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Flagship publications
The WTO Annual Report 2022 provides a comprehensive account of the WTO’s activities in 2021 and early 2022. It also covers the 12th Ministerial Conference (MC12), originally scheduled for end-2021 but postponed until June 2022. The Report opens with a message from Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala and an overview of the past year, followed by in-depth accounts of the WTO’s main areas of activity in 2021 and early 2022, including spotlights highlighting the impact of COVID-19 on world trade and the 2021 Public Forum.
Find out what is happening at the heart of the global trading system.

“The results achieved at MC12 will enhance the role trade has been playing in helping people cope with the multiple problems we currently confront.”

WTO Director-General Ngozi Okonjo-Iweala
World Trade Statistical Review 2022 looks into the latest trends in global trade, with in-depth analysis of what is being traded and who the key players are. Analytical chapters are complemented by over 60 tables providing a detailed breakdown of the goods and services being traded and the leading exporters/importers.

A comprehensive overview of the latest developments in world trade, covering trade in goods and services.

To be published October 2022
CHF 50.–
World Trade Statistical Review 2022
ISBN 9789287053527
L’Examen statistique du commerce 2022
ISBN 9789287053619
Examen estadístico del comercio mundial 2022
ISBN 9789287053640
Draft Table of Contents

A. Introduction
B. Climate change, trade and adaptation
C. Low carbon economy and trade
D. Carbon pricing and trade
E. Effects of trade on emissions
F. Trade of environmental goods and services
G. Conclusion

An annual publication that aims to deepen understanding about trends in trade, trade policy issues and the multilateral trading system.

To be published November 2022
CHF 60.–

World Trade Report 2022
ISBN 9789287053954

Rapport sur le commerce mondial 2022
ISBN 9789287053985

Informe sobre el Comercio Mundial 2022
ISBN 9789287054012
An invaluable source of information on global trade

The WTO iLibrary contains:

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Recent publications
Implementing the WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies

Challenges and Opportunities for Developing and Least-Developed Country Members

The WTO Agreement on Fisheries Subsidies, adopted at the 12th Ministerial Conference, marks a major step forward for ocean sustainability by prohibiting harmful fisheries subsidies, which are a key factor in the widespread depredation of the world’s fish stocks. Implementing the new disciplines will present challenges for many developing country members, especially least-developed countries. The objective of this report is to examine existing bilateral and multilateral assistance in support of sustainable fisheries, including how this may help countries meet obligations under the new Agreement.

Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Summary of the Agreement and what it means for developing country and LDC members
Chapter 3: Development finance to the fisheries sector in developing members and LDCs
Chapter 4: Conclusion
Aid for Trade at a Glance 2022
Empowering Connected, Sustainable Trade

This report analyses the evolution of Aid for Trade flows in a context marked by crises of unprecedented magnitude, with significant impacts on trade and investment. Under the theme “Empowering Connected, Sustainable Trade”, it shows that Aid for Trade was an important tool in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic, and can help address emerging challenges, such as the environmental and digital transitions while ensuring that no one is left behind.

Recent data indicate that a shift is under way to put sustainability, including green transition and women’s empowerment, at the heart of Aid for Trade, and point to its potential to support an inclusive and sustainable recovery.

Chapter 1: Key facts and figures
Chapter 2: Aid for Trade during the COVID-19 crisis and recovery
Chapter 3: Aid for Trade and the Sustainable Development Goals
Chapter 4: Aid for Trade country profiles
World Tariff Profiles 2022 provides comprehensive information on the tariffs and non-tariff measures imposed by over 170 countries and customs territories.

Summary tables at the start of the publication provide cross-country comparisons of the average “bound” or maximum tariff each economy may apply to imports from other WTO members and the average tariffs it applies in practice. Data is provided for the category of “all products” as well as for agricultural and non-agricultural products. Import and export profiles provide cross-country comparisons on the value of imports, export diversification, and relevant tariff data.

One-page profiles in Part 2 of the report provide more detailed data for each economy, with tariffs broken down by product groups. Each profile also shows the economy’s main trading partners and the tariffs levied on their exports by these markets.

Statistics on non-tariff measures (NTMs), such as anti-dumping measures, countervailing measures and safeguards, complement the data on tariffs.

