Secretariat and budget

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Background on Secretariat and budget

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

9

DG Azevêdo with participants in the 2018 Young Professionals Programme.

WTO Secretariat

- **WTO staff numbers increased from 625 to 627 in 2018.**
- **The Human Resources Division continued to respond to the evolving needs of the Secretariat by reallocating resources to high-priority areas.**
- **The WTO launched "Right to Work in an Environment free from Discrimination, Harassment and Abuse of Authority", a policy to strengthen protection of staff members' rights.**
- **A "Wellness" programme was launched in the WTO Secretariat to promote the health and fitness of staff.**

The WTO's recruitment activity remains high, with 41 vacancies filled in 2018. In 2018, the number of staff increased slightly to 627 from 625 the previous year. WTO Secretariat staff come from 84 WTO members, up from 83 previously.

The Secretariat is composed mostly of economists, lawyers and others with a specialization in international trade policy. There are also specialists in information technology, communications, statistics, finance, human resources and language services. The working languages of the WTO are English, French and Spanish.

Secretariat staff on the regular budget comprise professional and support service categories. Professional staff account for 62 per cent of the total and support service staff 38 per cent. Women continue to outnumber men at the WTO, by 334 to 293. Of the professional staff, 44 per cent are female and 56 per cent male.

The Human Resources Division continues to respond to the evolving needs of the Secretariat by reallocating resources to high-priority areas. Staffing measures take into account the limitations imposed by WTO members, including the overall cap on the budget and personnel.

Due to the increase in dispute settlement activity, 30 posts have been redeployed to the legal divisions. At the end of 2018, the number of permanent positions in the legal divisions stood at 25 in the Appellate Body, 34 in the Legal Affairs Division and 31 in the Rules Division, up from 17, 23 and 20, respectively, in 2014, when the period of reallocation began.

New methods of informal resolution of workplace disputes, initiated in 2016, continue to be available. The WTO is also considering using external specialists for psychological and social support, which will be another avenue open to staff seeking assistance in addition to the external and internal mediators, the Head of the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) and the Legal Counsel to the Administration. The OIO took over functions formerly exercised by the Office of Internal Audit.

In 2018, a policy on the "Right to Work in an Environment free from Discrimination, Harassment and Abuse of Authority" was launched. This aims at

New recruits

Laurent Galichet

Head of the Documentation Branch
Languages, Documentation and Information Management Division

Nationality: French
Joining date: 1 May 2018

I began my career as a chemist, working in the polymer and then pharma industries. However, I have always had a passion for words, and so I made the jump to publishing, first working as an editor in the world of pharma and chemistry patents, then on major reference works in forensic toxicology. A stint in pharmaceutical advertising was followed by positions at the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer and then at the International Organization for Standardization, where I began to observe the importance of the WTO in cases where international standards were used as technical barriers to trade. When the opportunity arose to join as Head of the Documentation Branch at the WTO, I took it.

In my current post, I look after the Document Management, Monitoring and Production section and the Graphics and Event Design, Print and Distribution section. Quality and timeliness are the key factors to deliver on. I believe in a "Right first time, on time" approach.

promoting a more harmonious and efficient work environment through the improved protection of staff members' rights. The protection applies to all staff members, whether on a regular, fixed-term or short-term contract, as well as to interns, participants in the young professionals programme and consultants. To complement this policy, an e-learning tool is being developed by the Secretariat in consultation with a group of staff members.

The Young Professionals Programme aims to increase the number of professionals in the WTO Secretariat from developing and least-developed countries not currently represented. Thirteen new young professionals joined the WTO in January 2019 to work in 12 divisions (see page 143).

The new medical service, with a newly appointed doctor in 2017, is providing a more comprehensive health approach. It offers regular medical appointments, taking into account age and risk factors, as well as guidance to staff with their health concerns. Positive feedback has been received for the "Wellness Challenge" launched in 2018, which aims at promoting health and fitness among staff. Some 50 staff members benefited from the programme.

