

# Secretariat and budget

- The WTO has 634 staff on the regular budget.

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- In 2013, the WTO increased the number of nationalities represented among its staff to 78.

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- The WTO's total budget for 2014 is CHF 197,203,900.

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- In 2013, the WTO inaugurated a new reception centre, a renovated atrium, and a new building alongside the existing headquarters, bringing all staff under one roof for the first time.

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### Background on Secretariat and budget

The WTO Secretariat has over 600 regular staff and coordinates the activities of the WTO. Most of the WTO's annual budget consists of contributions by its 159 members.

## WTO Secretariat

The WTO Secretariat is based in the WTO's headquarters in Geneva. It has 634 staff on the regular budget and is headed by Director-General Roberto Azevêdo, who began his term of office on 1 September 2013. His deputies – the four Deputy Directors-General – began their terms of office on 1 October. They are Yonov Frederick Agah of Nigeria, Karl Brauner of Germany, David Shark of the United States and Xiaozhun Yi of China.

The Secretariat's main duties are to supply technical and professional support for the various councils and committees, to provide technical assistance for developing countries, to monitor and analyse developments in world trade, to provide information to the public and the media, and to organize the ministerial conferences. The Secretariat also provides some forms of legal assistance in the dispute settlement process and advises governments wishing to become members of the WTO.

The Secretariat comprises staff from 78 WTO members. This is one more than at the end of 2012 following the first appointment of a Russian national in 2013. The professional staff is composed mostly of economists, lawyers and others with a specialization in international trade policy. There is also a substantial number of personnel working in other services, specifically in the areas of information technology, finance, human resources and language services.

Secretariat staff on the regular budget comprise professional and support service categories. The professional staff account for 57 per cent of the total and support service staff for 43 per cent. Women outnumber men at the WTO by 334 to 300. Of the professional staff, 42 per cent are female and 58 per cent male (see Figures 2, 3 and 4). The working languages of the WTO are English, French and Spanish.

The Human Resources Division continues to respond to the evolving needs of the Secretariat. Enhancing staff performance is the main driver behind a number of key human resources initiatives. These include robust management systems that allow WTO leadership to discuss staff expectations and evaluate staff performance as a means of determining who best merits a reward.

The WTO Staff Council, elected by staff members, promotes the interests of all staff within the Secretariat, provides staff with a forum for issues of concern, increases staff understanding of their rights and duties, represents the interests of staff and presents staff views to senior management.



### Background on the WTO Secretariat

The Secretariat has no decision-making powers; all decisions in the WTO are taken by its members. The WTO's recruitment policy is based on the principle of equal opportunity for all, with the objective of ensuring the broadest possible diversification of the WTO Secretariat. The fullest regard is given to merit, qualifications and experience.

## New recruits Q&A

### Shashank P. Kumar

Dispute Settlement Lawyer, Appellate Body Secretariat  
Nationality: Indian Date of Joining: 25 November 2013

#### What prompted you to apply for a job at the WTO?

Two years ago, I had the opportunity to work as an intern at the WTO Appellate Body and greatly enjoyed the work and the professional yet convivial environment. My experience as an intern, and the success of WTO dispute settlement in resolving international disputes, motivated me to apply for a job at the WTO.

#### What does your new job involve?

My primary responsibility is to assist the highest adjudicatory body at the WTO, the Appellate Body in its work. Additionally, I am involved in capacity building and teaching initiatives.

#### How well-known is the WTO in your country?

The WTO is quite well known in India. I believe that India has benefitted greatly from its responsible participation in the multilateral trading system, with the result that the WTO is frequently discussed in public debates. Critical perspectives, too, are not lacking, and assist in India's constructive engagement at the WTO.

Figure 1: WTO Secretariat organizational chart, as of 31 December 2013



## “My immediate goal is to help ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the WTO dispute settlement process”

### What were you doing before you joined the WTO?

I worked as a judicial law clerk for two judges at the International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. I was also a legal adviser at the Iran-United States Claims Tribunal, responsible for settling claims between the United States and Iran in the aftermath of the Iran hostage crisis.