This edition also includes two special topics: preferential rules of origin in international trade; and the use of NTMs on “green” and “brown” energy products.
Aid for Trade Global Review 2022
Empowering connected, sustainable trade

Aid for Trade seeks to enable developing countries, and in particular least-developed countries (LDCs), to use trade as a means of fostering economic growth, sustainable development and poverty reduction. Drawing on the 2022 OECD-WTO Aid for Trade monitoring and evaluation exercise, this publication presents an analysis of the responses provided by 25 developing countries, 28 least-developed countries and 35 donors and outlines future priority areas for the Aid for Trade initiative.

Chapter 1: Aid for Trade priorities
Chapter 2: Environment, trade and sustainable development
Chapter 3: Digital connectivity, e-commerce and sustainable trade
Chapter 4: Gender equality, women’s economic empowerment and sustainable trade

Published July 2022
168 pages
Price: CHF 50.–
ISBN 9789287072061
French and Spanish versions to come
Examen global 2022 de l’Aide pour le commerce: Permettre un commerce connecté et durable
ISBN 9789287073310
Examen Global de la Ayuda para el Comercio 2022: Posibilitar un comercio conectado y sostenible
ISBN 9789287073341
Tackling Illicit Trade in Medical Products
Better international cooperation for better health

Illicit trade in medical products is a complex, global problem that endangers people’s health and undermines legitimate economic activity. This publication explores WTO tools and activities that can help WTO members combat illicit trade in this area.

WTO rules support efforts to address the problem of illicit trade by promoting transparency and predictability and setting the foundation for strengthened border and regulatory controls and enhanced cooperation.

This publication outlines the scale of the problem, explains the WTO rules available and provides a set of policy actions that WTO members and other stakeholders may consider to combat illicit trade in medical products.

Chapter 1: Problem of illicit trade in medical products
Chapter 2: WTO rules offer critical tools in the fight against illicit trade in medical products
Chapter 3: WTO rules and activities to enhance cooperation and build capacity
Chapter 4: Potential next steps in the fight against illicit trade in medical products
Trade Therapy
Deepening Cooperation to Strengthen Pandemic Defenses

Open trade can increase access to medical services and goods, improve quality and variety of goods and services, and reduce costs. However, excessive concentration of production, restrictive trade policies, supply chain disruptions and regulatory divergence can jeopardize the ability of public health systems to respond to pandemics and other health crises. This publication provides new data on trade in medical goods and services, surveys the evolving policy landscape and proposes an action plan to improve trade policies and deepen international cooperation to deal with future pandemics.

As the COVID-19 pandemic lingers, the focus of policy action is on the response, which includes actions aimed at removing bottlenecks and providing government support to promote equitable access to vaccines. As the emergency subsides, the focus should shift to prevention and preparedness. Negotiating tariff reductions on medical goods and greater market access in services should take priority.

Also important are measures to improve the efficiency of markets, which include harmonizing regulation and creating international standards for essential medical goods and production processes. Agreement on a crisis rulebook to be deployed during an emergency would provide a more solid policy foundation to address future challenges.
Cross-border Paperless Trade Toolkit

The benefits of trade digitalization are evident but its implementation may be challenging. Policy decisions require legal and technical action to allow the transition to cross-border paperless trade systems. The Cross-border Paperless Trade Toolkit aims at raising awareness of the technical and legal tools that may be used to make this transition.

Chapter 1: Introduction
Chapter 2: Enabling a conducive legal framework
Chapter 3: Enabling a conducive technical framework
Chapter 4: Promoting efficient governance and engaging stakeholders
Chapter 5: Providing technical assistance
The Promise of TradeTech

Policy approaches to harness trade digitalization

TradeTech - the set of technologies that enables global trade to become more efficient, inclusive and sustainable - plays an important role in easing the flow of goods across borders, reducing trade costs and creating new trade opportunities. This publication explores how international policy coordination, in particular the development of specific rules in trade agreements, could advance the adoption of digital technologies and trade digitalization across the world.

