Secretariat and budget

WTO Secretariat	172
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9

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.

WTO Secretariat

- **WTO recruitment rose in 2019, with 51 vacancies filled against 41 in 2018.**
- **Staff numbers slightly decreased from 627 to 623 due to a large number of retirements.**
- **The Human Resources Division continued to reallocate resources to high-priority areas, particularly in dispute settlement.**
- **A mandatory e-learning module – "Respect&Harmony@WTO" – was developed to ensure staff fully understand their rights and obligations.**

The WTO's recruitment activity remains high, with 51 vacancies filled in 2019, ten more than in 2018. However, due to the large number of retirements in 2019, the number of staff decreased to 623 from 627. WTO Secretariat staff come from 82 WTO members.

The WTO Secretariat is composed mostly of economists, lawyers and specialists 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 338 to 285. Among professional staff, 45 per cent are female and 55 per cent male, compared with 42 per cent and 58 per cent, respectively, in 2014.

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.

Various methods of informal resolution of workplace disputes continue to be available to staff. The WTO has recently incorporated an independent psychologist for staff seeking assistance with psychological and social support. This is in addition to the external and internal mediators, the Head of the Office of Internal Oversight and the Legal Counsel to the Administration.

In 2019, procedures were implemented for the policy "Right to Work in an Environment Free from Discrimination, Harassment and Abuse of Authority" established in 2018. This aims at promoting a more harmonious and efficient work environment through the improved protection of staff members' rights. An e-learning module – "Respect&Harmony@WTO" – was developed in 2019 and made mandatory for staff in order to ensure they fully understand their rights and obligations.

Thirteen new young professionals joined the Young Professionals Programme in January 2020, working in nine different divisions. The programme aims to increase the number of professionals in the WTO Secretariat from developing and least-developed countries not currently represented (see page 184).

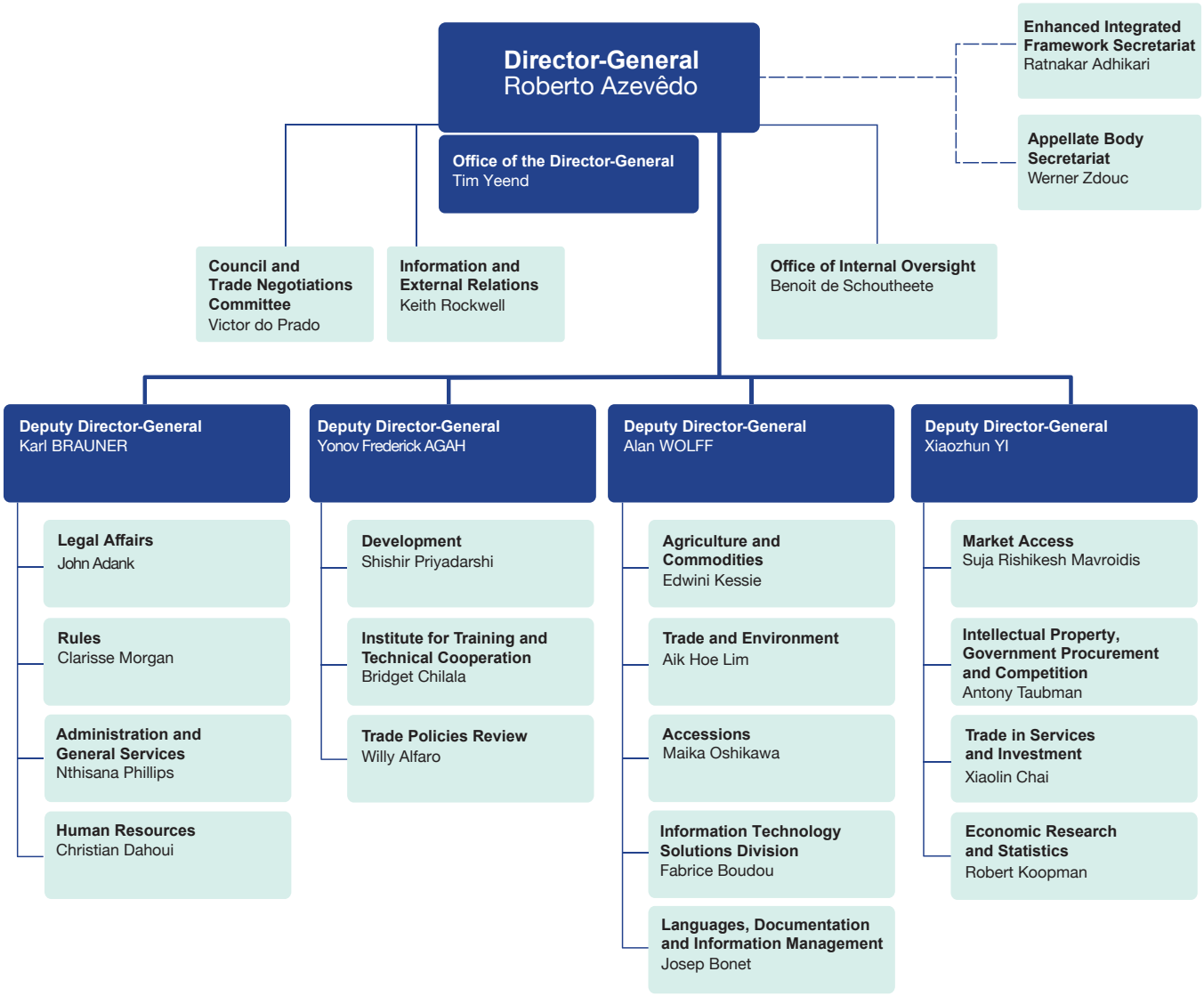
In 2019, the medical service completed the second "Wellness Programme", which aims at raising awareness on how a healthy diet and exercise can impact wellbeing in the workplace.