Figure 1: WTO Secretariat organizational chart, as of 31 December 2018

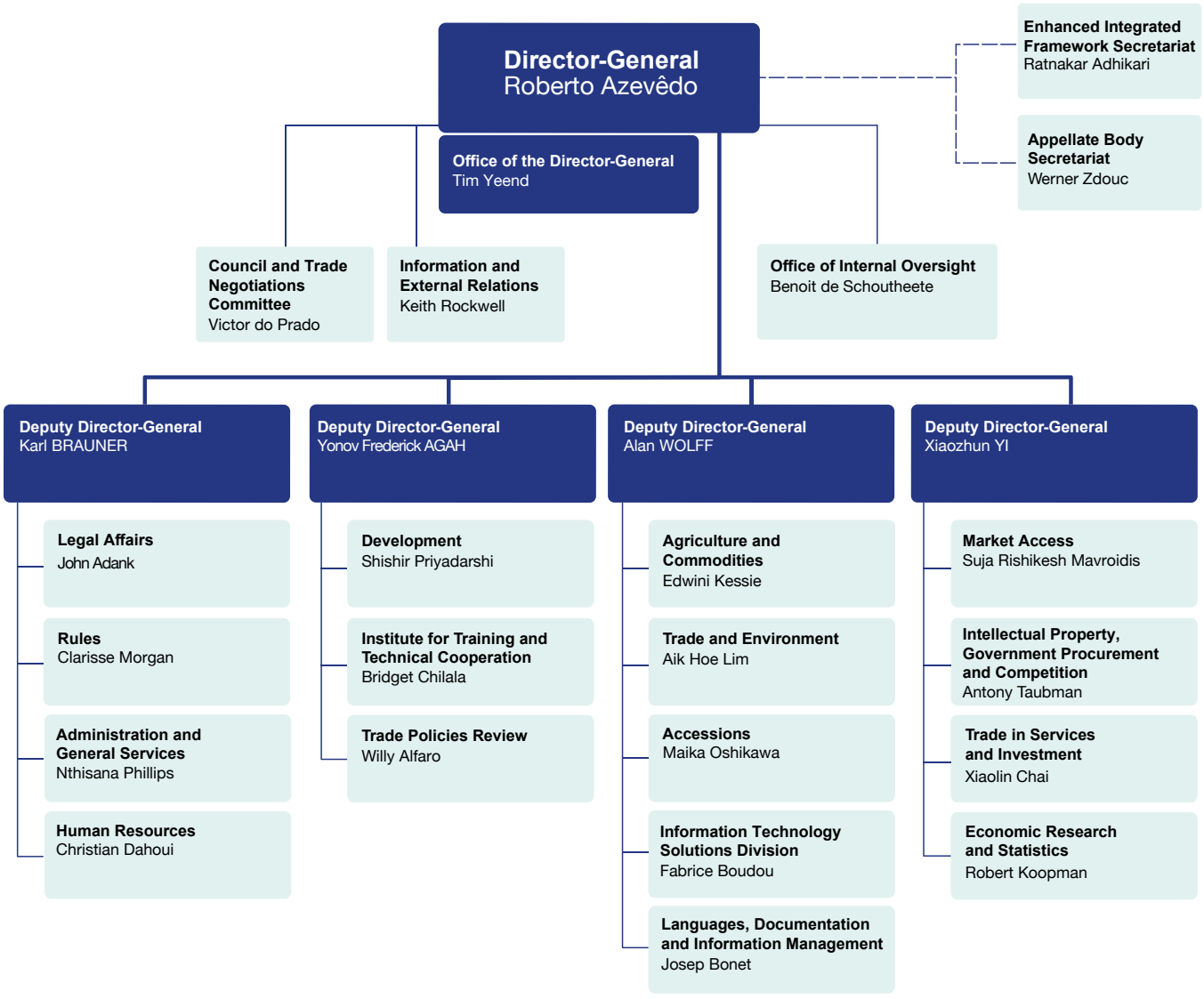
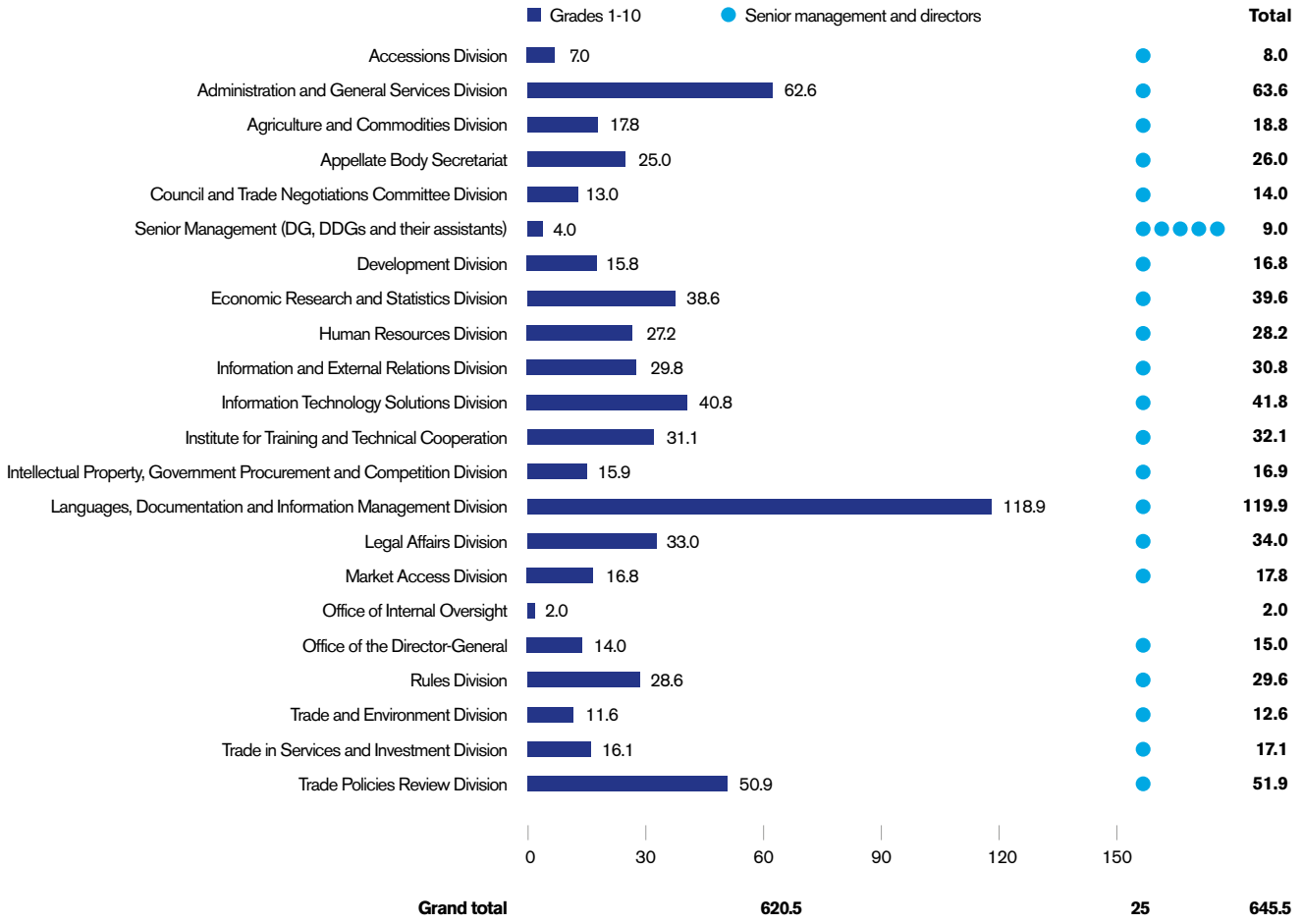


Figure 2: Allocation of staff by division, as of 31 December 2018 (number of posts)*



*includes posts not yet filled. Figures in decimals indicate staff members who work a percentage of the working week (e.g. 80 per cent).

New recruits

Ivy X. Zhang

Communications Officer | Information and External Relations Division

Nationality: Chinese
Joining date: 1 November 2018

I graduated from Fudan University, Shanghai, and Green Templeton College, Oxford University. My career began at the Los Angeles Times Shanghai Bureau, where I closely followed China's economic and social transformation after its WTO accession. Subsequently I worked at the World Economic Forum, where I managed the Global Agenda Council on China and was part of the team that designed programmes for the Davos annual meetings and for the regional summits in Asia.

In my current role at the WTO, I work with colleagues to create communication products, with a view to interacting effectively with WTO stakeholders and facilitating awareness about what the WTO does. In the Information and External Relations Division, we are the interface between the WTO and the world, and we strive to enhance the organization's reputation and to gain public support for the multilateral trading system. Our role has never been more important!