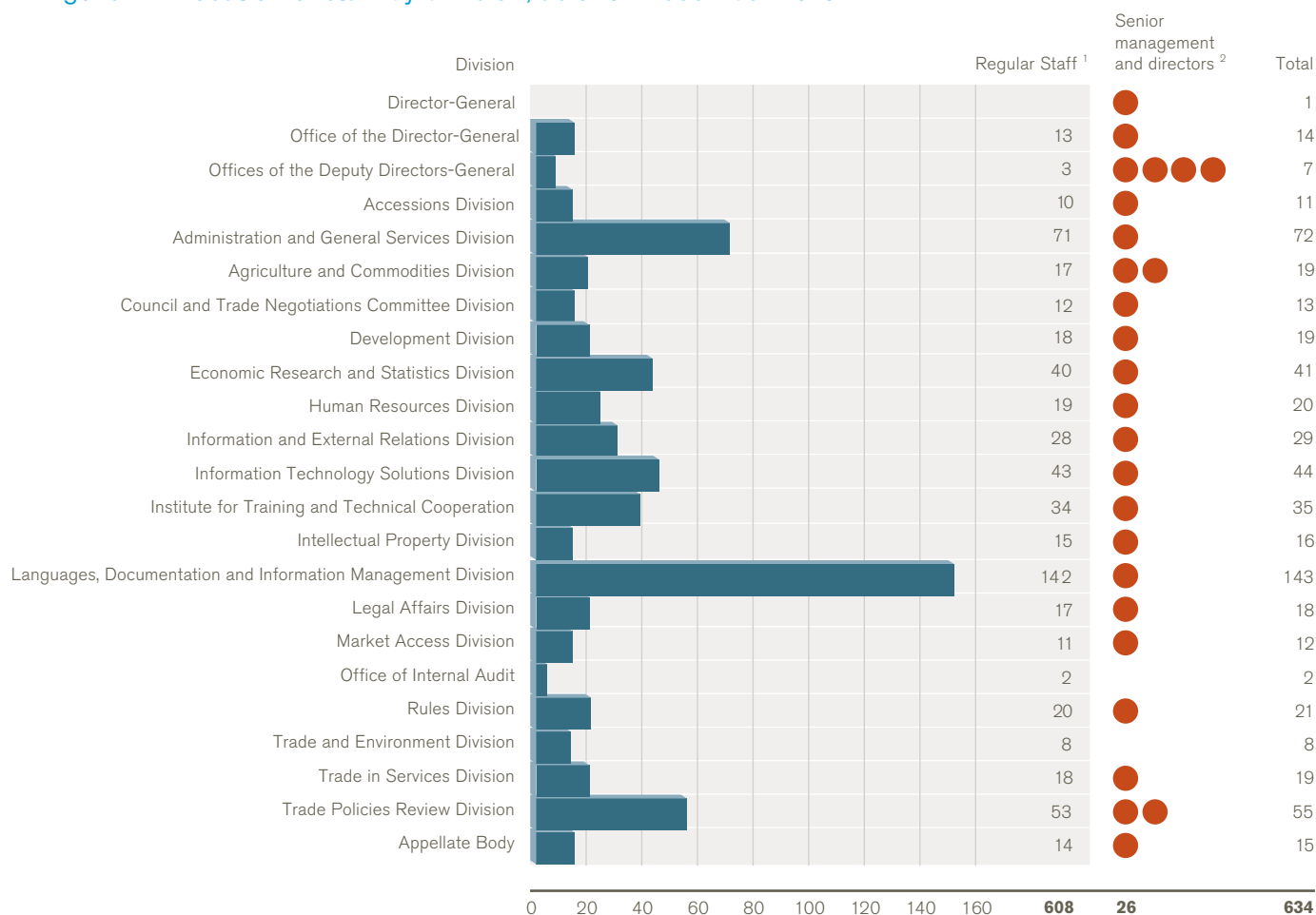
### What are your goals?

My immediate goal is to help ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of the WTO dispute settlement process in what promises to be one of the busiest periods in its history. At a more general level, I wish to contribute to the awareness of, and respect for, the international rule of law.



The following graphics, giving a breakdown of staff membership in terms of gender and nationality, gender and divisions, and gender and grades, are provided for reasons of transparency.

Figure 2: Allocation of staff by division, as of 31 December 2013



<sup>1</sup> Regular budget posts, include posts not yet filled.