DG Azevêdo with the 13 participants in the 2019 Young Professionals Programme.

During the year, staff participated in approximately 500 learning opportunities, including coaching, mentoring, sessions on leadership, performance management and IT, and language courses. A peer-coaching network was established to assist new supervisors in honing their management and coaching skills. An editors' network was launched to identify and address participants' writing and editing needs.

The Human Resources Division launched a number of gender forum events to raise awareness of gender issues and to gain an understanding of staff members' views on gender and inclusion in the WTO. Among the recommendations that emerged was the need for clearer communication regarding the organization's stance on gender and diversity and to conduct ongoing sessions on unconscious biases.

Figure 1: WTO Secretariat organizational chart, as of 31 December 2019



New recruits

Stara Ahmidouch

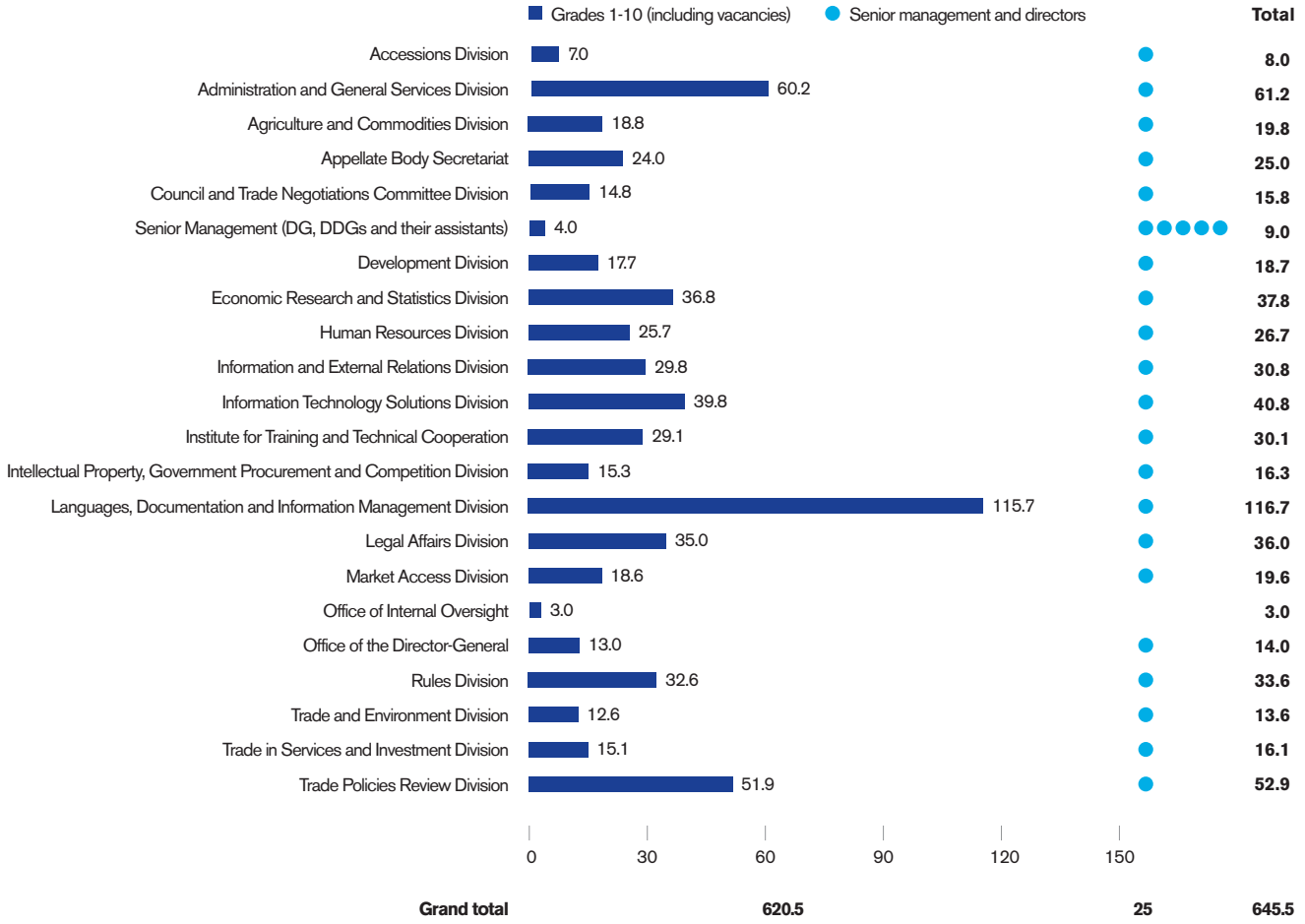
Head of Language Services Branch, Languages, Documentation and Information Management Division

Nationality: Swiss/Trinidadian
Joining date: 1 March 2019

The saying "The pen is mightier than the sword" has always struck a chord with me. Little wonder, therefore, that my fascination with languages led me from the Caribbean to Europe in the early 1990s. After working as a freelance translator in Geneva for several years, I joined the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) in 2007. Since then, I have worked in both language services and governance and, prior to joining the WTO, I held the position of Chief of Staff to the IPU Secretary General.