Chapter 1: Global data transmission and liability frameworks
Chapter 2: Global legal recognition of electronic transactions and documents
Chapter 3: Global digital identity
Chapter 4: Global interoperability of data models for trade documents and platforms
Chapter 5: Global trade rules access and computational law

A joint publication by the World Trade Organization and the World Economic Forum
Published April 2022
72 pages
Price: CHF 30.-
ISBN 9789287071019
French and Spanish versions to come

Les promesses des technologies au service du commerce
Politiques visant à tirer parti de la numérisation du commerce
ISBN 9789287073204

La promesa de la tecnología comercial
Enfoques de política para encauzar la digitalización del comercio
ISBN 9789287073228
Dealing constructively with subsidies in global commerce is central to G20 leaders’ goal of reforming and strengthening the multilateral trading system. The growing use of distortive subsidies alters trade and investment flows, detracts from the value of tariff bindings and other market access commitments, and undercuts public support for open trade. This publication finds that governments need to cooperate more on subsidies. It seeks to highlight the potential benefits of closer cooperation and considers some areas where this might be pursued constructively.

The publication looks at existing forms of cooperation, including the legal obligations governments have undertaken in the WTO and various regional agreements. It also explores additional actions that could help to address concerns. Better information, more extensive objective analysis and regular dialogue can help governments accelerate reform of their own subsidies and expedite negotiations toward improved international disciplines.

High-quality economic analysis is needed to understand not only how well current subsidy programs meet domestic policy objectives, and at what cost, but also how they spill over onto international markets and how they interact with international policy goals, like climate mitigation. Improved transparency and analysis, more robust inter-governmental consultation and strengthened international rules can be expected to reduce the use of harmful subsidies and to improve their design.
The Crisis in Ukraine

Implications of the war for global trade and development

This note examines the implications of the crisis in Ukraine for global trade and development. It highlights the importance of the supplies of food, energy and certain industrial inputs from Russia and Ukraine, and explores how the war is causing severe risks to food and energy security as well as exacerbating supply chain difficulties. Simulations from the WTO Global Trade Model indicate that global GDP and trade growth could be reduced by up to 1.3 and 2.2 percentage points, respectively, with effects concentrated in Europe and Africa.

This note further shows that if the war were to cause a disintegration of the global economy into separate blocs, the income losses would be severe, especially for emerging and developing economies. This highlights the importance of the rules-based multilateral trading system, not least because the WTO provides functions that can help to cushion the impact of the crisis.
Trading across borders is a notoriously complex process and highly dependent on paper documents, with fewer than 1 per cent of trade documents fully digitized. The lack of adoption of current data standards combined with the need for new ones significantly hinder the seamless data flow from one end of the supply chain to the other. This toolkit provides the most notable and widely used standards in trade digitalization for unlocking the benefits of cross-border paperless trade.

Section 1: Foundational Standards
Section 2: Identifier Standards
Section 3: Corporations and Micro-, Small- and Medium-Sized Enterprises
Section 4: Carriers, Freight Forwarders and Logistics Operators
Section 5: Customs Authorities and other Cross-border Regulatory Agencies
Section 6: Interoperable Digitalisation Framworks
The WTO contributes regularly to the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), providing annual reports on the WTO’s contribution to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The 2022 report indicates how trade and the WTO are contributing to the attainment of SDG 4 (“quality education”), SDG 5 (“gender equality”), SDG 14 (“life below water”), SDG 15 (“life on land”) and SDG 17 (“partnerships for the Goals”).

Chapter 1 - Introduction: Building back better and together after COVID-19
Chapter 2 - Goal 4: Quality education
Chapter 3 - Goal 5: Gender equality
Chapter 4 - Goal 14: Life below water
Chapter 5 - Goal 15: Life on land
Chapter 6 - Goal 17: Partnerships for the goals
Trade in Knowledge
Intellectual Property, Trade and Development in a Transformed Global Economy
Edited by Antony Taubman and Jayashree Watal

Technological change has transformed the ways knowledge is developed and shared internationally. Accordingly, in the quarter-century since the WTO was established, and since its Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights came into force, both the knowledge dimension of trade and the functioning of the IP system have been radically transformed. This publication offers a fresh understanding of what it means to trade in knowledge in today’s technological and commercial environment.

