGIUM	DASSESE, Mr. M.P.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	DIDIER, Mr. P.	Trade in Goods
	VAN DER BORGHT, Mr. K.	Trade in Goods
	VANDER SCHUEREN, Ms. P.	Trade in Goods and Services
	ZONNEKEYN, Mr. G.A.	Trade in Goods
DENMARK	BOESGAARD, Mr. H.	Trade in Goods
FINLAND	BERGHOLM, Mr. K.A.	Trade in Goods
	JULIN, Mr. J.K.J.	Trade in Goods and Services
	LUOTONEN, Mr. Y.K.D.	Trade in Goods
	PULLINEN, Mr. M.Y.	Trade in Goods
	RANTANEN, Mr. P.I.	Trade in Goods
FRANCE	ARMAIGNAC, Ms. M.-C.	Trade in Services; TRIPS
	BEAURAIN, Mr. C.	Trade in Services
	COMBALDIEU, Mr. J.C.	TRIPS
	DELLEUR, Mr. P.	Trade in Services
	JENNY, Mr. F.Y.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	METZGER, Mr. J-M.	Trade in Goods
	PHAN VAN PHI, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
STERN, Mme. B.	Trade in Goods and Services	
GERMANY	BARTH, Mr. D.	Trade in Services
	BARTKOWSKI, Mr. D.H.H.	Trade in Services
	DELBRÜCK, Mr. K.	Trade in Goods
	HILF, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	MENG, Mr. W.	Trade in Goods, TRIPS
	MÖHLER, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
	von MÜHLENDAHL, Mr. A.	TRIPS
	OPPERMANN, Mr. T.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	PETERSMANN, Mr. E-U	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
(cont'd)		
GERMANY (cont'd)	TANGERMANN, Mr. S.	Trade in Goods
	WITT, Mr. P.J.	Trade in Goods
GREECE	MYROGIANNIS, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods
	STANGOS, Mr. P.N.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
IRELAND	LONG, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	MATTHEWS, Mr. A.H.	Trade in Goods
	MOCKLER, Mr. T.F.	Trade in Goods
ITALY	GERBINO, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	GIARDINA, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SCHIRATTI, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods
NETHERLANDS	BLOKKER, Mr. N.M.	Trade in Goods
	BRONCKERS, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	ENGERING, Mr. F.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	HOEKMAN, Mr. B.M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	van de LOCHT, Mr. P.	Trade in Goods and Services
SPAIN	CASTILLO URRUTIA, Mr. J.A.	Trade in Goods
	DÍAZ MIER, Mr. M.Á.	Trade in Services
	LÓPEZ DE SILANES MARTÍNEZ Mr. J.P.	Trade in Goods and Services
SWEDEN	ANDERSSON, Mr. T.M.	Trade in Goods
	ANELL, Mr. L.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	FALLENIOUS, Mr. C.H.	Trade in Goods
	HÅKANSSON, Mr. G.P.-O.	Trade in Services
	HOLGERSSON, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods and Services
	KLEEN, Mr. P.	Trade in Goods
	LINDSTRÖM, Mr. J.M.	Trade in Goods

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
(cont'd)		
SWEDEN (cont'd)	MANHUSEN, Mr. C.	Trade in Goods and Services
	RISINGGÅRD, Mr. A.B.	Trade in Goods
	RODIN, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	STÅLBERG, Mr. L.A.	Trade in Goods
UNITED KINGDOM	ARKELL, Mr. J.	Trade in Services
	CROFT, Mr. R.H.F.	Trade in Services
	HINDLEY, Mr. B.V.	Trade in Goods and Services
	JOHNSON, Mr. M.D.C.	Trade in Goods
	MUIR, Mr. T.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	PLENDER, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
	QURESHI, Mr. A.H.	Trade in Goods
	ROBERTS, Mr. C.W.	Trade in Goods and Services
	TOULMIN, Mr. J.K.	Trade in Services
HONG KONG, CHINA	CARTLAND, Mr. M.D.	Trade in Goods and Services
	CHEUNG, Mr. P.K.F.	TRIPS
	LEUNG, Ms. A.K.L.	TRIPS
	LITTLE, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods and Services
	MILLER, Mr. J.A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SELBY, Mr. S.R.	TRIPS
HUNGARY	FURULYÁS, Mr. F.	Trade in Goods
	LAKATOS, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
ICELAND	BJÖRGVINSSON, Mr. D.T.	Trade in Goods and Services
	JÓHANNSSON, Mr. E.M.	Trade in Goods
	SANDHOLT, Mr. B.	Trade in Goods
INDIA	AGARWAL, Mr. V.K.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	AGRAWAL, Mr. R.P.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	BHATTACHARYA, Mr. G.C.	Trade in Goods