Figure 3: WTO staff on regular budget by grade and gender, as of 31 December 2018

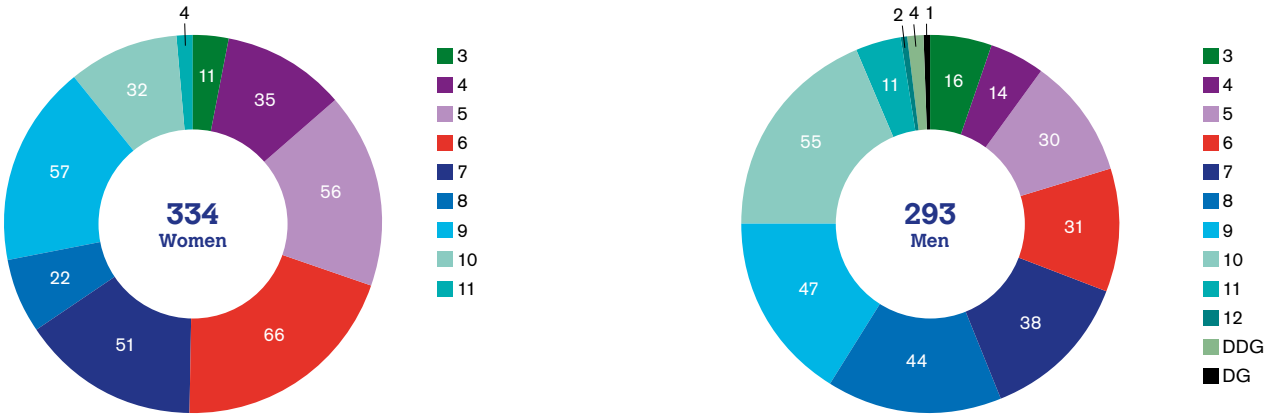
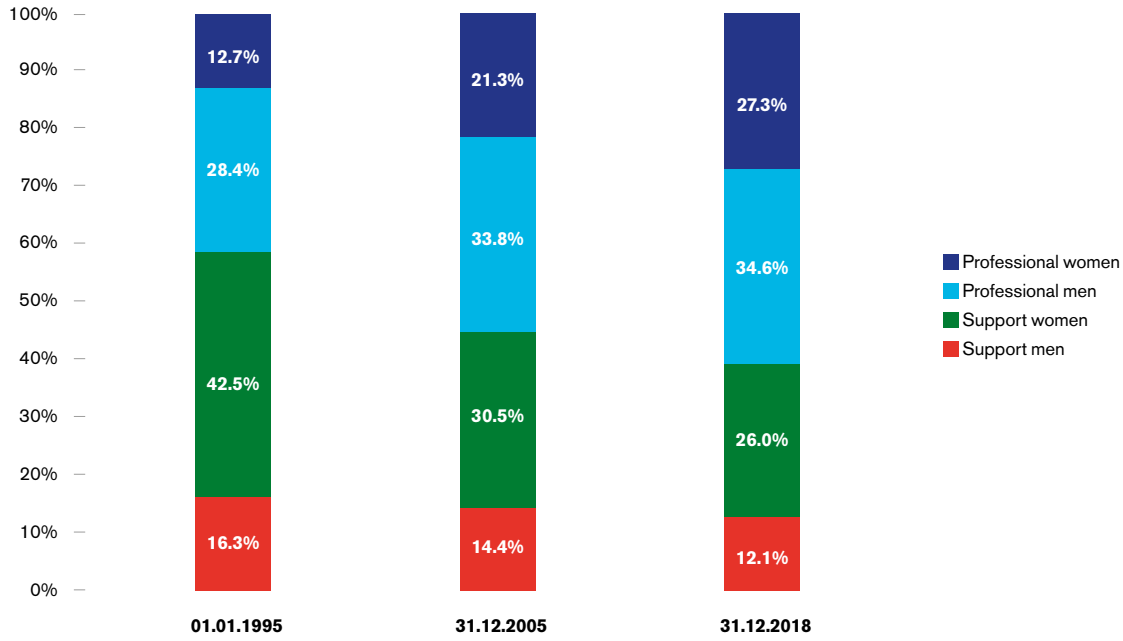