I currently manage the Language Services Branch of the Languages, Documentation and Information Management Division (LDIMD), where I have the privilege of working with translators who are unequivocally committed to excellence. We are currently changing the way we do business in LDIMD and I accepted this job because I wanted to be part of this exciting crossroads – and because I firmly believe that linguists can be good managers too.

Figure 2: Allocation of staff by division, as of 31 December 2019 (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

Allan Kalungi

Network and Telecom Engineer, Information Technology Solutions Division

Nationality: Ugandan
Joining date: 8 July 2019

Like most people in my country, I knew about the WTO from my school days. Even back then, I thought it would be fulfilling to work for such an organization that facilitates and support its members as they decide among themselves how they want to trade with one another.

I have worked in the IT field for over 13 years, mostly supporting telecommunication companies, and it gives me great pleasure to have this opportunity to bring the knowledge, skills and experience I have gathered to the WTO. As a network and telecom engineer in the Information Technology Solutions Division, I get to work directly with a team that supports the conference systems used by delegates to meet and deliberate, either remotely or within the WTO Secretariat. We also provide services that enable WTO staff to communicate and share resources with each other and with the outside world.

Figure 3: WTO staff on regular budget by grade and gender, as of 31 December 2019

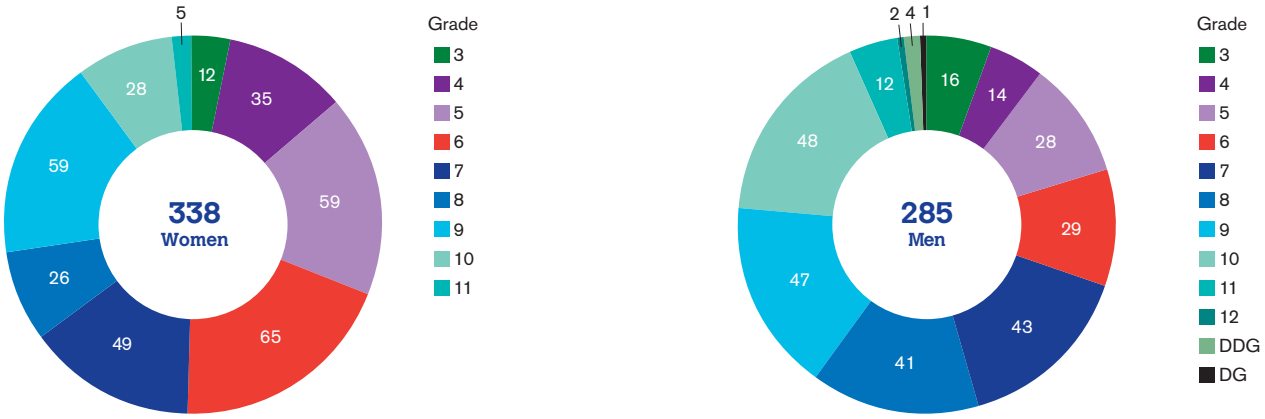
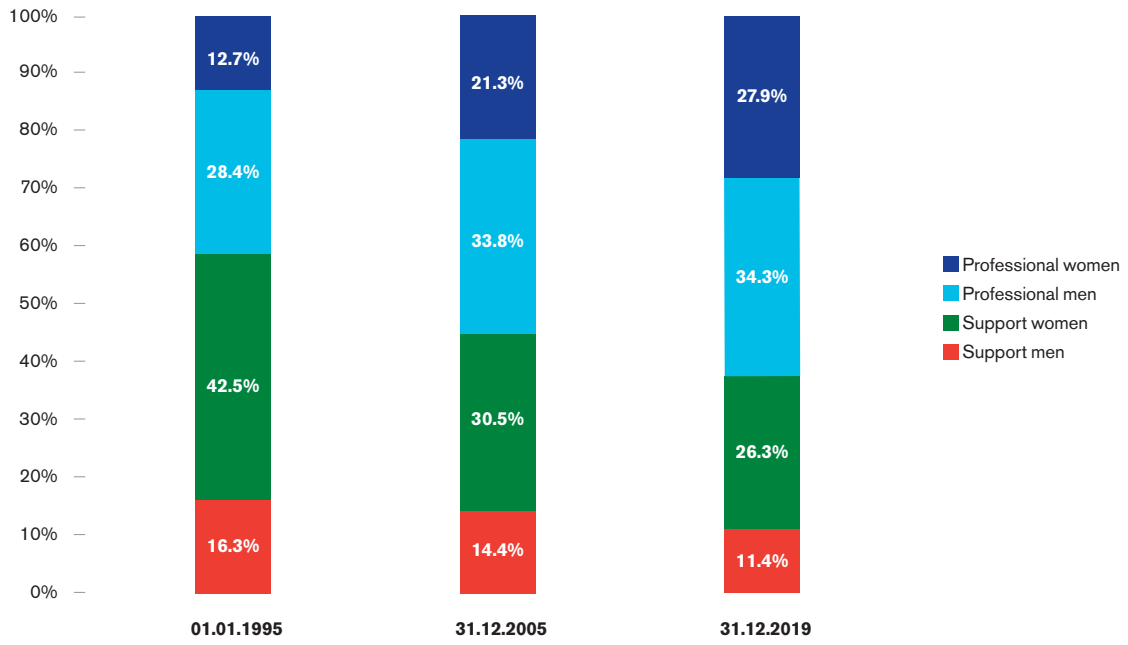