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
INDIA (cont'd)	CHANDRASEKHAR, Mr. K.M	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	CHAUDHURI, Mr. S.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	DAS, Mr. B.L.	Trade in Goods
	DASGUPTA, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods
	GOYAL, Mr. A.	Trade in Services
	KAUSHIK, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	KUMAR, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	MOHANTY, Mr. P.K.	Trade in Goods
	MUKERJI, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	NARAYANAN, Mr. S.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	PRABHU, Mr. P.P.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	PRASAD, Ms. A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	RAI, Mr. P.	TRIPS
	RAMAKRISHNAN, Mr. N.	Trade in Goods
	RAO, Mr. P.S.	Trade in Goods
	REGE, Mr. N.V.	Trade in Goods
	SAJJANHAR, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods
	SHARMA, Mr. L.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	VENUGOPAL, Mr. K.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	WATAL, Mrs. J.	TRIPS
ZUTSHI, Mr. B.K.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS	
ISRAEL	ALTUVIA, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	GABAY, Mr. M.	TRIPS
	HARAN, Mr. E.F.	Trade in Services
	HOROVITZ, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods and Services
	POLINER, Mr. H.Z.	TRIPS
	SEMADAR, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods
	SHATON, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services
	TALBAR, Mr. M.A.	Trade in Goods
	WEILER, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
JAPAN	ARAKI, Mr. I	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	ASAKURA, Mr. H.	Trade in Goods
	ISHIGURO, Mr. K.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	IWASAWA, Mr. Y.	Trade in Goods
	KANDA, Mr. H.	Trade in Services
	KEMMOCHI, Mr. N.	Trade in Goods and Services
	KOTERA, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
	OHARA, Mr. Y.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	SHIMIZU, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods
	TAKASE, Mr. T.	Trade in Goods and Services
TSURUOKA, Mr. K.	Trade in Services	
KOREA	CHANG, Mr. S.W.	Trade in Goods
	CHO, Mr. D.Y.	Trade in Goods and Services
	CHO, Mr. T-U	Trade in Goods
	CHOI, Mr. B.I.	Trade in Services
	KIM, Mr. J.B.	Trade in Goods
	LEE, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods
	PARK, Mr. N.	Trade in Goods
	YUN, Mr. Y. G.	Trade in Goods
MADAGASCAR	ANDRIANARIVONY, Mr. M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
MAURITIUS	BEEKARRY, Mr. N.	Trade in Goods and Services
	BHUGLAH, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services
MEXICO	AGUILAR ÁLVAREZ, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	AMIGO CASTAÑEDA, Mr. J.	TRIPS
	DE MATEO VENTURINI, Mr. F.	Trade in Services
	JASSO TORRES, Mr. H.	Trade in Goods
	ORTEGA GÓMEZ, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	PEREZCANO DÍAZ, Mr. H.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	RAMÍREZ HERNÁNDEZ, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods and Services

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
MEXICO (cont'd)	REYES, Ms. L.H.	Trade in Goods
	TRASLOSHEROS HERNÁNDEZ, Mr. J.G.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	ZABLUDOVSKY KUPER, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
NEW ZEALAND	ARMSTRONG, Mr. W.M.V.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	CARSON, Mr. C.B.	Trade in Goods
	FALCONER, Mr. C.D.	Trade in Goods
	FALCONER, Mr. W.J.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	FARRELL, Mr. R.	Trade in Goods
	GROSER, Mr. T.	Trade in Goods
	HAMILTON, Mr. P.W.	Trade in Goods
	HARVEY, Mr. M.W.	Trade in Goods
	HIGGIE, Ms. D.C.	Trade in Goods
	KENNEDY, Mr. P.D.	Trade in Goods
	MACEY, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	MCPHAIL, Mr. A.H.	Trade in Goods
	NOTTAGE, Mr. M.J.	Trade in Goods
	SLADE, Ms. M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	TRAINOR, Mr. M.J.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	WALKER, Mr. D.J.	Trade in Goods and Services
WOODFIELD, Mr. E.A.	Trade in Goods	
NIGER	TANKOANO, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
NORWAY	LILLERUD, Mr. K.	Trade in Goods
	LUNDBY, Mr. O.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	SELAND, Mr. H.A.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	TØNSETH, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
PAKISTAN	NAYYAR, Mr. S.I.M.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
PANAMA	FRANCIS LANUZA, Ms. Y.	Trade in Goods and Services
	GONZALEZ, Mr. C.E.	Trade in Goods and Services