<sup>2</sup> Posts at grades 11 and 12.

## New recruits Q&A

### Roberta Lascari

Trade Policy Analyst, Market Access Division

Nationality: Italian Date of joining the WTO: 18 November 2013

#### What prompted you to apply for a job at the WTO?

At university, I studied international relations and my favourite topic was international trade and negotiations. When I was accepted as an intern at the WTO right after graduation, one of my biggest dreams came true. When I left the WTO to work for another organization, I knew that one day I would come back.

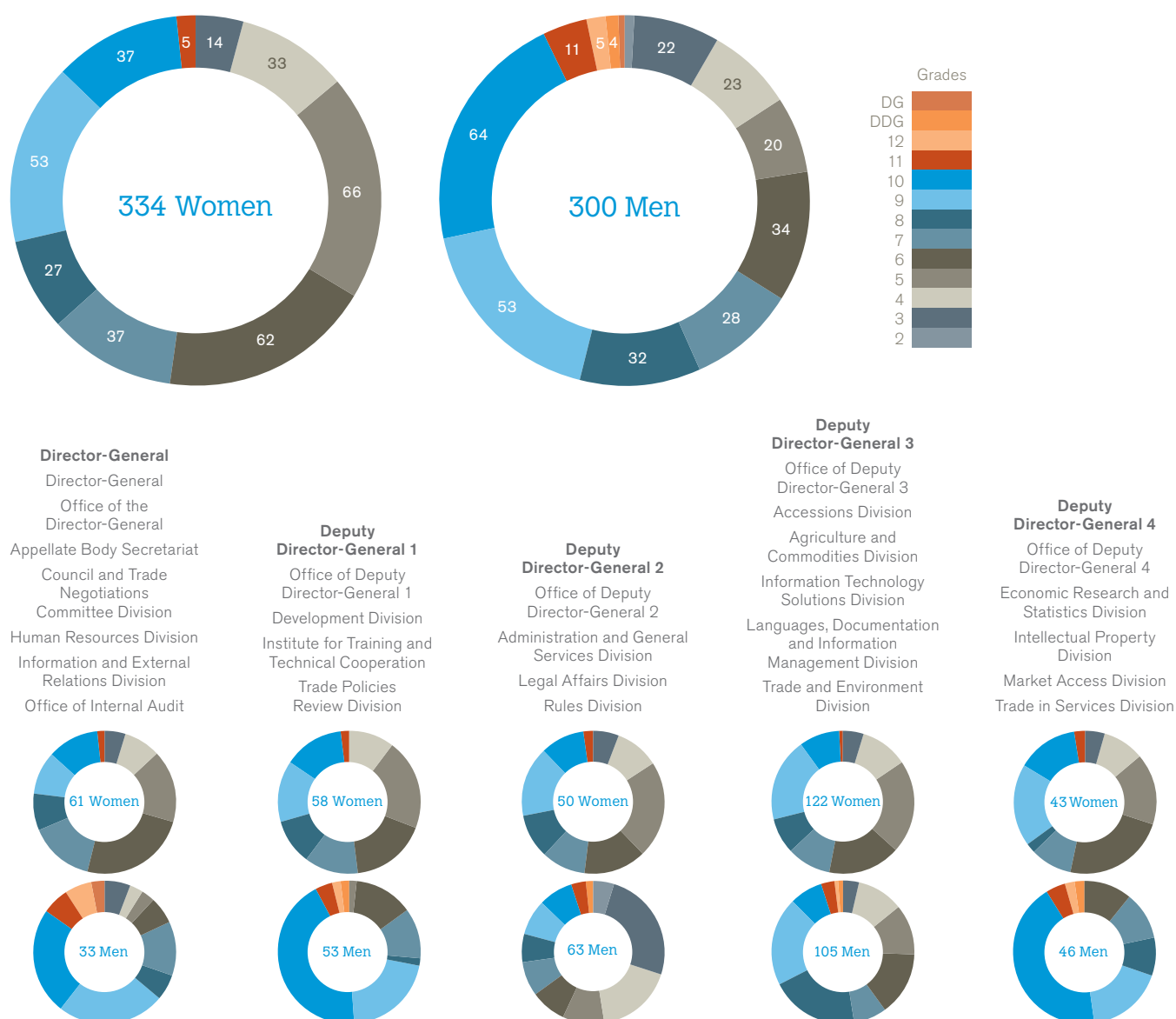
#### What does your new job involve?