Figure 4: Percentage of WTO staff by professional/support category



New recruits

Mark Henderson

Economic Affairs Officer
Market Access Division

Nationality: British
Joining date: 1 August 2018

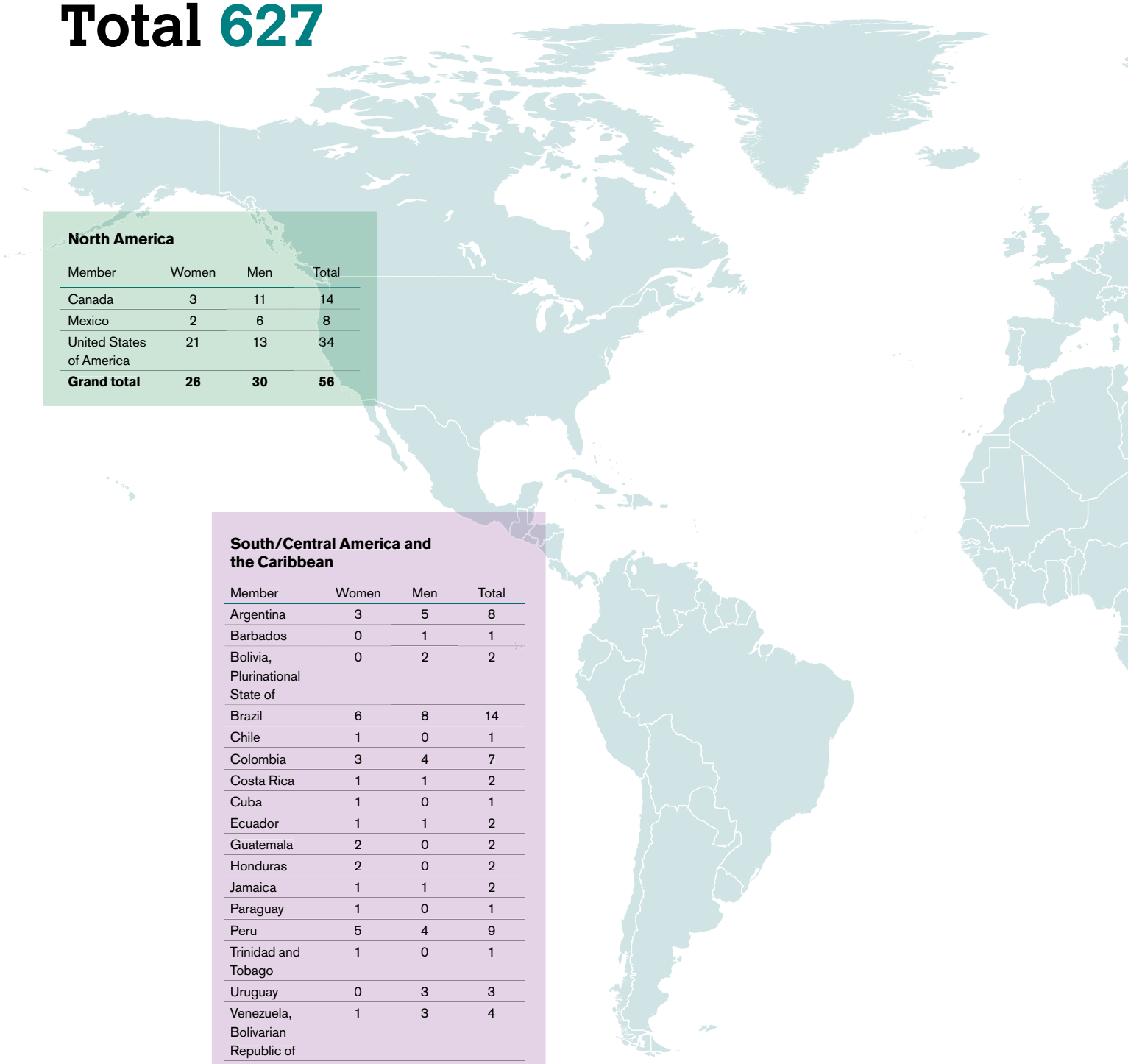
My route to the WTO started in 2010 when I joined a trade project supporting China's integration into the WTO system. Since then I have worked continuously on trade and development issues, including in Brussels as an EU negotiator on the UN Sustainable Development Goals and on free trade agreement chapters. I have observed an unprecedented public interest in the UK in trade policy and trade negotiations in recent years – consequently, more people there know of the WTO than ever!

I am now working in the Market Access Division on the Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA) Facility, supporting developing and least-developed countries in their efforts to implement the TFA and simplify border procedures.

I see it as a real privilege to continue combining my knowledge and experience of trade policy with my project management background to assist WTO members as they seek to use the TFA to drive inclusive growth and sustainable development.

Figure 5: WTO staff on regular budget by gender and nationality, as of 31 December 2018

334 women
293 men
Total 627

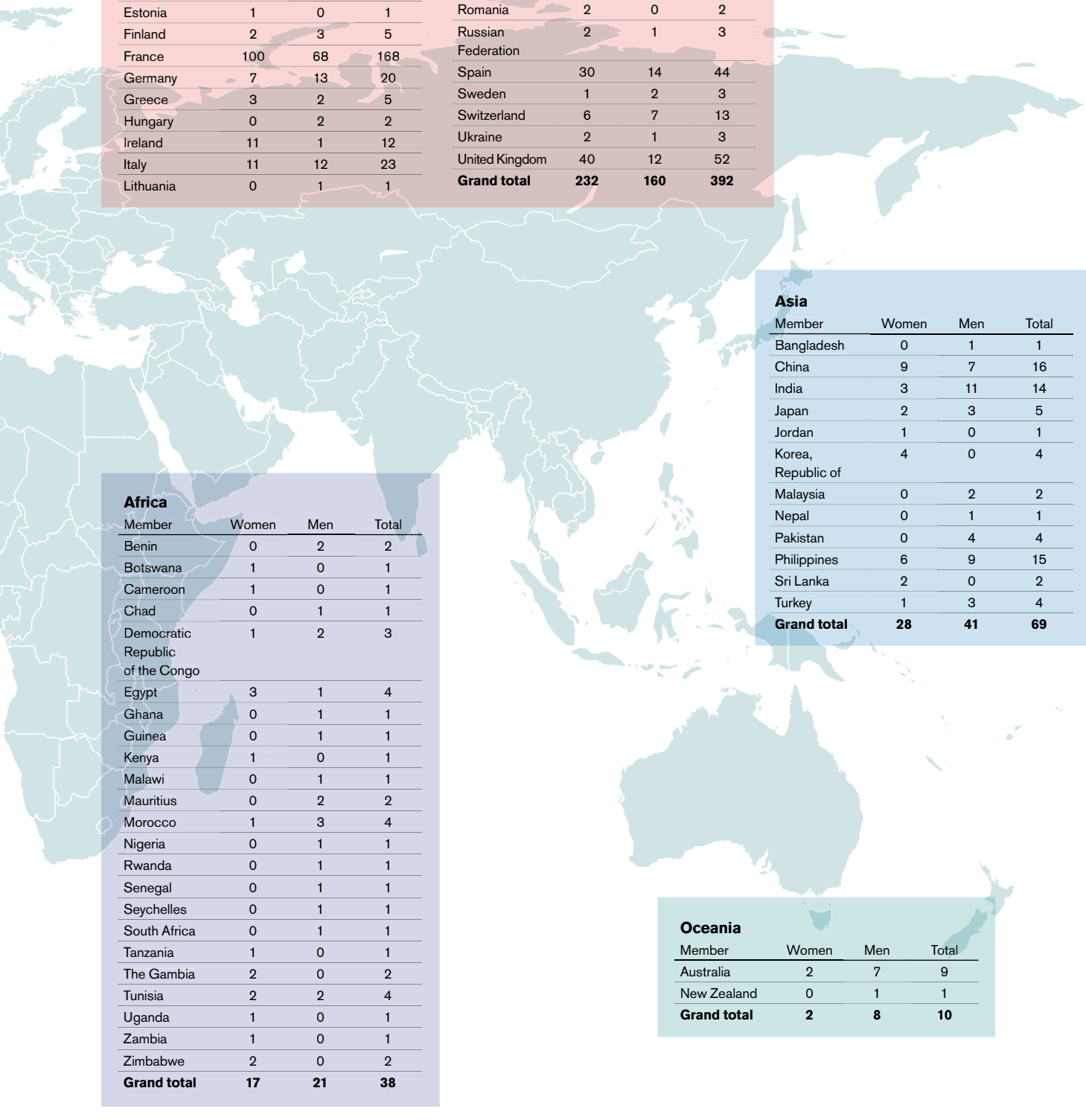


North America

Member	Women	Men	Total
Canada	3	11	14
Mexico	2	6	8
United States of America	21	13	34
Grand total	**26**	**30**	**56**