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
PANAMA (cont'd)	HARRIS ROTKIN, Mr. N.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SALAZAR FONG, Ms. D.	Trade in Goods
PERU	DIEZ LIZARDO, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods
POLAND	PIETRAS, Mr. J.	Trade in Services
QATAR	MAKKI, Mr. F.	Trade in Goods and Services
SRI LANKA	JAYASEKERA, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
SWITZERLAND	ADDOR, Mr. F.	TRIPS
	BREINING, Ms. Ch.	Trade in Services
	CHAMBOVEY, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods
	COTTIER, Mr. Th.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	GETAZ, Mr. H.A.	Trade in Services
	HÄBERLI, Mr. C	Trade in Goods
	INEICHEN-FLEISCH, Ms. M.-G.	Trade in Goods and Services
	KRAFFT, Mr. M-C.	Trade in Goods
	TSCHÄNI, Mr. H.	Trade in Goods
	WASESCHA, Mr. L.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
WEBER, Mr. R.	Trade in Services	
TURKEY	KAÇAR, Mr. B.	Trade in Goods
UNITED STATES	BIRENBAUM, Mr. D.E.	Trade in Goods
	BROWN-WEISS, Ms. E.	Trade in Goods and Services
	GANTZ, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods
	GORDON, Mr. M.W.	Trade in Goods
	GREENWALD, Mr. J.A.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	HELPER, Ms. R.T.	Trade in Services
	HUDEC, Mr. R.E.	Trade in Goods and Services
	KASSINGER, Mr. T.W.	Trade in Goods and Services

COUNTRY	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
UNITED STATES (cont'd)	KIRK, Mr. M.K.	TRIPS
	LAYTON, Mr. D.	Trade in Goods
	LICHTENSTEIN, Ms. C.C.	Trade in Services
	McGINNIS, Mr. J.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	PARTAN, Mr. D.G.	Trade in Goods
	REYNA, Mr. J.V.	Trade in Goods and Services
	SHERMAN, Mr. S.	Trade in Goods
URUGUAY	VERRILL, Jr. Mr. C.O.	Trade in Goods
	AMORÍN, Mr. C.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	ROSSELLI, Mr. A.O.	Trade in Goods
	VANERIO, Mr. G.	Trade in Goods and Services
	WHITELAW, Mr. J.A.	Trade in Goods
VENEZUELA	ESCOBAR, Mr. J.B.	Trade in Services
	MARQUEZ, Mr. G.	Trade in Services

ANNEX

Administration of the Indicative List

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

General DSU requirements

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

Submission of information

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

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

Updating of indicative list

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

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

Other rosters

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

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

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

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

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

Addendum

At its meetings on 18 March, 15 April, 24 June, 21 July and 29 August 2003 as well as on 17 February, 20 April and 19 May 2004, the Dispute Settlement Body approved the following names for inclusion on the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists.¹

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
BRAZIL	BARTHEL-ROSA, Mr. P.	Trade in Goods
BOLIVIA	ZELADA CASTEDO, Mr. A.	Trade in Goods
CHINA	ZENG, Mr. L.	Trade in Goods
	ZHANG, Mr. Y.	Trade in Goods; TRIPS
	ZHU, Ms. L.	Trade in Services; TRIPS
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
SWEDEN	AHNLID, Mr. A.G.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	BÄVERBRANT, Mr. J.C.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	BECKER, Ms G.M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	DAHLIN, Ms K.E.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	OLOFSGÅRD, Ms E.-K.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	RAHLEN, Ms Ch.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	TAURIAINEN, Mr. T.M.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
UNITED KINGDOM	ROBERTS, Mr. D.F.	Trade in Goods
LIECHTENSTEIN	Ziegler, Mr. A.R.	Trade in Services; TRIPS

¹ WT/DSB/33.

MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
PERU	Belaúnde G., Mr. V.A.	TRIPS
SWITZERLAND	PANNATIER, Mr. S.N.	Trade in Goods
THE SEPARATE CUSTOMS TERRITORY OF TAIWAN, PENGHU, KINMEN AND MATSU	LO, Mr. C.F.	Trade in Goods and Services
	YANG, Ms G.H.	Trade in Goods and Services

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/W/264
20 August 2004

(04-3501)

Dispute Settlement Body
31 August 2004

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

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

NOMINATING MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES		
PORTUGAL	CALHERIOS DA GAMA, Mr. J.S.	TRIPS

¹Curricula Vitae containing more detailed information is available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council and Trade Negotiations Committee Division – Room 3105).

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/W/266
17 September 2004

(04-3919)

Dispute Settlement Body
27 September 2004

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

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

NOMINATING MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
NIGERIA	NNONA, Mr. G.C.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
VENEZUELA	ROJAS PENSO, Mr. J.F.	Trade in Goods and Services

¹Curricula Vitae containing more detailed information are available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council and Trade Negotiations Committee Division – Room 3105).

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/W/270
11 November 2004

(04-4808)

Dispute Settlement Body
24 November 2004

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

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

NOMINATING MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
URUGUAY	CAYRÚS MAURÍN, Mr. H.	Trade in Goods and Services

¹Curriculum Vitae containing more detailed information is available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council and Trade Negotiations Committee Division – Room 3105).

WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

WT/DSB/W/272
7 December 2004

(04-5369)

Dispute Settlement Body
17 December 2004

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

The following additional names have been proposed for inclusion on the Indicative List of Governmental and Non-Governmental Panelists, in accordance with Article 8.4 of the DSU.¹⁴

NOMINATING MEMBER	NAME	SECTORAL EXPERIENCE
NEPAL	SUBEDI, Mr. S.P.	Trade in Goods and Services; TRIPS
	PANDEY, Mr. P.R.	Trade in Goods and Services

¹⁴Curricula Vitae containing more detailed information are available on request from the WTO Secretariat (Council and Trade Negotiations Committee Division – Room 3105).

MEMBERSHIP OF THE WTO APPELLATE BODY

The membership of the WTO Appellate Body is as follows:

Mr. G M Abi-Saab (Egypt),
Mr. A V Ganesan (India),
Professor Merit E. Janow (United States),
Mr. Yasuhei Taniguchi (Japan)

Professor Luiz Olavo Baptista (Brazil),
Mr. John S. Lockhart (Australia),
Professor Giorgio Sacerdoti (Italy),

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES:

Georges Michel Abi-Saab

Born in Egypt on 9 June 1933, Georges Michel Abi-Saab is Honorary Professor of International Law at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva (having taught there from 1963 to 2000); Honorary Professor at Cairo University's Faculty of Law; and a Member of the Institute of International Law.

Professor Abi-Saab served as consultant to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the preparation of two reports on "Respect of Human Rights in Armed Conflicts" (1969 and 1970), and for the report on "Progressive Development of Principles and Norms of International Law Relating to the New International Economic Order" (1984). He represented Egypt in the Diplomatic Conference on the Reaffirmation and Development of International Humanitarian Law (1974 to 1977), and acted as advocate and Counsel for several governments in cases before the International Court of Justice (ICJ) as well as in international arbitrations. He has also served twice as judge ad hoc on the ICJ and as Judge on the Appeals Chamber of the International Criminal Tribunals for the Former Yugoslavia and for Rwanda. He is a Commissioner of the United Nations Compensation Commission and a Member of the Administrative Tribunal of the International Monetary Fund and of various international arbitral tribunals.

Professor Abi-Saab is the author of numerous books and articles, including "Les exceptions préliminaires dans la procédure de la Cour internationale: Etude des notions fondamentales de procédure et des moyens de leur mise en oeuvre" (Paris, Pedone, 1967); "International Crises and the Role of Law: The United Nations Operation in Congo 1960-1964" (Oxford University Press, 1978); "The Concept of International Organization" (as editor) (Paris, UNESCO, 1981; French edition, 1980); and of two courses at the Hague Academy of International Law: "Wars of National Liberation in the Geneva Conventions and Protocols" (Recueil des cours, vol. 165 (1979-IV)) and the "General Course of Public International Law" (in French) (Recueil des cours, vol. 207 (1987-VII)).