My new job has to do with market access issues, ranging from tariff schedules and negotiations to rules of origin and customs valuation. The Market Access Division also provides technical assistance to developing countries to help them better understand WTO provisions on market access.

#### How well known is the WTO in your country?

Italy became a GATT Contracting Party in 1950. My country was also well represented by Mr Renato Ruggiero, who was WTO Director-General from 1995 to 1999. The WTO is well known to the Italian public and when important events occur, like ministerial conferences, the press covers them.

Figure 3: WTO staff on regular budget by grade and gender, as of 31 December 2013



## “My goals are to contribute to the work of the WTO in promoting fair and predictable rules for international trade”

### What were you doing before you joined the WTO?

I worked at the International Trade Centre, providing technical assistance to developing countries in forming export development strategies. The most interesting and challenging aspect of that work was to collaborate directly with beneficiaries from the private and public sectors. I travelled extensively to Africa to work in partnership with local counterparts.

### What are your goals?

My goals are to contribute to the work of the WTO in promoting fair and predictable rules for international trade. I believe that the WTO provides the right forum for all countries to discuss and resolve their trade issues and reach agreements that promote economic and social development through trade.





Figure 4: WTO staff on regular budget by gender and nationality, as of 31 December 2013

78

Secretariat staff includes people from 78 WTO members

## North America

Member	Women	Men	Total
Canada	6	15	21
Mexico	2	5	7
United States of America	19	10	29
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>57</b>

## South/Central America

Member	Women	Men	Total
Argentina	4	7	11
Barbados	0	1	1
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1	2	3
Brazil	4	6	10
Chile	3	0	3
Colombia	3	5	8
Costa Rica	1	1	2
Cuba	1	0	1
Ecuador	1	1	2
Guatemala	1	0	1
Honduras	1	0	1
Paraguay	1	0	1
Peru	3	4	7
Saint Lucia	0	1	1
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	1
Uruguay	0	6	6
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1	4	5
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>64</b>

## New recruits Q&amp;A

## Anna Varyanik

Trade Policy Analyst, Accessions Division

Nationality: Russian Date of joining the WTO: 26 September 2013

**What prompted you to apply for a job at the WTO?**

To me, the WTO was a great attraction because of its values. Having been engaged in international trade diplomacy for quite some time, I became a strong supporter of the idea of the rules-based multilateral trading system. I wanted to see it strengthened and to contribute to it to the extent I could.

**What does your new job involve?**

I am involved in managing WTO accession processes and assisting acceding governments in their smooth integration into the WTO system, including through the provision of technical assistance.

**How well known is the WTO in your country?**

Very well known. The accession of Russia to the WTO in 2012 was one of the major engines of development. The domestic reforms associated with accession have transformed Russia's economy, causing an inevitable rise in public interest. The WTO remains a focus of attention.

## Europe

Member	Women	Men	Total	Member	Women	Men	Total
Albania	1	0	1	Netherlands	2	4	6
Austria	2	3	5	Norway	0	2	2
Belgium	3	2	5	Poland	2	2	4
Bulgaria	0	3	3	Portugal	1	3	4
Croatia	1	0	1	Romania	2	0	2
Denmark	1	1	2	Russian Federation	1	0	1
Estonia	1	0	1	Spain	26	13	39
Finland	2	3	5	Sweden	1	2	3
France	97	72	169	Switzerland	21	14	35
Germany	7	15	22	Turkey	2	1	3
Greece	3	2	5	United Kingdom	45	15	60
Hungary	0	1	1	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>169</b>	<b>408</b>
Ireland	10	1	11				
Italy	8	10	18				

334 Women, 300 Men  
Total 634

## Asia

Member	Women	Men	Total
Bangladesh	0	1	1
China	6	6	12
India	2	10	12
Japan	2	2	4
Jordan	1	0	1
Korea, Republic of	4	0	4
Malaysia	0	2	2
Pakistan	0	2	2
Philippines	5	8	13
Sri Lanka	1	2	3
Thailand	0	1	1
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>55</b>

