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Technical notes

### Composition of regions and other economic groupings

#### Regions

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<tr>
<th>Region</th>
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*WTO members
**Observer governments
a. Georgia is not a member of the Commonwealth of Independent States but is included in this group for reasons of geography and similarities in economic structure.
### Other Groups

**ACP (African, Caribbean and Pacific countries)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Angola</th>
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<td>Nauru</td>
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**Africa**

**North Africa**

- Algeria
- Egypt
- Libya
- Morocco
- Tunisia

**Sub-Saharan Africa**

**Western Africa**

- Benin
  - Gambia
  - Guinea-Bissau
  - Mauritania
  - Senegal
- Burkina Faso
  - Ghana
  - Liberia, Republic of
  - Niger
  - Sierra Leone
- Cape Verde
  - Guinea
  - Mali
  - Nigeria
  - Togo
- Côte d’Ivoire
- Central Africa
  - Burundi
  - Central African Republic
  - Congo
  - Equatorial Guinea
  - Rwanda
- Cameroon
  - Chad
  - Dem. Rep. of the Congo
  - Gabon
  - São Tomé and Príncipe

**Eastern Africa**

- Comoros
  - Ethiopia
  - Mauritius
  - Somalia
  - United Republic of Tanzania
- Djibouti
  - Kenya
  - Seychelles
  - Sudan
  - Uganda
- Eritrea
  - Madagascar

**Southern Africa**

- Angola
  - Lesotho
  - Mozambique
  - South Africa
  - Zambia
- Botswana
  - Malawi
  - Namibia
  - Swaziland
  - Zimbabwe

**Territories in Africa not elsewhere specified**

**Asia**

**East Asia (including Oceania)**

- Australia
  - Indonesia
  - Mongolia
  - Samoa
  - Tuvalu
- Brunei Darussalam
  - Japan
  - Myanmar
  - Singapore
  - Vanuatu
- Cambodia
  - Kiribati
  - New Zealand
  - Solomon Islands
  - Viet Nam
- China
  - Papua New Guinea
  - Taipei, Chinese
- Fiji
  - Macao, China
  - Philippines
  - Thailand
- Hong Kong, China
  - Malaysia
  - Republic of Korea
  - Tonga
- West Asia
  - Afghanistan
  - Bhutan
  - Maldives
  - Pakistan
  - Sri Lanka
- Bangladesh
  - India
  - Nepal

**Other countries and territories in Asia and the Pacific not elsewhere specified**

**LDCs (Least-developed countries)**

- Afghanistan
  - Bhutan
  - Central African Republic
  - Djibouti
  - Gambia
- Angola
  - Burkina Faso
  - Chad
  - Equatorial Guinea
  - Guinea
- Bangladesh
  - Burundi
  - Comoros
  - Eritrea
  - Guinea-Bissau
- Benin
  - Cambodia
  - Dem. Rep. of the Congo
  - Ethiopia
  - Haiti
<table>
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<td>Myanmar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malawi</td>
<td>Nepal</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Six East Asian traders**

Hong Kong, China | Republic of Korea | Singapore | Taipei, Chinese | Thailand |
| Malaysia |

**Regional Integration Agreements**

**Andean Community (CAN)**
- Bolivia, Plurinational State of: Colombia, Ecuador, Peru

**ASEAN (Association of South East Asian Nations) / AFTA (ASEAN Free Trade Area)**
- Brunei Darussalam | Indonesia | Malaysia | Philippines | Thailand |
- Cambodia | Lao People’s Dem. Rep. | Myanmar | Singapore | Viet Nam |

**CACM (Central American Common market)**
- Costa Rica | El Salvador | Guatemala | Honduras | Nicaragua |

**CARICOM (Caribbean Community and Common Market)**
- Antigua and Barbuda | Belize | Guyana | Montserrat | Saint Vincent and the Grenadines |
- Bahamas | Dominica | Haiti | Saint Kitts and Nevis | Suriname |
- Barbados | Grenada | Jamaica | Saint Lucia | Trinidad and Tobago |

**CEMAC (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa)**
- Cameroon | Chad | Congo | Equatorial Guinea | Gabon |
- Central African Republic |

**COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)**
- Burundi | Egypt | Libya | Rwanda | Uganda |
- Comoros | Eritrea | Madagascar | Seychelles | Zambia |
- Dem. Rep. of the Congo | Ethiopia | Malawi | Sudan | Zimbabwe |
- Djibouti | Kenya | Mauritius | Swaziland |

**ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States)**
- Burundi | Chad | Equatorial Guinea | Rwanda |
- Cameroon | Congo |

**ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)**
- Benin | Côte d’Ivoire | Guinea | Mali | Senegal |
- Burkina Faso | Gambia | Guinea-Bissau | Niger | Sierra Leone |
- Cape Verde | Ghana | Liberia, Republic of | Nigeria | Togo |