Luiz Olavo Baptista

Born in Brazil in 1938, Luiz Olavo Baptista is currently Professor of International Trade Law at the University of São Paulo Law School.

He has been a Member of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague since 1996, and of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Institute for International Trade Practices and of its Commission on Trade and Investment Policy, since 1999. In addition, he has been one of the arbitrators designated under Mercosur's Protocol of Brasilia since 1993.

Professor Baptista is also senior partner at the L.O. Baptista Law Firm, in São Paulo, Brazil, where he concentrates his practice on corporate law, arbitration and international litigation. He has been practicing law for almost 40 years advising governments, international organizations and large corporations in Brazil and in other jurisdictions. Professor Baptista has been an arbitrator at the United Nations Compensation Commission (E4A Panel) in several private commercial disputes and State-investor proceedings, as well as in disputes under Mercosur's Protocol of Brasilia. In addition, he has participated as a legal advisor in diverse projects sponsored by the World Bank, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Center on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

He obtained his law degree from the Catholic University of São Paulo, pursued post-graduate studies at Columbia

University Law School and The Hague Academy of International Law, and received a Ph.D in International Law from the University of Paris II. He was Visiting Professor at the University of Michigan (Ann Arbor) in 1978-1979, and at the University of Paris I and the University of Paris X between 1996 and 2000. Professor Baptista has published extensively on various issues in Brazil and abroad.

Arumugamangalam Venkatachalam Ganesan

Born in Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India on 7 June 1935, Arumugamangalam Venkatachalam Ganesan was a distinguished civil servant of India. He was appointed to the Indian Administrative Service, a premier civil service of India in May 1959, and served in that service until June 1993. In a career spanning over 34 years, he has held a number of high level assignments, including Joint Secretary (Investment), Department of Economic Affairs, Government of India (1977-1980); Inter-Regional Adviser, United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC), United Nations Headquarters, New York (1980-1985); Additional Secretary, Department of Industrial Development, Government of India (1986-1989); Chief Negotiator of India for the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and Special Secretary, Ministry of Commerce, Government of India (1989-1990); Civil Aviation Secretary of the Government of India (1990-1991); and Commerce Secretary of the Government of India (1991-1993). He represented India on numerous occasions in bilateral, regional and multilateral negotiations in the areas of international trade, investment and intellectual property rights. Between 1989 and 1993, he represented India at the various stages of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

After his retirement from civil service, Mr. Ganesan served as an expert and consultant to various agencies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in the field of international trade, investment and intellectual property rights. He has also spoken extensively to the business, managerial, scientific and academic communities in India on the scope and substance of the Uruguay Round negotiations and Agreements and their implications. Until his appointment to the Appellate Body of the WTO in 2000, he was a Member of the Government of India's High Level Trade Advisory Committee on Multilateral Trade Negotiations. He was also a Member of the Permanent Group of Experts under the WTO Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, and a Member of a Dispute Settlement Panel of the WTO in 1999-2000 in the United States — Section 110(5) of the US Copyright Act case.

Mr. Ganesan has written numerous newspaper articles and monographs dealing with various aspects of the Uruguay Round Agreements and their implications. He is also the author of many papers on trade, investment and intellectual property issues for UNCTAD and UNIDO, and has contributed to books published in India on matters concerning the Uruguay Round, including intellectual property right issues. Mr. Ganesan holds M.A and M.Sc degrees from the University of Madras, India.

Merit E. Janow

Born in the United States on 13 May 1958, Ms Merit E. Janow has been since 1994 Professor in the Practice of International Economic Law and International Affairs at the School of International and Public Affairs of Columbia University. She teaches advanced law courses in international trade and comparative antitrust law along with courses on international trade policy.

Before joining Columbia's faculty in 1994, Ms Janow was Deputy Assistant US Trade Representative for Japan and China (1990-93), and worked as a corporate lawyer specializing in mergers and acquisitions with the law firm Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom in New York (1988-90).

Ms Janow is the author of several books and has contributed chapters to more than a dozen books. She grew up in Tokyo, Japan, and speaks Japanese. Ms Janow served as a WTO panellist from September 2001 to May 2002 in the dispute European Communities — Trade Description of Sardines (WT/DS231).