## Africa

Member	Women	Men	Total	Member	Women	Men	Total
Benin	0	2	2	Nigeria	0	2	2
Chad	0	1	1	Rwanda	0	1	1
Côte d'Ivoire	0	1	1	Senegal	0	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	1	2	South Africa	0	1	1
Egypt	3	2	5	Tanzania	1	0	1
Ghana	0	1	1	Tunisia	2	3	5
Guinea	0	1	1	Uganda	3	0	3
Kenya	1	0	1	Zambia	1	0	1
Malawi	0	1	1	Zimbabwe	2	0	2
Mauritius	0	2	2	<b>Grand total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>37</b>
Morocco	1	2	3				

## Oceania

Member	Women	Men	Total
Australia	5	6	11
New Zealand	1	1	2
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>13</b>

“My goal is to contribute to the promotion of the rule of international law and global trade policy-making”

#### What were you doing before you joined the WTO?

I have been working with WTO-related issues for almost 10 years. Most recently, I was a legal affairs officer at the Permanent Mission of Russia to the United Nations in Geneva (2008-13) and before that, I was a capital-based lawyer at the Ministry of Economic Development (2004-08).

#### What are your goals?

My goal is to contribute to the promotion of the rule of international law and global trade policy-making through expanding the universality of WTO membership and strengthening the legal framework of the multilateral trading system.





## Budget, finance and administration

**In 2013, the WTO inaugurated a new reception centre, a renovated atrium, and a new building alongside the existing headquarters, bringing all staff under one roof for the first time. It also renovated one of its historic meeting rooms, the “Brazil Room”. The Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration regularly reviewed the budgetary and financial situation of the organization. A new external auditor was appointed.**

The WTO officially opened the new building, which can accommodate up to 300 people, in June. The renovation project also included refurbishment of the atrium in the Centre William Rappard and the building of a new reception centre for visitors. Construction of a security perimeter will be completed in 2014. Following the opening of the new building, all WTO staff members are under one roof for the first time.

The Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration held seven meetings and presented four reports to the General Council in 2013. It obtained and reviewed, on a quarterly basis, reports on the financial and budgetary situation of the organization, the arrears of contributions from WTO members and observers, the management of human resources, the WTO pension plan and the building project.

Special attention was given to reforms in the area of human resources, including job profiling, and the application of the salary indexation methodology, which determines salary increases or cuts. WTO salary scales are indexed to other international organizations, mainly the United Nations. In accordance with the methodology, salary scales were cut a further 0.86 per cent in 2013, following cuts of 1.0 per cent and 2.4 per cent in 2011 and 2012, respectively. However, the 2013 cut had no effect on net salaries. After consulting members, the Director-General decided to continue the wage freeze in 2013.

The Committee carefully reviewed and took note of the annual report on diversity in the WTO Secretariat and the annual report of the Office of Internal Audit. The Director-General and the external auditor presented to the Committee the WTO 2012 financial performance report and the 2012 external auditor report, respectively. The Committee examined those reports and proposed to the General Council the approval of the 2012 audited accounts.

The Committee recommended the General Council approve pro-rata contributions for two new acceding members: the Lao People's Democratic Republic and Tajikistan.

On the building project, the Committee examined and approved two projects to be funded from the members' transition operating fund for a total amount of CHF 900,000. These were CHF 200,000 for additional work on the reception centre and CHF 700,000 for completing renovation work inside the security perimeter. The Committee also recommended the General Council approve the revision of the infrastructure contract that defines the relationship between the Swiss authorities and the WTO regarding the headquarters occupied by the Secretariat.

The Committee held a special informal meeting to review the issue of the rise in dispute settlement activity and its impact on the resources of the WTO Secretariat.

As the six-year mandate of the current external auditor expires with the audit of the 2013 accounts, the Committee launched a tendering process to identify a new external auditor and established a working group to review the offers received. The Committee recommended to the General Council the appointment of the German Bundesrechnungshof as the new external auditor of the accounts of the WTO Secretariat and the WTO pension plan, starting with the audit of the accounts for 2014 and for a period of six years.