The need to understand and respond to the radical transformation of the IP system has placed knowledge at the centre of policy debates about economic and social development. Recognizing the need for modern analytical tools to support policymakers and analysts, this publication draws together contributions from a diverse range of scholars and analysts. It offers insights into the prospects for knowledge-based development and ideas for updated systems of governance that promote the creation and sharing of the benefits of knowledge.
The Role of Advanced Technologies in Cross-border Trade: A Customs Perspective

Advanced technologies have the potential to improve the efficiency of customs processes and to ease the flow of goods across borders. Using the results of a 2021 survey, this publication sheds light on the opportunities and challenges customs authorities face when deploying technologies such as blockchain, the internet of things, big data, data analytics, artificial intelligence and machine learning.

Chapter 1: Securing cross-border trade through advanced technologies
Chapter 2: Blockchain and distributed ledger technology
Chapter 3: Internet of things
Chapter 4: Big data, data analytics, artificial intelligence and machine learning
Chapter 5: Impact and ease of adoption of advanced technologies
Chapter 6: Conclusion
Annex: Survey questions posed to WTO members in 2021

A co-publication by the World Trade Organization and the World Customs Organization
Published March 2022
56 pages

Online only
ISBN 9789287070999
French and Spanish versions to come
ISBN 9789287073617
ISBN 9789287073631
The textiles and clothing sector has been a key driver of export growth in Asian least-developed countries (LDCs) on the path to graduation from LDC status. This report examines the likely impacts of graduation on these LDCs.

Despite confronting multifaceted challenges, textile- and clothing-exporting LDCs in Asia — namely, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar and Nepal — have made remarkable socio-economic progress over the past decade and are at various stages of graduation from LDC status.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has hit the textile and clothing sector hard, with exports in these LDCs remaining below pre-pandemic levels despite recovery in the global economy. These countries must also prepare for the challenge of ensuring a smooth transition from LDC status.

The report sheds light on possible strategies for these countries to maintain market access after graduation and to support economic diversification.
Boosting Trade Opportunities for Least-developed Countries

Progress over the past ten years and current priorities

Over the past decade, important progress has been made in supporting the integration of least-developed countries (LDCs) into the multilateral trading system. This report, prepared for the 5th United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (LDC5), highlights that further international efforts are needed, however, to help LDCs increase their participation in global trade and confront the enormous challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Significant progress has been achieved in boosting LDC exports over the last decade by improving market access opportunities for LDCs and granting them flexibilities in the implementation of WTO rules. However, further efforts will be needed to support trade growth in LDCs in the next decade, particularly in areas such as agriculture and fisheries, digital technologies and trade capacity-building. The integration of LDCs into global trade is a priority, as trade can play an important role in driving economic growth and supporting sustainable development.

LDC5 can set a path for allowing LDCs to fully realize their trade potential and to take advantage of emerging opportunities.
Landlocked developing countries (LLDCs) face many challenges to integrate into global supply chains. This report identifies trade bottlenecks in LLDCs and provides recommendations on how to keep trade flowing smoothly across borders.

Without direct access to a sea or ocean and isolated from the world's largest markets, LLDCs face specific trade bottlenecks, which increase trading costs, lengthen the time to process goods at the border and restrict the movement of goods across borders. Compounded by the devastating effect of the COVID-19 pandemic, LLDCs have seen trade decline more sharply and for longer than the rest of the world.

The report demonstrates the vital role the WTO’s Trade Facilitation Agreement and other WTO agreements can play in facilitating trade and in broadening the opportunities for developing countries — and LLDCs in particular — to participate more fully in global value chains.
The COVID-19 pandemic and the prospect of increasingly frequent and more intense natural and man-made disasters raise important questions about the resilience of the global economy to such shocks. The World Trade Report 2021 examines why the interconnected global trading system is both vulnerable and resilient to crises, how it can help countries to be more economically resilient to shocks, and what can be done to make the system better prepared and more resilient in the future.

Due to its interconnected nature, international trade can increase an economy’s exposure to risks and contribute to the transmission of shockwaves. At the same time, it can bolster economic resilience, particularly when backed by domestic policies and effective global cooperation. As a driver of economic growth, trade can generate the resources and knowledge needed to prepare for crises. It can also help countries recover by facilitating the provision of goods and services needed to cope with a crisis.

Policies aimed at increasing economic resilience by reshoring production and unwinding trade integration ultimately reduce economic resilience. Conversely, trade diversification can contribute to economic resilience by allowing countries to be less dependent on a limited number of importers, exporters and sectors.