**EFTA (European Free Trade Association)**
- Iceland | Liechtenstein | Norway | Switzerland |

**European Union (27)**
- Austria | Estonia | Ireland | Netherlands | Spain |
- Belgium | Finland | Italy | Poland | Sweden |
- Bulgaria | France | Latvia | Portugal | United Kingdom |
- Cyprus | Germany | Lithuania | Romania |
- Czech Republic | Greece | Luxembourg | Slovak Republic |
- Denmark | Hungary | Malta | Slovenia |

**GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council)**
- Bahrain, Kingdom of | Oman | Qatar | Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of | United Arab Emirates |
- Kuwait, State of |

**MERCOSUR (Southern Common Market)**
- Argentina | Brazil | Paraguay | Uruguay |

**NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement)**
- Canada | Mexico | United States |
### TECHNICAL NOTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SAPTA (South Asian Preferential Trade Arrangement)</th>
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<table>
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WTO members are frequently referred to as "countries", although some members are not countries in the usual sense of the word but are officially "customs territories". The definition of geographical and other groupings in this report does not imply an expression of opinion by the Secretariat concerning the status of any country or territory, the delimitation of its frontiers, nor the rights and obligations of any WTO member in respect of WTO agreements. The colours, boundaries, denominations and classifications in the maps of the publication do not imply, on the part of the WTO, any judgement on the legal or other status of any territory, or any endorsement or acceptance of any boundary.

Throughout this report, South and Central America and the Caribbean is referred to as South and Central America. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela; Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China; the Republic of Korea; and the Separate Customs Territory of Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu are referenced as Bolivarian Rep. of Venezuela; Hong Kong, China; Korea, Republic of; and Taipei, Chinese respectively.

The closing date for data used within this report is 12 April 2012.
### Abbreviations and symbols

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<th>Definition</th>
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<td>AD</td>
<td>anti-dumping</td>
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<td>ALOP</td>
<td>appropriate levels of protection</td>
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<td>AMS</td>
<td>Aggregate Measurement of Support</td>
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<td>Agreement on Agriculture (WTO)</td>
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<td>APC</td>
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<td>AQSIOQ</td>
<td>General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine of China</td>
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<td>bovine spongiform encephalopathy</td>
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<td>c.i.f.</td>
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<td>IASC</td>
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<td>German Institute for Economic Research</td>
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### ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

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<td>LDCs</td>
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<td>LEI</td>
<td>Indonesian Ecolabelling Institute</td>
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<td>LTA</td>
<td>Long-term-arrangement</td>
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<td>MFN</td>
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<td>MRA</td>
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<td>MRLs</td>
<td>maximum residual levels</td>
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<td>MTCS</td>
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<td>NAMA</td>
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<td>NTE</td>
<td>National Trade Estimate</td>
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<td>Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development</td>
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<td>OIE</td>
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<td>PEFC</td>
<td>Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification</td>
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<td>PTA</td>
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<tr>
<td>RAPEX</td>
<td>Rapid Alert System for Non-Food Products</td>
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<td>SADC</td>
<td>Southern African Development Community</td>
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<td>SARSO</td>
<td>South Asian Regional Standards Organization</td>
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<td>SCR</td>
<td>screening and approval</td>
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<td>SCSC</td>
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<td>Standard International Trade Classification</td>
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<td>TBT</td>
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<td>TPP</td>
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<td>TPR</td>
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<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>UNCTAD</td>
<td>United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNECE</td>
<td>United Nations Economic Commission for Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNEP</td>
<td>United Nations Environmental Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFCCC</td>
<td>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UR</td>
<td>Uruguay Round</td>
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<td>United States</td>
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<td>USITC</td>
<td>United States International Trade Commission</td>
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<td>USO</td>
<td>Universal services obligation</td>
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<td>United States Trade Representative</td>
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<td>VAT</td>
<td>value-added tax</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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<td>World Integrated Trade System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO</td>
<td>World Trade Organization</td>
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</table>

The following symbols are used in this publication:

- ... not available
- 0 figure is zero or became zero due to rounding
- - not applicable
- US$ United States dollars
- € euro
- £ UK pound
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WTO members

(As of 10 May 2012)

Albania
Angola
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Armenia
Australia
Austria
Bahrain, Kingdom of
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belgium
Belize
Benin
Bolivia, Plurinational State of
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Canada
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Congo
Costa Rica
Côte d’Ivoire
Croatia
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Democratic Republic of the Congo
Denmark
Djibouti
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Estonia
European Union
Fiji
Finland
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)
France
Gabon
The Gambia
Georgia
Germany
Ghana
Greece
Grenada
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong, China
Hungary
Iceland
India
Indonesia
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait, the State of
Kyrgyz Republic
Latvia
Lesotho
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macao, China
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova, Republic of
Mongolia
Montenegro
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Netherlands
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Romania
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines
Samoa
Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
Slovak Republic
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Swaziland
Sweden
Switzerland
Chinese Taipei
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States of America
Uruguay
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of
Viet Nam
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Previous World Trade Reports

The WTO and preferential trade agreements: From co-existence to coherence

2011

The ever-growing number of preferential trade agreements (PTAs) is a prominent feature of international trade. The Report describes the historical development of PTAs and the current landscape of agreements. It examines why PTAs are established, their economic effects, the contents of the agreements themselves, and the interaction between PTAs and the multilateral trading system.