### Background on budget, finance and administration

The Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration monitors the WTO's budgetary and financial situation, including matters relating to the receipt of contributions, and undertakes any function assigned to it by WTO members. It considers issues concerning human resources management, hears progress reports on the WTO pension plan and deals with financial and administrative matters concerning the WTO Secretariat. The Committee reports to the General Council.





The newly-renovated Brazil Room, originally created in 1937 thanks to funds from the Brazilian Government, was re-inaugurated by Director-General Azevêdo at a ceremony in the WTO's headquarters on 9 September 2013.

## WTO budget 2014-15

The WTO derives its income from annual contributions from its 159 members (see Table 3) and miscellaneous income. These contributions are based on a formula that takes into account each member's share of international trade. Miscellaneous income mainly consists of contributions from observer countries, income from the sale of publications and rental of meeting rooms.

The WTO's budget for 2014 (see Tables 1 and 2) is:

- WTO Secretariat: CHF 190,899,300
- Appellate Body and its Secretariat: CHF 6,304,600

The total WTO budget is CHF 197,203,900.

The WTO's budget for 2015 is:

- WTO Secretariat: CHF 190,699,300
- Appellate Body and its Secretariat: CHF 6,504,600

The total WTO budget is CHF 197,203,900.

**Table 1: Consolidated expenditure 2013**

Section	2013 Budget CHF	2013 Expenditure CHF	2013 Balance CHF
Work years (including salary and pension)	127,783,800	119,948,582	7,835,218
Temporary assistance	15,240,500	18,461,143	-3,220,643
Communications (including telecommunications and postal charges)	1,719,700	905,313	814,387
Building facilities (including rental, utilities, maintenance and insurance)	4,529,000	4,364,804	164,196
Permanent equipment	1,454,000	1,352,487	101,513
Expendable supplies	1,201,000	975,549	225,451
Contractual services (including reproduction, office automation and security)	8,936,600	8,064,551	872,049
Staff overheads (including training and insurance)	5,162,000	4,358,655	803,345
Missions	3,157,000	2,418,544	738,456
Trade policy courses	2,851,300	2,483,670	367,630
Various (including dispute settlement panels, publications, library and public information activities)	6,258,000	5,712,588	545,412
International Trade Centre	18,911,000	18,067,586	843,414
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>197,203,900</b>	<b>187,113,472</b>	<b>10,090,428</b>

**Table 2: Consolidated budget 2014**

Section	2014 Budget CHF
Staff expenditure (including staff remuneration, pension and post-employment benefits, health and invalidity insurance, family and international benefits)	131,415,300
Temporary assistance (including short-term staff, consultants, panellists and Appellate Body Member fees)	17,167,050
General services (including telecommunications and post, contractual services and maintenance, energy and supplies, documentation and publication)	15,800,700
Travel and hospitality	7,480,800
Implementing partners total	273,000
Capital expenditure (including procurement of fixed assets and rental and leasing of equipment)	2,966,650
Financial expenditure (including bank and interest charges and building loan reimbursement)	1,230,000
Contributions to International Trade Centre and special reserves (including Appellate Body operating fund and Ministerial Conference operating fund)	20,870,400
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>197,203,900</b>