South/Central America and the Caribbean

Member	Women	Men	Total
Argentina	3	5	8
Barbados	0	1	1
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0	2	2
Brazil	6	8	14
Chile	1	0	1
Colombia	3	4	7
Costa Rica	1	1	2
Cuba	1	0	1
Ecuador	1	1	2
Guatemala	2	0	2
Honduras	2	0	2
Jamaica	1	1	2
Paraguay	1	0	1
Peru	5	4	9
Trinidad and Tobago	1	0	1
Uruguay	0	3	3
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1	3	4
Grand total	**29**	**33**	**62**



Europe

Member	Women	Men	Total
Austria	2	2	4
Belgium	2	2	4
Bulgaria	1	4	5
Croatia	1	0	1
Czech Republic	1	0	1
Denmark	2	1	3
Estonia	1	0	1
Finland	2	3	5
France	100	68	168
Germany	7	13	20
Greece	3	2	5
Hungary	0	2	2
Ireland	11	1	12
Italy	11	12	23
Lithuania	0	1	1
Moldova, Republic of	1	0	1
Netherlands	1	5	6
Norway	0	2	2
Poland	3	1	4
Portugal	0	4	4
Romania	2	0	2
Russian Federation	2	1	3
Spain	30	14	44
Sweden	1	2	3
Switzerland	6	7	13
Ukraine	2	1	3
United Kingdom	40	12	52
Grand total	**232**	**160**	**392**

Asia

Member	Women	Men	Total
Bangladesh	0	1	1
China	9	7	16
India	3	11	14
Japan	2	3	5
Jordan	1	0	1
Korea, Republic of	4	0	4
Malaysia	0	2	2
Nepal	0	1	1
Pakistan	0	4	4
Philippines	6	9	15
Sri Lanka	2	0	2
Turkey	1	3	4
Grand total	**28**	**41**	**69**

Africa

Member	Women	Men	Total
Benin	0	2	2
Botswana	1	0	1
Cameroon	1	0	1
Chad	0	1	1
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1	2	3
Egypt	3	1	4
Ghana	0	1	1
Guinea	0	1	1
Kenya	1	0	1
Malawi	0	1	1
Mauritius	0	2	2
Morocco	1	3	4
Nigeria	0	1	1
Rwanda	0	1	1
Senegal	0	1	1
Seychelles	0	1	1
South Africa	0	1	1
Tanzania	1	0	1
The Gambia	2	0	2
Tunisia	2	2	4
Uganda	1	0	1
Zambia	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	2	0	2
Grand total	**17**	**21**	**38**

Oceania

Member	Women	Men	Total
Australia	2	7	9
New Zealand	0	1	1
Grand total	**2**	**8**	**10**

Budget, finance and administration

- **The Committee reviewed reports on the WTO's financial and budgetary situation and examined the mid-term review of the budget for 2018-19.**
- **The Committee made a recommendation with respect to the utilization of the budgetary surplus.**

Background on budget, finance and administration

The Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration monitors the WTO's budgetary and financial matters. 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.

In 2018, the Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration held six formal meetings and submitted related reports to the General Council. The Committee reviewed and took note of quarterly reports on the financial situation of the regular budget of the WTO and extra-budgetary funds, regular updates on the arrears of contributions from WTO members and observers, an update on the WTO pension plan, and a report on the WTO medical plan and after service health insurance (ASHI) contributions.

The Committee also reviewed and took note of regular updates on external audit findings, the WTO risk management report, the annual report on diversity in the WTO Secretariat, the human resources annual report on grading structure and promotions, the salary survey of 2017, the 2017 report of the Office of Internal Oversight, and the WTO Strategic Facilities Plan.

The Committee took note of outstanding contributions from WTO members and observers and invited the General Council to urge members and observers under administrative measures to liquidate their arrears.

The Committee made a recommendation to the General Council for the suspension of administrative measures for the Central African Republic. The member agreed to liquidate all arrears over a period of 30 years. The General Council approved the recommendation.

The Chief of the Office of Internal Oversight (OIO) presented his report on the activity plan conducted by the OIO from July 2017 to June 2018.

The Committee also examined the mid-term review of the budget for 2018-19 of the WTO and the International Trade Centre.

In December 2018, the Committee made a recommendation to the General Council on the 2019 scale of WTO members' contributions to the regular budget, using a formula based on updated trade statistics (see below). It also made a recommendation that the accumulated budgetary surplus as at 31 December 2017 be transferred to the Working Capital Fund and that an investment policy be developed to govern the investment management of the Capital Fund.

The Committee also approved procedures for disclosure of non-official documents of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and for making them available on the internet.

WTO budget 2019

The WTO derives its income from annual contributions from its 164 members (see Tables 1 and 2) 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 2019 is:

WTO Secretariat:
CHF 189,624,000

Appellate Body and its Secretariat:
CHF 7,579,900

The total WTO budget is
CHF 197,203,900

Table 1: Consolidated budget for 2019

Section	Budget 2019 (in thousand CHF)
Staff expenditure (including staff remuneration, pension and post-employment benefits, health and invalidity insurance, family and international benefits)	131,415
Temporary assistance (including short-term staff, consultants, translators, panellists and Appellate Body member fees)	17,281
General services (including telecommunications and post, contractual services and maintenance, energy and supplies, documentation and publication)	15,773
Travel and hospitality	7,450
Implementing partners (includes any activity or event partly/jointly/fully funded by the WTO but executed by a third-party organization)	213
Capital expenditure (including procurement of fixed assets and rental and leasing of equipment)	2,349
Financial expenditure (including bank and interest charges and building loan reimbursement)	1,280
Contributions to International Trade Centre and special reserves (including Appellate Body operating fund, Ministerial Conference operating fund and Building Renovation fund)	21,443
Grand total	**197,204**

Table 2: WTO members' contributions to the consolidated budget of the WTO Secretariat and the Appellate Body Secretariat 2019 (in Swiss Francs with a minimum contribution of 0.015%)