Figure 4: Percentage of WTO staff by professional/support category



New recruits

Robson de Moura Fernandes

Economic Affairs Officer,
Agriculture and Commodities Division

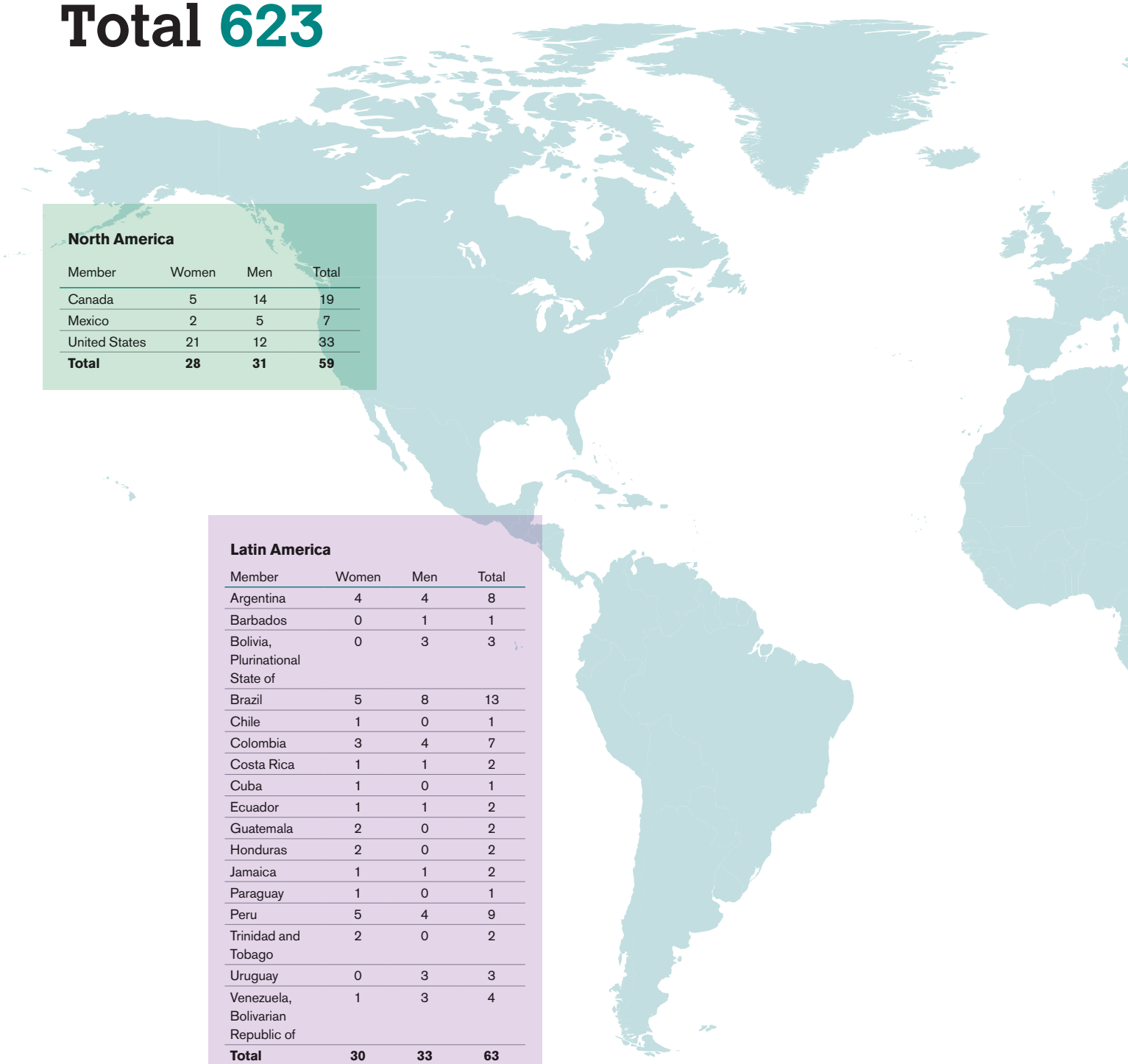
Nationality: Brazilian
Joining date: 18 February 2019

Because of the successful cases brought by Brazil before the WTO, the organization has always been widely covered by the Brazilian press, and courses on the multilateral trading system are taught in universities across the country. This was what provoked my initial interest in the WTO.

My career path has led me to experience international trade from a number of perspectives. After graduating with a Master's degree in international law and economics from Switzerland and working in law firms in Brazil and Belgium, I undertook an internship at the WTO and worked in the Sanitary and Phytosanitary team. An entrepreneurial experience with a trading company gave me exposure to export and import operations. In my current post, I carry out trade and policy analyses in the Cotton Section, which oversees the specific trade negotiations on cotton, encompassing the efforts of some least-developed countries to level the playing field in international cotton trade.

Figure 5: WTO staff on regular budget by gender and nationality, as of 31 December 2019