TOTAL WTO BUDGET IN 2014

**CHF 197,203,900**

**Table 3: Members' contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body 2014**

Member	2014 Contribution CHF	2014 Contribution %	Member	2014 Contribution CHF	2014 Contribution %
Albania	54,740	0.028%	Dominica	29,325	0.015%
Angola	490,705	0.251%	Dominican Republic	154,445	0.079%
Antigua and Barbuda	29,325	0.015%	Ecuador	215,050	0.110%
Argentina	780,045	0.399%	Egypt	572,815	0.293%
Armenia	33,235	0.017%	El Salvador	80,155	0.041%
Australia	2,584,510	1.322%	Estonia	179,860	0.092%
Austria	2,258,025	1.155%	European Union <sup>1</sup>	0	0.000%
Bahrain, Kingdom of	175,950	0.090%	Fiji	29,325	0.015%
Bangladesh	244,375	0.125%	Finland	1,129,990	0.578%
Barbados	29,325	0.015%	France	7,988,130	4.086%
Belgium	4,158,285	2.127%	Gabon	43,010	0.022%
Belize	29,325	0.015%	The Gambia	29,325	0.015%
Benin	29,325	0.015%	Georgia	54,740	0.028%
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	68,425	0.035%	Germany	16,410,270	8.394%
Botswana	60,605	0.031%	Ghana	117,300	0.060%
Brazil	2,381,190	1.218%	Greece	868,020	0.444%
Brunei Darussalam	64,515	0.033%	Grenada	29,325	0.015%
Bulgaria	336,260	0.172%	Guatemala	136,850	0.070%
Burkina Faso	29,325	0.015%	Guinea	29,325	0.015%
Burundi	29,325	0.015%	Guinea-Bissau	29,325	0.015%
Cambodia	74,290	0.038%	Guyana	29,325	0.015%
Cameroon	64,515	0.033%	Haiti	29,325	0.015%
Canada	5,253,085	2.687%	Honduras	87,975	0.045%
Cabo Verde	29,325	0.015%	Hong Kong, China	4,952,015	2.533%
Central African Republic	29,325	0.015%	Hungary	1,202,325	0.615%
Chad	37,145	0.019%	Iceland	78,200	0.040%
Chile	778,090	0.398%	India	3,853,305	1.971%
China	15,921,520	8.144%	Indonesia	1,634,380	0.836%
Colombia	488,750	0.250%	Ireland	2,128,995	1.089%
Congo	56,695	0.029%	Israel	842,605	0.431%
Costa Rica	146,625	0.075%	Italy	6,443,680	3.296%
Côte d'Ivoire	105,570	0.054%	Jamaica	66,470	0.034%
Croatia	287,385	0.147%	Japan	8,850,285	4.527%
Cuba	146,625	0.075%	Jordan	158,355	0.081%
Cyprus	117,300	0.060%	Kenya	109,480	0.056%
Czech Republic	1,429,105	0.731%	Korea, Republic of	5,526,785	2.827%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	87,975	0.045%	Kuwait, the State of	637,330	0.326%
Denmark	1,728,220	0.884%	Kyrgyz Republic	35,190	0.018%
Djibouti	29,325	0.015%	Lao People's Democratic Republic	29,325	0.015%
			Latvia	156,400	0.080%

<sup>1</sup> Contributions from the member states of the European Union are made individually by its member states.

**Table 3: Members' contributions to the WTO budget and the budget of the Appellate Body 2014 (continued)**

Member	2014 Contribution CHF	2014 Contribution %	Member	2014 Contribution CHF	2014 Contribution %
Lesotho	29,325	0.015%	Saint Lucia	29,325	0.015%
Liechtenstein	46,920	0.024%	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29,325	0.015%
Lithuania	287,385	0.147%	Samoa	29,325	0.015%
Luxembourg	785,910	0.402%	Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2,326,450	1.190%
Macao, China	211,140	0.108%	Senegal	44,965	0.023%
Madagascar	29,325	0.015%	Sierra Leone	29,325	0.015%
Malawi	29,325	0.015%	Singapore	4,508,230	2.306%
Malaysia	2,181,780	1.116%	Slovak Republic	782,000	0.400%
Maldives	29,325	0.015%	Slovenia	357,765	0.183%
Mali	29,325	0.015%	Solomon Islands	29,325	0.015%
Malta	80,155	0.041%	South Africa	1,069,385	0.547%
Mauritania	29,325	0.015%	Spain	4,590,340	2.348%
Mauritius	58,650	0.030%	Sri Lanka	140,760	0.072%
Mexico	3,376,285	1.727%	Suriname	29,325	0.015%
Moldova, Republic of	39,100	0.020%	Swaziland	29,325	0.015%
Mongolia	39,100	0.020%	Sweden	2,365,550	1.210%
Montenegro	29,325	0.015%	Switzerland	2,873,850	1.470%
Morocco	373,405	0.191%	Chinese Taipei	3,032,205	1.551%
Mozambique	43,010	0.022%	Tajikistan	29,325	0.015%
Myanmar	68,425	0.035%	Tanzania	78,200	0.040%
Namibia	50,830	0.026%	Thailand	2,207,195	1.129%
Nepal	35,190	0.018%	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	58,650	0.030%
Netherlands	5,986,210	3.062%	Togo	29,325	0.015%
New Zealand	432,055	0.221%	Tonga	29,325	0.015%
Nicaragua	46,920	0.024%	Trinidad and Tobago	119,255	0.061%
Niger	29,325	0.015%	Tunisia	244,375	0.125%
Nigeria	752,675	0.385%	Turkey	1,908,080	0.976%
Norway	1,657,840	0.848%	Uganda	46,920	0.024%
Oman	328,440	0.168%	Ukraine	809,370	0.414%
Pakistan	349,945	0.179%	United Arab Emirates	2,385,100	1.220%
Panama	199,410	0.102%	United Kingdom	7,954,895	4.069%
Papua New Guinea	44,965	0.023%	United States of America	22,298,730	11.406%
Paraguay	99,705	0.051%	Uruguay	103,615	0.053%
Peru	375,360	0.192%	Vanuatu	29,325	0.015%
Philippines	666,655	0.341%	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	725,305	0.371%
Poland	2,207,195	1.129%	Viet Nam	856,290	0.438%
Portugal	922,760	0.472%	Zambia	62,560	0.032%
Qatar	551,310	0.282%	Zimbabwe	39,100	0.020%
Romania	713,575	0.365%			
Russian Federation	4,226,710	2.162%			
Rwanda	29,325	0.015%			
Saint Kitts and Nevis	29,325	0.015%			
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>195,500,000</b>	<b>100.000%</b>