Member	2019 Contribution CHF	2019 Contribution %
Afghanistan	46,920	0.024%
Albania	41,055	0.021%
Angola	428,145	0.219%
Antigua and Barbuda	29,325	0.015%
Argentina	733,125	0.375%
Armenia	37,145	0.019%
Australia	2,594,285	1.327%
Austria	1,911,990	0.978%
Bahrain, Kingdom of	246,330	0.126%
Bangladesh	338,215	0.173%
Barbados	29,325	0.015%
Belgium	3,646,075	1.865%
Belize	29,325	0.015%
Benin	29,325	0.015%
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	103,615	0.053%
Botswana	74,290	0.038%
Brazil	2,394,875	1.225%
Brunei Darussalam	72,335	0.037%
Bulgaria	310,845	0.159%
Burkina Faso	33,235	0.017%
Burundi	29,325	0.015%
Cabo Verde	29,325	0.015%
Cambodia	105,570	0.054%
Cameroon	70,380	0.036%
Canada	4,922,690	2.518%
Central African Republic	29,325	0.015%
Chad	39,100	0.020%
Chile	731,170	0.374%
China	19,737,680	10.096%
Colombia	563,040	0.288%
Congo	78,200	0.040%
Costa Rica	152,490	0.078%
Côte d'Ivoire	109,480	0.056%
Croatia	220,915	0.113%
Cuba	136,850	0.070%
Cyprus	121,210	0.062%
Czech Republic	1,388,050	0.710%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	105,570	0.054%
Denmark	1,517,080	0.776%
Djibouti	29,325	0.015%
Dominica	29,325	0.015%
Dominican Republic	164,220	0.084%
Ecuador	228,735	0.117%
Egypt	496,570	0.254%
El Salvador	78,200	0.040%
Estonia	175,950	0.090%
Eswatini	29,325	0.015%
European Union[1]	0	0.000%
Fiji	29,325	0.015%
Finland	877,795	0.449%
France	7,440,730	3.806%
Gabon	60,605	0.031%
The Gambia	29,325	0.015%
Georgia	70,380	0.036%
Germany	13,882,455	7.101%
Ghana	166,175	0.085%
Greece	608,005	0.311%
Grenada	29,325	0.015%
Guatemala	146,625	0.075%
Guinea	29,325	0.015%
Guinea-Bissau	29,325	0.015%
Guyana	29,325	0.015%
Haiti	29,325	0.015%
Honduras	76,245	0.039%
Hong Kong, China	5,427,080	2.776%
Hungary	991,185	0.507%
Iceland	76,245	0.039%
India	4,445,670	2.274%
Indonesia	1,722,355	0.881%
Ireland	2,361,640	1.208%
Israel	842,605	0.431%
Italy	5,096,685	2.607%
Jamaica	52,785	0.027%
Japan	7,896,245	4.039%
Jordan	168,130	0.086%
Kazakhstan	570,860	0.292%
Kenya	127,075	0.065%
Korea, Republic of	5,777,025	2.955%
Kuwait, the State of	645,150	0.330%
Kyrgyz Republic	41,055	0.021%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	37,145	0.019%
Latvia	160,310	0.082%
Lesotho	29,325	0.015%
Liberia	29,325	0.015%

[1] The European Union is not subject to contributions. However, its 28 members are assessed individually. The total share of members of the European Union represents 33.6% of the total assessed contributions of 2019.

Member	2019 Contribution CHF	2019 Contribution %
Liechtenstein	64,515	0.033%
Lithuania	316,710	0.162%
Luxembourg	930,580	0.476%
Macao, China	256,105	0.131%
Madagascar	31,280	0.016%
Malawi	29,325	0.015%
Malaysia	1,966,730	1.006%
Maldives	29,325	0.015%
Mali	31,280	0.016%
Malta	136,850	0.070%
Mauritania	29,325	0.015%
Mauritius	58,650	0.030%
Mexico	3,720,365	1.903%
Moldova, Republic of	37,145	0.019%
Mongolia	54,740	0.028%
Montenegro	29,325	0.015%
Morocco	353,855	0.181%
Mozambique	70,380	0.036%
Myanmar	115,345	0.059%
Namibia	50,830	0.026%
Nepal	44,965	0.023%
Netherlands	5,745,745	2.939%
New Zealand	459,425	0.235%
Nicaragua	54,740	0.028%
Niger	29,325	0.015%
Nigeria	656,880	0.336%
Norway	1,411,510	0.722%
Republic of North Macedonia	52,785	0.027%
Oman	383,180	0.196%
Pakistan	346,035	0.177%
Panama	263,925	0.135%
Papua New Guinea	62,560	0.032%
Paraguay	111,435	0.057%
Peru	418,370	0.214%
Philippines	719,440	0.368%
Poland	2,142,680	1.096%
Portugal	772,225	0.395%
Qatar	793,730	0.406%
Romania	688,160	0.352%
Russian Federation	3,937,370	2.014%
Rwanda	29,325	0.015%
Saint Kitts and Nevis	29,325	0.015%
Saint Lucia	29,325	0.015%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	29,325	0.015%
Samoa	29,325	0.015%
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2,326,450	1.190%
Senegal	46,920	0.024%
Seychelles	29,325	0.015%
Sierra Leone	29,325	0.015%
Singapore	4,774,110	2.442%
Slovak Republic	768,315	0.393%
Slovenia	303,025	0.155%
Solomon Islands	29,325	0.015%
South Africa	973,590	0.498%
Spain	3,663,670	1.874%
Sri Lanka	173,995	0.089%
Suriname	29,325	0.015%
Sweden	2,068,390	1.058%
Switzerland	3,710,590	1.898%
Chinese Taipei	3,384,105	1.731%
Tajikistan	29,325	0.015%
Tanzania	95,795	0.049%
Thailand	2,404,650	1.230%
Togo	29,325	0.015%
Tonga	29,325	0.015%
Trinidad and Tobago	117,300	0.060%
Tunisia	199,410	0.102%
Turkey	2,011,695	1.029%
Uganda	54,740	0.028%
Ukraine	627,555	0.321%
United Arab Emirates	3,071,305	1.571%
United Kingdom	7,446,595	3.809%
United States of America	22,660,405	11.591%
Uruguay	144,670	0.074%
Vanuatu	29,325	0.015%
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	570,860	0.292%
Viet Nam	1,401,735	0.717%
Yemen	89,930	0.046%
Zambia	86,020	0.044%
Zimbabwe	54,740	0.028%
TOTAL	**195,500,000**	**100.00%**