Trade in natural resources

2010

The World Trade Report 2010 focuses on trade in natural resources, such as fuels, forestry, mining and fisheries. The Report examines the characteristics of trade in natural resources, the policy choices available to governments and the role of international cooperation, particularly of the WTO, in the proper management of trade in this sector.

Trade policy commitments and contingency measures

2009

The 2009 Report examines the range and role of contingency measures available in trade agreements. One of the Report’s main objectives is to analyse whether WTO provisions provide a balance between supplying governments with the necessary flexibility to face difficult economic situations and adequately defining these in a way that limits their use for protectionist purposes.

Trade in a globalizing world

2008

The 2008 Report provides a reminder of what we know about the gains from international trade and highlights the challenges arising from higher levels of integration. It addresses the question of what constitutes globalization, what drives it, what benefits it brings, what challenges it poses and what role trade plays in this world of ever-growing inter-dependency.

Sixty years of the multilateral trading system: achievements and challenges

2007

On 1 January 2008 the multilateral trading system celebrated its 60th anniversary. The World Trade Report 2007 celebrates this landmark anniversary with an in-depth look at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and its successor the World Trade Organization — their origins, achievements, the challenges they have faced and what the future holds.

Exploring the links between subsidies, trade and the WTO

2006

The World Trade Report 2006 focuses on how subsidies are defined, what economic theory can tell us about subsidies, why governments use subsidies, the most prominent sectors in which subsidies are applied and the role of the WTO Agreement in regulating subsidies in international trade. The Report also provides brief analytical commentaries on certain topical trade issues.
## Trade, standards and the WTO

**2005**

The World Trade Report 2005 seeks to shed light on the various functions and consequences of standards, focusing on the economics of standards in international trade, the institutional setting for standard-setting and conformity assessment, and the role of WTO agreements in reconciling the legitimate policy uses of standards with an open, non-discriminatory trading system.

## Coherence

**2004**

The World Trade Report 2004 focuses on the notion of coherence in the analysis of interdependent policies: the interaction between trade and macroeconomic policy, the role of infrastructure in trade and economic development, domestic market structures, governance and institutions, and the role of international cooperation in promoting policy coherence.

## Trade and development

**2003**

The World Trade Report 2003 focuses on development. It explains the origin of this issue and offers a framework within which to address the question of the relationship between trade and development, thereby contributing to more informed discussion.
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The World Trade Report is an annual publication that aims to deepen understanding about trends in trade, trade policy issues and the multilateral trading system.

The 2012 World Trade Report is split into two main parts. The first is a brief summary of the trade situation in 2011. The second part focuses on the special theme of non-tariff measures in the 21st century.

Website: www.wto.org
General enquiries: enquiries@wto.org
Tel: +41 (0)22 739 51 11
World Trade Report 2012

The World Trade Report 2012 ventures beyond tariffs to examine other policy measures that can affect trade. Regulatory measures for trade in goods and services raise new and pressing challenges for international cooperation in the 21st century. More than many other measures, they reflect public policy goals (such as ensuring the health, safety and well-being of consumers) but they may also be designed and applied in a manner that unnecessarily frustrates trade. The focus of this report is on technical barriers to trade (TBT), sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures (concerning food safety and animal/plant health) and domestic regulation in services.

The Report examines why governments use non-tariff measures (NTMs) and services measures and the extent to which these measures may distort international trade. It looks at the availability of information on NTMs and the latest trends concerning usage. The Report also discusses the impact that NTMs and services measures have on trade and examines how regulatory harmonization and/or mutual recognition of standards may help to reduce any trade-hindering effects.

Finally, the Report discusses international cooperation on NTMs and services measures. It reviews the economic rationale for such cooperation and discusses the efficient design of rules on NTMs in a trade agreement. It examines how cooperation has occurred on TBT/SPS measures and services regulation in the multilateral trading system, and within other international forums and institutions. A legal analysis is provided regarding the treatment of NTMs in WTO dispute system and interpretations of the rules that have emerged in recent international trade disputes. The Report concludes with a discussion of outstanding challenges and key policy implications.