338 women
285 men
Total 623

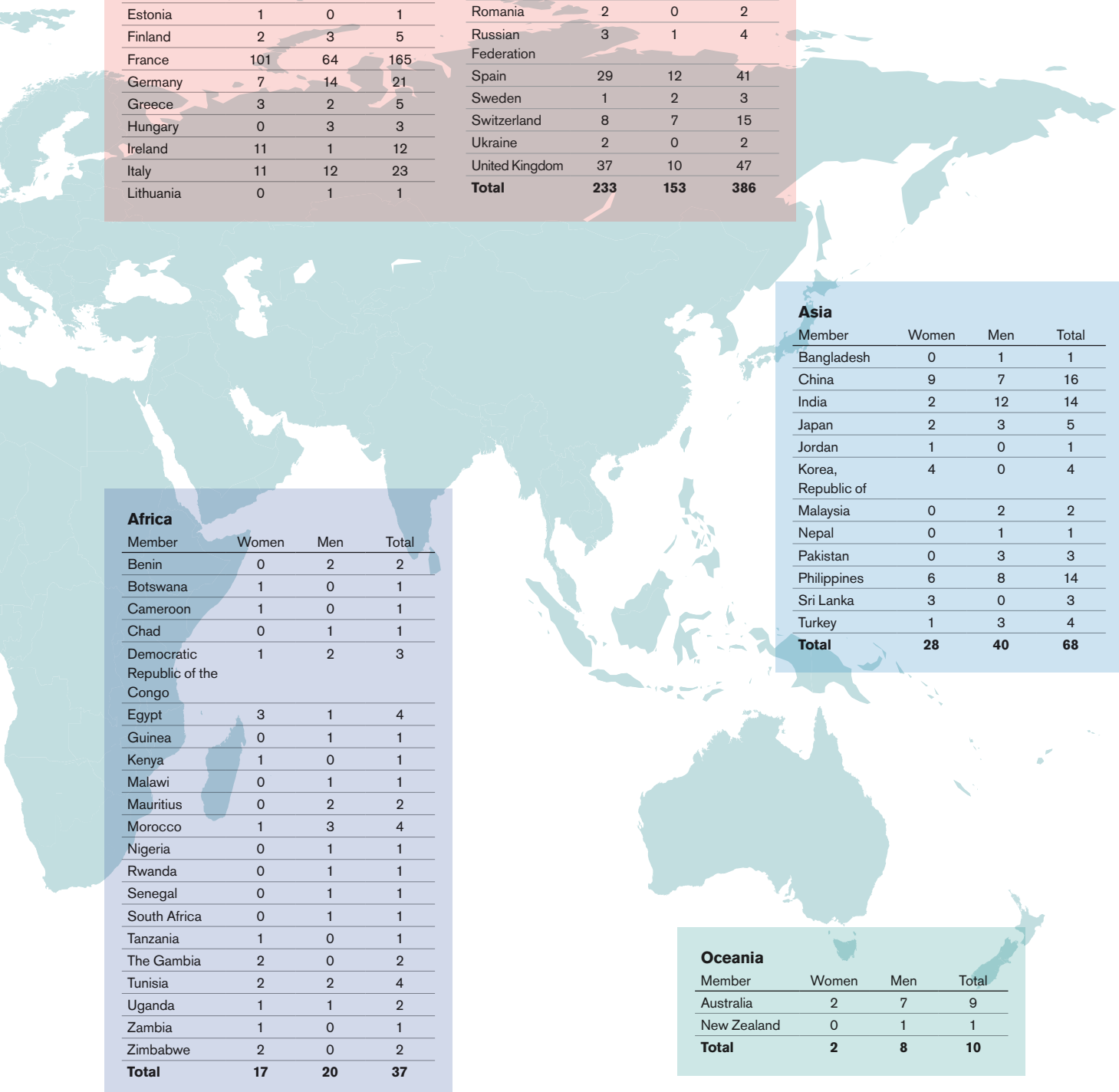


North America

Member	Women	Men	Total
Canada	5	14	19
Mexico	2	5	7
United States	21	12	33
Total	**28**	**31**	**59**

Latin America

Member	Women	Men	Total
Argentina	4	4	8
Barbados	0	1	1
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0	3	3
Brazil	5	8	13
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	2	0	2
Uruguay	0	3	3
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	1	3	4
Total	**30**	**33**	**63**



Europe

Member	Women	Men	Total
Austria	2	2	4
Belgium	3	2	5
Bulgaria	2	4	6
Croatia	1	0	1
Czech Republic	1	0	1
Denmark	2	1	3
Estonia	1	0	1
Finland	2	3	5
France	101	64	165
Germany	7	14	21
Greece	3	2	5
Hungary	0	3	3
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	2	1	3
Portugal	0	4	4
Romania	2	0	2
Russian Federation	3	1	4
Spain	29	12	41
Sweden	1	2	3
Switzerland	8	7	15
Ukraine	2	0	2
United Kingdom	37	10	47
Total	**233**	**153**	**386**

Asia

Member	Women	Men	Total
Bangladesh	0	1	1
China	9	7	16
India	2	12	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	3	3
Philippines	6	8	14
Sri Lanka	3	0	3
Turkey	1	3	4
Total	**28**	**40**	**68**

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
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
South Africa	0	1	1
Tanzania	1	0	1
The Gambia	2	0	2
Tunisia	2	2	4
Uganda	1	1	2
Zambia	1	0	1
Zimbabwe	2	0	2
Total	**17**	**20**	**37**

Oceania

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

Budget, finance and administration

- **The Committee recommended the General Council approve the 2020 budget.**
- **The Committee recommended the accumulated budgetary surplus be transferred to the Working Capital Fund.**

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.

The Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration recommended the General Council approve the 2020 budgets for the WTO and the International Trade Centre. The 2021 budgets will be finalized in 2020 due to exceptional circumstances. The Committee also recommended approval by the General Council of the 2020-21 Biennial Technical Assistance and Training Plan.

The Committee reviewed the quarterly reports on the financial and extra-budgetary situation of the WTO, regular updates on the arrears of contributions from WTO members and observers and a progress report on the WTO Pension Plan. It also reviewed regular updates on external audit findings, the annual report on diversity in the WTO Secretariat, the 2017-18 report on staff learning development 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 those under administrative measures to liquidate their arrears.