# Abbreviations

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations	MFN	Most-favoured nation
CTD	Committee on Trade and Development	NAMA	Non-agricultural market access
DDA	Doha Development Agenda	NFIDCs	Net food-importing developing countries
DSB	Dispute Settlement Body	NGO	Non-governmental organization
DSU	Dispute Settlement Understanding	NTMs	Non-tariff measures
EIF	Enhanced Integrated Framework	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
EU	European Union	PTAs	Preferential trade arrangements
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	RTAs	Regional trade agreements
GATS	General Agreement on Trade in Services	SCM	Subsidies and Countervailing Measures
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade	SMEs	Small and medium-sized enterprises
GDP	Gross domestic product	SPS	Sanitary and phytosanitary measures
GIs	Geographical indications	STDF	Standards and Trade Development Facility
GPA	Government Procurement Agreement	SVE	Small, vulnerable economy
HS	Harmonized System	TBT	Technical barriers to trade
ICC	International Chamber of Commerce	TNC	Trade Negotiations Committee
ILO	International Labour Organization	TPR	Trade Policy Review
IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union	TPRM	Trade Policy Review Mechanism
ISO	International Organization for Standardization	TRIMs	Trade-related investment measures
ITA	Information Technology Agreement	TRIPS	Trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights
ITC	International Trade Centre	UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
ITTC	Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation	WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union		
LDCs	Least-developed countries		
MEAs	Multilateral environmental agreements		

0 is zero or became zero due to rounding.

Billion means one thousand million.

Minor discrepancies between constituent figures and totals are due to rounding.

Unless otherwise indicated, (i) all value figures are expressed in US dollars; (ii) trade figures include the intra-trade of free trade areas, customs unions, regional and other country groupings.

## Note

This report covers the WTO's activities in 2013. The word "country" is frequently used to describe WTO members whereas a few members are officially "customs territories", and not necessarily countries in the usual sense of the word.

# Further information

Further information about the organization and its activities can be found on the WTO website: [www.wto.org](http://www.wto.org)

General information about the WTO is available in the following publications, which may all be downloaded free of charge from the website:

## WTO in Brief

*WTO in Brief* provides a starting point for essential information about the WTO. Concise and practical, this short brochure is an ideal introduction to the WTO.

## 10 things the WTO can do

This new publication highlights some of the benefits of the trading system, but it does not claim that everything is perfect – otherwise there would be no need for further negotiations and for the system to evolve and reform continually. The publication replaces "10 Benefits of the WTO Trading System" and "10 Common Misunderstandings about the WTO".

## Understanding the WTO

An introduction to the WTO, what it is, why it was created, how it works, and what it does, *Understanding the WTO* has been written specifically for non-specialists. More comprehensive than *WTO in Brief*, this publication details WTO agreements, the dispute settlement process, the Doha Round of negotiations and many other issues.

## Online bookshop

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