The World Trade Report 2021 shows that a more open, inclusive and predictable trade environment is needed to promote diversification and contribute to economic resilience. The WTO already plays a key role in making economies more resilient by promoting lower trade barriers and greater transparency in trade policies. Further international cooperation at the WTO can strengthen the mutual supportiveness of trade openness and economic resilience so that the world is better prepared to deal with future crises.
Global Value Chain Development Report 2021: Beyond Production

Edited by Yuqing Xing, Elisabetta Gentile and David Dollar

A radical shift is underway in global value chains as they increasingly move beyond traditional manufacturing processes to services and other intangible assets. Digitization is a leading factor in this transformation, which is being accelerated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The *Global Value Chain Development Report 2021: Beyond Production*, the third of a biennial series, explores this shift.

This report shows how the rise of services value chains offers a new path to development and how protectionism and geopolitical tensions, environmental risks, and pandemics are undermining the stability of global value chains and forcing their reorganization geographically.
Dispute Settlement Reports 2020

Cases covered in the Dispute Settlement Reports 2020 include:

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- Morocco – Anti-Dumping Measures on Certain Hot-Rolled Steel from Turkey (WT/DS513)
- Report of the Appellate Body
- Report of the Panel
- Australia – Anti-Dumping Measures on A4 Copy Paper (WT/DS529)
- Report of the Panel

**Volume II**
- Russia – Measures Affecting the Importation of Railway Equipment and Parts Thereof (WT/DS499)
- Report of the Appellate Body
- Final Report of the Panel

**Volume III**
- United States – Countervailing Measures on Supercalendered Paper from Canada (WT/DS505)
- Report of the Appellate Body
- Report of the Panel

**Volume IV**
- Australia – Certain Measures Concerning Trademarks, Geographical Indications and Other Plain Packaging Requirements Applicable to Tobacco Products and Packaging (WT/DS435, WT/DS441)
- Reports of the Appellate Body

**Volume V**
- Ukraine – Anti-Dumping Measures on Ammonium Nitrate (WT/DS493)
- Award of the Arbitrator
- United States – Measures Affecting Trade in Large Civil Aircraft (Second Complaint) (WT/DS353)
- Decision by the Arbitrator

This multi-volume series provides the full texts of panel reports, Appellate Body reports and arbitration awards issued by the WTO. It is an essential resource for all trade lawyers and students studying international economic or trade law. The series is produced annually.

A World Trade Organization and Cambridge University Press co-publication

2020 Reports: 5 volumes
Published November 2021

Each volume is priced at CHF 220.–
The fast-evolving relationship between the promotion of welfare-enhancing competition and the balanced protection of intellectual property (IP) rights has attracted increasing attention in recent times. This book looks at the positive linkage between IP and competition in jurisdictions around the world, surveying developments and policy issues from an international and comparative perspective.

The publication has been produced at a time when economic policymakers and analysts lay ever greater emphasis on the generation and management of knowledge and innovation, and on mechanisms to ensure that the public derives the expected social and economic benefits from innovation and the spread of knowledge.

The book includes analysis of key issues by leading academics and practitioners from around the globe and a cutting-edge survey of related developments across both developed and developing economies. It also reviews current policy developments at the national level in the context of multilateral developments at the WTO, the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) and elsewhere.
The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic constitutes an extraordinary global public health crisis. It has created a pressing need for intensified global cooperation. The pandemic has from its outset raised issues at the crossroads of public health policy, trade policy and the framework for and management of innovation, including those relating to intellectual property rights.

The second edition of the joint WHO, WIPO and WTO publication "Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation: Intersections between public health, intellectual property and trade", published in 2020, included a special insert mapping the challenges posed by the COVID-19 pandemic in relation to the integrated health, trade and IP policy framework set out in the study. This update revises the information contained in that insert in the light of more recent developments as of 30 August 2021.

Now available in English, French and Spanish.

Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation (second edition) was published in July 2020
352 pages
CHF 60.-
Trading into a Bright Energy Future

The case for open, high-quality solar photovoltaic markets

Open global trade has been an important factor in the rapid deployment of solar photovoltaic technologies around the world. The need to keep markets open and to develop harmonized product standards across the world is examined in a new joint report by the WTO and the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA).