John S. Lockhart

Born in Australia on 2 October 1935, John S. Lockhart was Executive Director at the Asian Development Bank in the Philippines (ADB) from July 1999 to 2002, working closely with developing member countries on the development of programmes directed to poverty alleviation through the promotion of economic growth. His other duties for the ADB included the development of law reform programmes and assisting in the provision of advice on legal questions, notably the interpretation of the ADB's Charter, international treaties and United Nations instruments.

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

Since graduating in arts and law from the University of Sydney in 1958, Mr. Lockhart's professional experience has included Judge, Federal Court of Australia (1978-1999); President of the Australian Competition Tribunal (1982-1999); Deputy President of the Australian Copyright Tribunal (1981-1997); and Queen's Counsel, Australia and the United Kingdom Privy Council (1973-1978). He was appointed an Officer of the Order of Australia in 1994 for services to the law, education and the arts.

Giorgio Sacerdoti

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

Professor Sacerdoti has held various posts in the public sector including Vice-Chairman of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions until 2001 where he was one of the drafters of the "Anticorruption Convention of 1997". He has acted as consultant to the Council of Europe, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the World Bank in matters related to foreign investments, trade, bribery, development and good governance. In the private sector, he has often served as arbitrator in international commercial disputes and at the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes. Professor Sacerdoti has published extensively on international trade law, investments, international contracts and arbitration.

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

Yasuhei Taniguchi

Born in Japan on 26 December 1934, Yasuhei Taniguchi is currently Professor of law at Tokyo Keizai University, and Attorney at Law in Tokyo. He obtained a law degree from Kyoto University in 1957 and was fully qualified as a jurist in 1959. His graduate degrees include LL.M., University of California at Berkeley (1963) and J.S.D., Cornell University (1964). He taught at Kyoto University for 39 years and has been Professor Emeritus since 1998. He also has taught as Visiting Professor of Law in the United States (University of Michigan, University of California at Berkeley, Duke University, Stanford University, Georgetown University, Harvard University, New York University, and University of Richmond), in Australia (Murdoch University and University of Melbourne), at the University of Hong Kong and at the University of Paris XII.

Professor Taniguchi is former president of the Japanese Association of Civil Procedure and currently vice-president of the International Association of Procedural Law. He is affiliated with various academic societies and arbitral organizations as arbitrator, including the International Council for Commercial Arbitration; the International Law Association; the American Law Institute; the Japan Commercial Arbitration Association; the Chartered Institute of Arbitrators; the American Arbitration Association; the Hong Kong International Arbitration Centre; the Chinese International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission; the Korean Commercial Arbitration Board; and the Cairo Regional Centre of Commercial Arbitration. He has also been an active arbitrator in the International Chamber

of Commerce (ICC) Court of International Arbitration.

Professor Taniguchi has written numerous books and articles in the fields of civil procedure, arbitration, insolvency, the judicial system and legal profession, as well as comparative and international law related to these fields. His publications have been published in Japanese, Chinese, English, French, Italian, German, and Portuguese.

Source: WTO Secretariat

Where to Find More Information on the WTO

Information about the WTO and trends in international trade is available to the public at the following 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
- Membership
- Biographic backgrounds
- General Council activities

WTO News, such as:

- Status of dispute settlement cases
- Schedules of future WTO meetings
- Press Releases on Appointments to WTO Bodies, Appellate Body Reports and Panel Reports, and others
- Summaries of Trade Policy Review Mechanism reports on individual Members' trade practices

Resources including Official Documents, such as:

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

Community/Forums, such as:

- Media and NGOs
- General public news and chat rooms

Trade Topics, such as:

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

WTO publications may be ordered directly from the following sources:

<p>1. The World Trade Organization Publications Services Centre William Rappard Rue de Lausanne 154 CH - 1211 Geneva 21 Switzerland</p> <p>Tel: (41-22) 739 52 08 / 739 53 08 Fax: (41-22) 739 57 92 email: publications@wto.org</p>	<p>2. Berman Associates 4611-F Assembly Drive Lanham, MD 20706-4391</p> <p>Tel: 301/459-7666 Toll Free: 800/274-4888 fax: 301/459-0056 Toll Free: 800/865-3450 e-mail: query@bernan.com e-mail: order@bernan.com</p>
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