How the WTO is structured

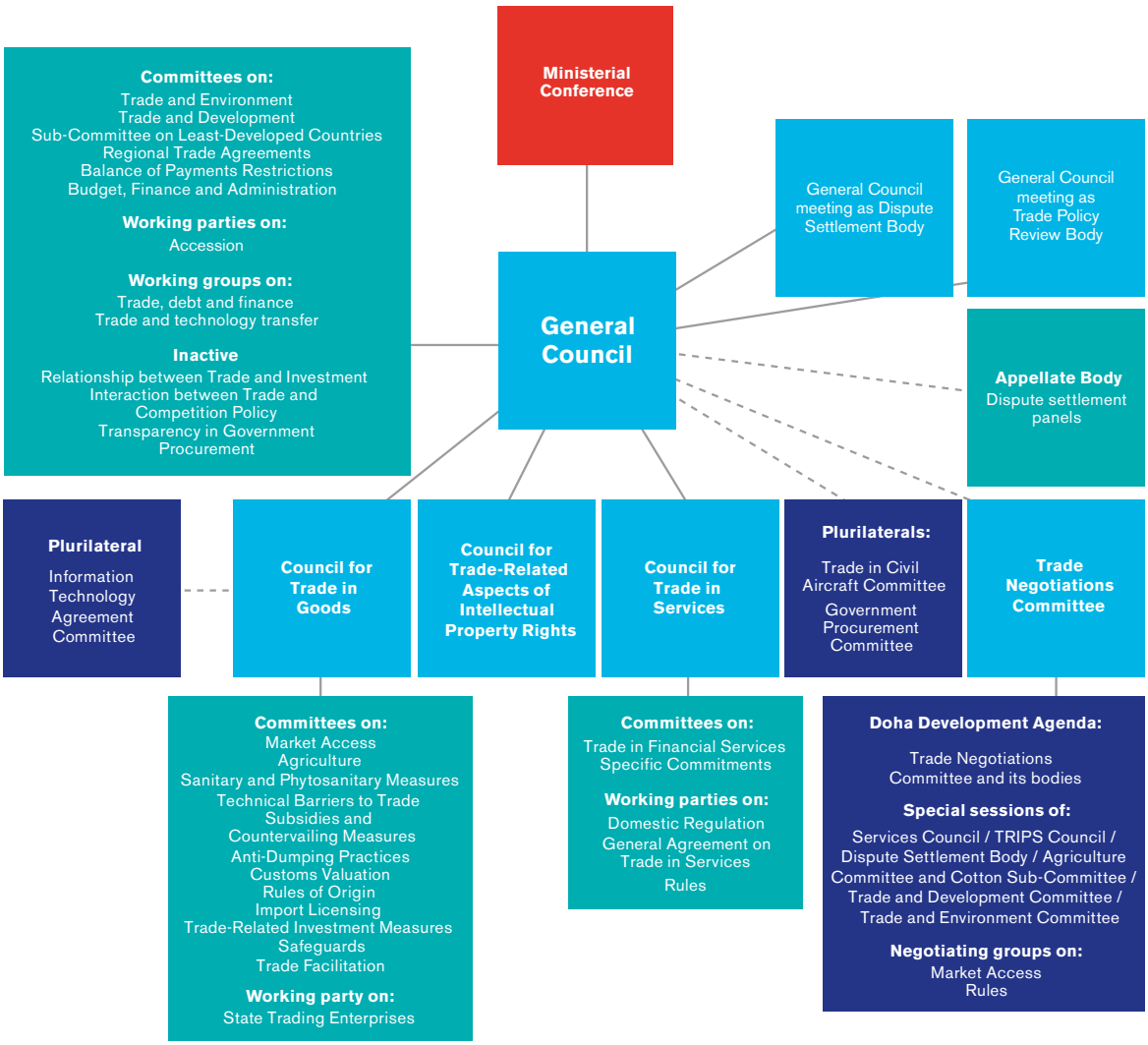
The WTO's top-level decision-making body is the Ministerial Conference, which usually meets every two years.

Below this is the General Council (normally ambassadors and heads of delegation in Geneva, and sometimes officials sent from members' capitals), which meets several times a year in the Geneva headquarters. The General Council also meets as the Trade Policy Review Body and the Dispute Settlement Body.

At the next level, the Goods Council, Services Council and Intellectual Property (TRIPS) Council report to the General Council.

Numerous specialized committees, working groups and working parties deal with the individual agreements and other areas such as the environment, development, membership applications and regional trade agreements.

All WTO members may participate in all councils and committees, with the exceptions of the Appellate Body, Dispute Settlement panels and plurilateral committees.



WTO Chairpersons (as of 31 December 2018)

Chairpersons of the General Council and bodies reporting to it	
General Council	Ambassador Junichi Ihara (Japan)
Dispute Settlement Body	Ambassador Sunanta Kangvalkulkij (Thailand)
Trade Policy Review Body	Ambassador Eloi Laourou (Benin)
Council for Trade in Goods	Ambassador Stephen de Boer (Canada)
Council for Trade in Services	Ambassador Alfredo Suescum (Panama)
Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	Ambassador Walter Werner (Germany)
Committee on Trade and Environment	Ambassador Sondang Anggraini (Indonesia)
Committee on Trade and Development	Ambassador Diego Aulestia (Ecuador)
Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions	Ambassador Claudio de la Puente (Peru)
Committee on Regional Trade Agreements	Ambassador Julian Braithwaite (United Kingdom)
Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration	Ambassador Juan Esteban Aguirre Martínez (Paraguay)
Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology	Ms Sabine Böhlke-Möller (Namibia)
Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance	Ambassador Mohammad Haqjo (Afghanistan)
Trade Negotiations Committee	Director-General Roberto Azevêdo (WTO)
Chairpersons of bodies established under the Trade Negotiations Committee	
Negotiating Group on Market Access	Ambassador Didier Chambovey (Switzerland)
Negotiating Group on Rules	Ambassador Roberto Zapata Barradas (Mexico)
Special Session of the Council for Trade in Services	Ambassador Zhanar Aitzhanova (Kazakhstan)
Special Session of the Council for TRIPS	Ambassador Dacio Castillo (Honduras)
Special Session of the Dispute Settlement Body	Ambassador Coly Seck (Senegal)
Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture	Ambassador John Deep Ford (Guyana)
Sub-Committee on Cotton	Ambassador John Deep Ford (Guyana)
Special Session of the Committee on Trade and Environment	Ambassador Syed Tauqir Shah (Pakistan)
Special Session of the Committee on Trade and Development	Ambassador Tan Yee Woan (Singapore)