The WTO Secretariat presented the WTO 2018 Financial Performance Report. The Committee proposed that the General Council approve the transfers between budgetary sections outlined in the report. The external auditors presented their report for 2018 and the Committee recommended that the General Council approve the 2018 WTO audited financial statements.

The Office of Internal Oversight presented its report on internal audit activities for 2018-19.

The Committee recommended the General Council approve that the accumulated budgetary surplus, as at 31 December 2018, be transferred to the Working Capital Fund and that it approve a policy for the fund's management. The Working Capital Fund is a rolling fund which can be used under special circumstances to cover cash shortages over a limited period of time.

After a competitive selection process, the Committee recommended that the Auditor General of France be appointed as external auditor of the WTO Secretariat and the Pension Plan for 2020-25.

The Secretariat invited delegates to liaise with their governments about considering to make contributions to facilitate the participation of least-developed countries in the 12th Ministerial Conference.

WTO budget 2020

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 2020 is:

CHF 197,203,900

Table 1: Consolidated budget for 2020

Section	Budget 2020
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, translators, panellists and Appellate Body member fees)	17,274,550
General services (including telecommunications and post, contractual services and maintenance, energy and supplies, documentation and publication)	15,376,475
Travel and hospitality	7,606,800
Implementing partners (includes any activity or event partly/jointly/fully funded by the WTO but executed by a third-party organization)	213,000
Capital expenditure (including procurement of fixed assets and rental and leasing of equipment)	2,094,650
Financial expenditure (including bank and interest charges and building loan reimbursement)	1,780,000
Contributions to International Trade Centre and special reserves (including Appellate Body operating fund, Ministerial Conference operating fund and Building Renovation fund)	21,443,125
Grand total	**197,203,900**

Table 2: WTO members' contributions to the consolidated budget of the WTO Secretariat and the Appellate Body Secretariat 2020 (in Swiss Francs with a minimum contribution of 0.015%)

Member	2020 Contribution CHF	2020 Contribution %
Afghanistan	44,965	0.023%
Albania	41,055	0.021%
Angola	379,270	0.194%
Antigua and Barbuda	29,325	0.015%
Argentina	719,440	0.368%
Armenia	39,100	0.020%
Australia	2,553,230	1.306%
Austria	1,917,855	0.981%
Bahrain, Kingdom of	238,510	0.122%
Bangladesh	365,585	0.187%
Barbados	29,325	0.015%
Belgium	3,663,670	1.874%
Belize	29,325	0.015%
Benin	29,325	0.015%
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	101,660	0.052%
Botswana	72,335	0.037%
Brazil	2,287,350	1.170%
Brunei Darussalam	62,560	0.032%
Bulgaria	318,665	0.163%
Burkina Faso	33,235	0.017%
Burundi	29,325	0.015%
Cabo Verde	29,325	0.015%
Cambodia	129,030	0.066%
Cameroon	68,425	0.035%
Canada	4,838,625	2.475%
Central African Republic	29,325	0.015%
Chad	39,100	0.020%
Chile	703,800	0.360%
China	20,142,365	10.303%
Colombia	531,760	0.272%
Congo	70,380	0.036%
Costa Rica	158,355	0.081%
Côte d'Ivoire	109,480	0.056%
Croatia	230,690	0.118%
Cuba	129,030	0.066%
Cyprus	123,165	0.063%
Czech Republic	1,405,645	0.719%
Democratic Republic of the Congo	113,390	0.058%
Denmark	1,515,125	0.775%
Djibouti	29,325	0.015%
Dominica	29,325	0.015%
Dominican Republic	168,130	0.086%

Member	2020 Contribution CHF	2020 Contribution %
Ecuador	218,960	0.112%
Egypt	490,705	0.251%
El Salvador	80,155	0.041%
Estonia	175,950	0.090%
Eswatini	29,325	0.015%
European Union*	0	0.000%
Fiji	29,325	0.015%
Finland	862,155	0.441%
France	7,466,145	3.819%
Gabon	66,470	0.034%
The Gambia	29,325	0.015%
Georgia	70,380	0.036%
Germany	13,976,295	7.149%
Ghana	168,130	0.086%
Greece	631,465	0.323%
Grenada	29,325	0.015%
Guatemala	148,580	0.076%
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	5,548,290	2.838%
Hungary	1,008,780	0.516%
Iceland	80,155	0.041%
India	4,455,445	2.279%
Indonesia	1,673,480	0.856%
Ireland	2,619,700	1.340%
Israel	856,290	0.438%
Italy	5,075,180	2.596%
Jamaica	50,830	0.026%
Japan	7,673,375	3.925%
Jordan	168,130	0.086%
Kazakhstan	508,300	0.260%
Kenya	125,120	0.064%
Korea, Republic of	5,669,500	2.900%
Kuwait, the State of	594,320	0.304%
Kyrgyz Republic	37,145	0.019%
Lao People's Democratic Republic	46,920	0.024%
Latvia	160,310	0.082%
Lesotho	29,325	0.015%
Liberia	29,325	0.015%

* The European Union is not subject to contributions. However, its current 28 members are assessed individually. The total share of members of the European Union represents 33.94 per cent of the total assessed contributions for 2020.

Member	2020 Contribution CHF	2020 Contribution %
Liechtenstein	64,515	0.033%
Lithuania	322,575	0.165%
Luxembourg	999,005	0.511%
Macao, China	258,060	0.132%
Madagascar	33,235	0.017%
Malawi	29,325	0.015%
Malaysia	1,923,720	0.984%
Maldives	29,325	0.015%
Mali	35,190	0.018%
Malta	148,580	0.076%
Mauritania	29,325	0.015%
Mauritius	56,695	0.029%
Mexico	3,802,475	1.945%
Moldova, Republic of	35,190	0.018%
Mongolia	54,740	0.028%
Montenegro	29,325	0.015%
Morocco	361,675	0.185%
Mozambique	66,470	0.034%
Myanmar	127,075	0.065%
Namibia	48,875	0.025%
Nepal	50,830	0.026%
Netherlands	5,732,060	2.932%
New Zealand	465,290	0.238%
Nicaragua	56,695	0.029%
Niger	29,325	0.015%
Nigeria	586,500	0.300%
North Macedonia	56,695	0.029%
Norway	1,348,950	0.690%
Oman	365,585	0.187%
Pakistan	357,765	0.183%
Panama	252,195	0.129%
Papua New Guinea	62,560	0.032%
Paraguay	113,390	0.058%
Peru	416,415	0.213%
Philippines	768,315	0.393%
Poland	2,228,700	1.140%
Portugal	787,865	0.403%
Qatar	746,810	0.382%
Romania	725,305	0.371%
Russian Federation	3,657,805	1.871%
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	2,162,230	1.106%
Senegal	48,875	0.025%
Seychelles	29,325	0.015%
Sierra Leone	29,325	0.015%
Singapore	4,744,785	2.427%
Slovak Republic	780,045	0.399%
Slovenia	310,845	0.159%
Solomon Islands	29,325	0.015%
South Africa	936,445	0.479%
Spain	3,714,500	1.900%
Sri Lanka	181,815	0.093%
Suriname	29,325	0.015%
Sweden	2,056,660	1.052%
Switzerland	3,687,130	1.886%
Chinese Taipei	3,286,355	1.681%
Tajikistan	29,325	0.015%
Tanzania	93,840	0.048%
Thailand	2,404,650	1.230%
Togo	29,325	0.015%
Tonga	29,325	0.015%
Trinidad and Tobago	107,525	0.055%
Tunisia	191,590	0.098%
Turkey	2,009,740	1.028%
Uganda	52,785	0.027%
Ukraine	561,085	0.287%
United Arab Emirates	3,102,585	1.587%
United Kingdom	7,399,675	3.785%
United States of America	22,855,905	11.691%
Uruguay	138,805	0.071%
Vanuatu	29,325	0.015%
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	568,905	0.291%
Viet Nam	1,583,550	0.810%
Yemen	80,155	0.041%
Zambia	86,020	0.044%
Zimbabwe	52,785	0.027%
TOTAL	**195,500,000**	**100.00%**

How the WTO is structured

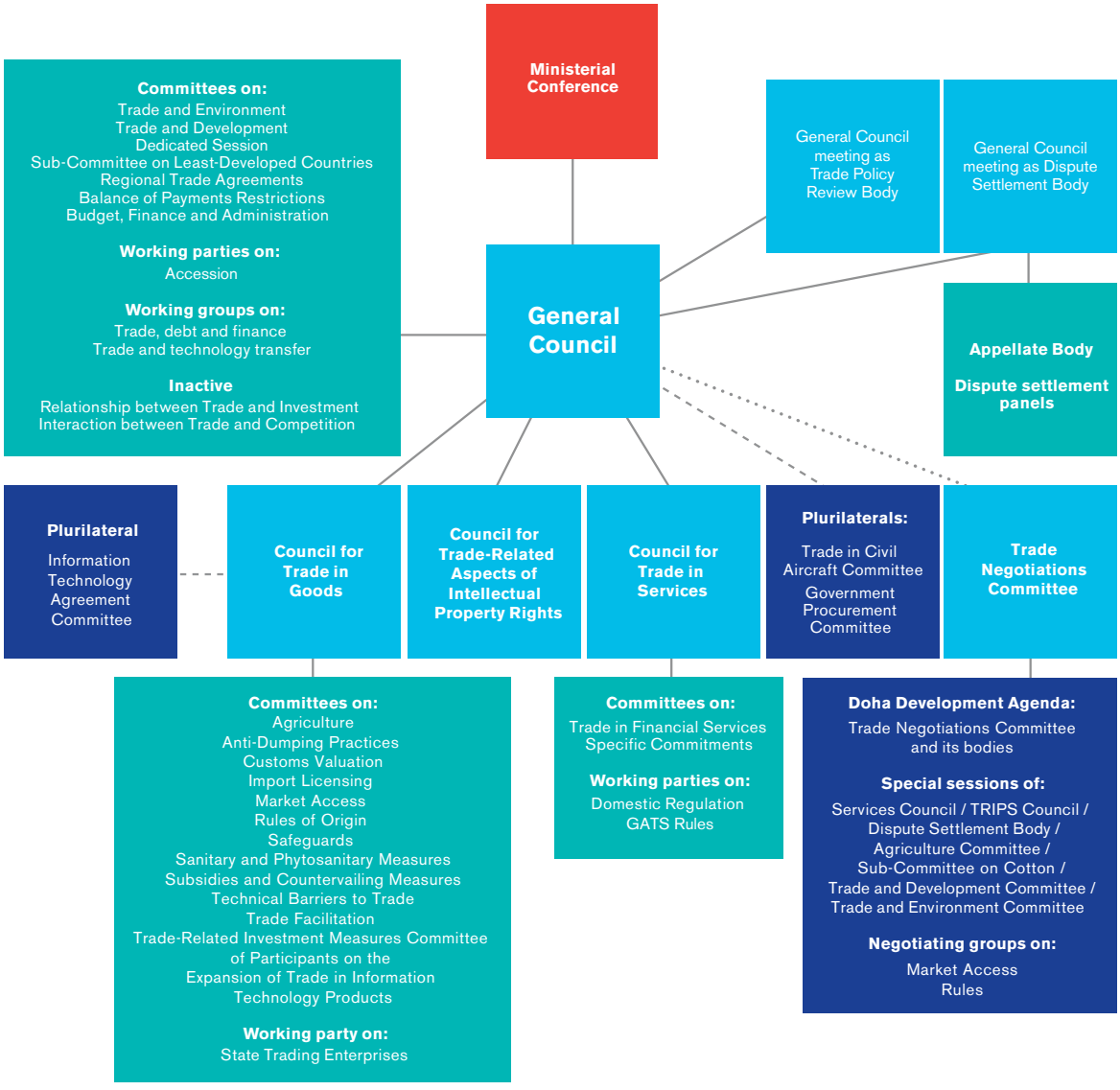
The WTO's top-level decision-making body is the Ministerial Conference, which usually meets every two years.