Chairpersons of the General Council and bodies reporting to it	
Chairpersons of subsidiary bodies of the Council for Trade in Goods	
Committee on Agriculture	Ms Débora Cumes (Guatemala)
Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices	Ms Karine Mahjoubi Erikstein (Norway)
Committee on Customs Valuation	Mr Yuichiro Okumura (Japan)
Committee on Import Licensing	Ms Lorena Rivera Orjuela (Colombia)
Committee on Market Access	Ms Zsófia Tvaruskó (Hungary)
Committee on Rules of Origin	Ms Thembekile Mlangeni (South Africa)
Committee on Safeguards	Mr Hyouk Woo Kwon (Republic of Korea)
Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	Ms Noncedo Vutula (South Africa)
Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures	Mr Luis Adolfo Fernández (Costa Rica)
Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade	Ms Kate Swan (New Zealand)
Committee on Trade Facilitation	Ms Dalia Kadišienė (Lithuania)
Committee on Trade-Related Investment Measures	Ms Carrie Wu (Chinese Taipei)
Working Party on State Trading Enterprises	Mr Antonius Yudi Triantoro (Indonesia)
Committee of Participants on the Expansion of Trade in Information Technology Products	Mr Muhammad Nur Hadri Bin Sopri (Singapore)
Chairpersons of subsidiary bodies of the Council for Trade in Services	
Committee on Trade in Financial Services	Mr Jean Marc Van Dril (Switzerland)
Working Party on Domestic Regulation	Mr Henning Enval (Sweden)
Committee on Specific Commitments	Mr Nurbek Maksutov (Kyrgyz Republic)
Working Party on GATS Rules	Mr Felipe Henriquez Palma (Chile)
Chairpersons of Committees of Plurilateral Agreements	
Committee on Trade in Civil Aircraft	Mr Hsiao-Yin Wu (Chinese Taipei)
Committee on Government Procurement	Mr Carlos Vanderloo (Canada)

Membership of the WTO: 164 members (as of 31 December 2018)

Member[1]	Year of accession
Afghanistan	2016
Albania	2000
Angola	1996
Antigua and Barbuda	1995
Argentina	1995
Armenia	2003
Australia	1995
Austria	1995
Bahrain, Kingdom of	1995
Bangladesh	1995
Barbados	1995
Belgium	1995
Belize	1995
Benin	1996
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	1995
Botswana	1995
Brazil	1995
Brunei Darussalam	1995
Bulgaria	1996
Burkina Faso	1995
Burundi	1995
Cambodia	2004
Cameroon	1995
Canada	1995
Cabo Verde	2008
Central African Republic	1995
Chad	1996
Chile	1995
China	2001
Colombia	1995
Congo	1997
Costa Rica	1995
Côte d'Ivoire	1995
Croatia	2000
Cuba	1995
Cyprus	1995
Czech Republic	1995
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1997
Denmark	1995
Djibouti	1995
Dominica	1995
Dominican Republic	1995
Ecuador	1996
Egypt	1995
El Salvador	1995
Estonia	1999
European Union	1995
Fiji	1996
Finland	1995
France	1995
Gabon	1995
The Gambia	1996
Georgia	2000
Germany	1995
Ghana	1995
Greece	1995
Grenada	1996
Guatemala	1995
Guinea	1995
Guinea-Bissau	1995
Guyana	1995
Haiti	1996
Honduras	1995
Hong Kong, China	1995

Member[1]	Year of accession
Hungary	1995
Iceland	1995
India	1995
Indonesia	1995
Ireland	1995
Israel	1995
Italy	1995
Jamaica	1995
Japan	1995
Jordan	2000
Kazakhstan	2015
Kenya	1995
Korea, Republic of	1995
Kuwait, the State of	1995
Kyrgyz Republic	1998
Latvia	1999
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2013
Lesotho	1995
Liberia	2016
Liechtenstein	1995
Lithuania	2001
Luxembourg	1995
Macao, China	1995
Madagascar	1995
Malawi	1995
Malaysia	1995
Maldives	1995
Mali	1995
Malta	1995
Mauritania	1995
Mauritius	1995
Mexico	1995
Moldova, Republic of	2001
Mongolia	1997
Montenegro	2012
Morocco	1995
Mozambique	1995
Myanmar	1995
Namibia	1995
Nepal	2004
Netherlands	1995
New Zealand	1995
Nicaragua	1995
Niger	1996
Nigeria	1995
North Macedonia, Republic of	2003
Norway	1995
Oman	2000
Pakistan	1995
Panama	1997
Papua New Guinea	1996
Paraguay	1995
Peru	1995
Philippines	1995
Poland	1995
Portugal	1995
Qatar	1996
Romania	1995
Russian Federation	2012
Rwanda	1996
Saint Kitts and Nevis	1996
Saint Lucia	1995
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1995
Samoa	2012

Member[1]	Year of accession
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of	2005
Senegal	1995
Seychelles	2015
Sierra Leone	1995
Singapore	1995
Slovak Republic	1995
Slovenia	1995
Solomon Islands	1996
South Africa	1995
Spain	1995
Sri Lanka	1995
Suriname	1995
Swaziland	1995
Sweden	1995
Switzerland	1995
Chinese Taipei	2002
Tajikistan	2013
Tanzania	1995
Thailand	1995
Togo	1995
Tonga	2007
Trinidad and Tobago	1995
Tunisia	1995
Turkey	1995
Uganda	1995
Ukraine	2008
United Arab Emirates	1996
United Kingdom	1995
United States of America	1995
Uruguay	1995
Vanuatu	2012
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1995
Viet Nam	2007
Yemen	2014
Zambia	1995
Zimbabwe	1995

Countries seeking to join the WTO (as of 31 December 2018)
Algeria
Andorra
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Belarus
Bhutan
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Comoros
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Iran
Iraq
Lebanese Republic
Libya
São Tomé and Principe
Serbia
Somalia
South Sudan
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Timor-Leste
Uzbekistan

[1] Members are mostly states but can also be customs territories with full autonomy over their external commercial relations.