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 2019)

Chairpersons of the General Council and bodies reporting to it	
General Council	Ambassador Sunanta Kangvalkulkij (Thailand)
Dispute Settlement Body	Ambassador David Walker (New Zealand)
Trade Policy Review Body	Ambassador Manuel A.J. Teehankee (Philippines)
Council for Trade in Goods	Ambassador José Luís Cancela Gómez (Uruguay)
Council for Trade in Services	Ambassador Geert Muylle (Belgium)
Council for Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights	Ambassador Lundeg Purevsuren (Mongolia)
Committee on Trade and Environment	Mr. Jean-Marie Paugam (France)
Committee on Trade and Development	Ambassador Chad Blackman (Barbados)
Sub-Committee on Least Developed Countries	Ambassador Monique T.G. Van Daalen (Netherlands)
Committee on Balance-of-Payments Restrictions	Ambassador Cheryl K. Spencer (Jamaica)
Committee on Regional Trade Agreements	Ambassador Carlos Foradori (Argentina)
Committee on Budget, Finance and Administration	Ambassador Dagfinn Sørli (Norway)
Working Group on Trade and Transfer of Technology	Ambassador Rashidi Said (Malaysia)
Working Group on Trade, Debt and Finance	Ambassador Refiloe Litjobo (Lesotho)
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 Santiago Wills (Colombia)
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 Kokou Yackoley Johnson (Togo)
Special Session of the Committee on Agriculture	Ambassador John Deep Ford (Guyana)
Sub-Committee on Cotton	Ambassador John Deep Ford (Guyana)

Chairpersons of the General Council and bodies reporting to it	
Special Session of the Committee on Trade and Environment	Ambassador Leopold Samba (Central African Republic)
Special Session of the Committee on Trade and Development	Ambassador Kadra Ahmed Hassan (Djibouti)
Chairpersons of subsidiary bodies of the Council for Trade in Goods	
Committee on Agriculture	Ms. Christiane Daleiden Distefano (Luxembourg)
Committee on Anti-Dumping Practices	Ms. Lenka Ustrová (Czech Republic)
Committee on Customs Valuation	Mr. Baroma Winega Bamana (Togo)
Committee on Import Licensing	Ms. Carol Tsang (Hong Kong, China)
Committee on Market Access	Mr. Fernando Bruno Escobar Pacheco (Plurinational State of Bolivia)
Committee on Rules of Origin	Ms. Uma Shankari Muniandy (Singapore)
Committee on Safeguards	Ms. Katherine Dellar (Australia)
Committee on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures	Mr Daniel Arboleda (Colombia)
Committee on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures	Ms. Michèle Legault Dooley (Canada)
Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade	Mr. Sung Hwa Jang (Republic of Korea)
Committee on Trade Facilitation	Ambassador Mohammad Qurban Haqjo (Afghanistan)
Committee on Trade-Related Investment Measures	Ms. Tiziana Zugliano (Italy)
Working Party on State Trading Enterprises	Mr. Kristian Henk (Austria)
Committee of Participants on the Expansion of Trade in Information Technology Products	Mr. Kazunori Fukuda (Japan)
Chairpersons of subsidiary bodies of the Council for Trade in Services	
Committee on Trade in Financial Services	Mr. Li Ding (China)
Working Party on Domestic Regulation	Ms. Shani Griffith-Jack (Barbados)
Committee on Specific Commitments	Mr. Tamas Vattai (Hungary)
Working Party on GATS Rules	M. Zéphiryn Kocou Pognon (Benin)
Chairpersons of Committees of Plurilateral Agreements	
Committee on Trade in Civil Aircraft	Ms. Damaris Carnal (Switzerland)
Committee on Government Procurement	Mr. Carlos Vanderloo (Canada)

Membership of the WTO: 164 members (as of 31 December 2019)

Member*	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
Eswatini	1995
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

Member*	Year of accession
Hong Kong, China	1995
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

Member*	Year of accession
Samoa	2012
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
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 3 March 2020)
Algeria
Andorra
Azerbaijan
Bahamas
Belarus
Bhutan
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Comoros
Curaçao
Equatorial Guinea
Ethiopia
Iran
Iraq
Lebanese Republic
Libya
São Tomé and Principe
Serbia
Somalia
South Sudan
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Timor-Leste
Uzbekistan

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