Trading into a bright energy future: The case for open, high-quality solar photovoltaic markets looks at how trade policies can support cost reductions, deployment of components and job creation in the solar photovoltaic sector. Keeping markets open is critically important to ensure that all countries can benefit from solar photovoltaic (PV) technologies, which constitute a pillar of the low-carbon, sustainable energy system needed to help achieve the goals of the Paris Agreement and to fulfil the United Nations’ Sustainable Development Goals.

This report looks at how further trade opening and development of the solar PV sector can strengthen the critical infrastructure needed to fight the COVID-19 pandemic and support efforts to rebuild the world economy. It examines the need for countries to develop a robust “quality infrastructure” to promote safe trade in solar PV goods and services. The report also looks at the need to strengthen international cooperation, particularly in product standards, and demonstrates how IRENA and the WTO can support efforts to promote a secure and inclusive global solar PV market.

Now available in English, French and Spanish.
Adapting to the Digital Trade Era: Challenges and Opportunities
(French and Spanish editions)
Edited by Maarten Smeets

Adapting to the Digital Trade Era: Challenges and opportunities looks at how the rapid adoption of digital technologies could help developing countries increase their participation in world trade. It also reviews the role that domestic policies and international cooperation can play in creating a more prosperous and inclusive future for these countries.

This publication marks the conclusion of the second phase of the WTO Chairs Programme (WCP), which aims to support and promote trade-related academic activities by universities and research institutions in developing and least-developed countries. The book brings together contributions from WCP chairholders, Advisory Board members, the WCP team at the WTO and other WTO Secretariat staff. The WCP is an important part of the WTO’s efforts to build trade capacity and to work jointly with academic institutions in developing countries.

Academic institutions awarded WTO Chairs receive support in the areas of curriculum development, research and outreach activities. The chairholders are selected through a competitive process. Fourteen institutions were originally selected as WTO Chairs for a four-year term in 2009. Seven institutions were added to the Programme in 2014.

The WTO Chairs Programme aims to support and promote trade-related academic activities by universities and research institutions in developing and least-developed economies. The Programme currently consists of 19 institutions.

Now available in English, French and Spanish.
Dictionary of Trade Policy Terms

Sixth Edition (French and Spanish versions)

Compiled by Walter Goode

The Dictionary of Trade Policy Terms explains in simple language over 3,000 terms used in international trade. Its main focus is on the multilateral trading system represented by the WTO agreements. In addition, it covers many of the trade-related terms used in other international organizations, such as the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, the World Intellectual Property Organization, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.

The last decade has seen significant developments in areas such as trade and investment facilitation, sustainability and regional trade agreements. This dictionary covers the vocabulary associated with such developments as well as other emerging trade issues.

The dictionary gives a comprehensive overview of the terms and concepts used in international trade policy. It explains this vocabulary in accessible language and provides numerous examples of how the terms are used. Cross-references allow readers to see the material in a broader context.

Now available in English, French and Spanish.
Graduation from the status of least-developed country (LDC) marks an important milestone in the development path of each LDC. However, the phasing-out of international support measures associated with LDC status could present challenges for graduating LDCs in their efforts to continue to integrate into the global economy. *Trade Impacts of LDC Graduation* examines the implications of graduation in terms of LDCs’ participation in the multilateral trading system, market access opportunities and development assistance.

The report finds that the impact of graduation will vary for each LDC depending on factors such as export structure, use of preferential treatment and its terms of entry into the WTO. It sheds light on potential support measures that graduating LDCs can explore, in cooperation with their trading partners and the broader international development community, in order to achieve sustainable graduation. Trade remains key to helping these countries increase incomes and maintain growth.

A quarter of LDCs were on track to graduate from LDC status prior to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

A companion volume entitled *Trade Impacts of LDC Graduation: Insights from country-specific market access analyses* examines in greater detail the impact of graduation on preferential market access for each of the 12 graduating LDCs. The report looks at the export structure of graduating LDCs, the likely increase in tariffs on their exported products and projected changes in trade flows.
Trade Policy Reviews analyse the trade policies and practices of every member of the World Trade Organization. As well as analysing by sector and by trade measure, the reports also look into the country’s wider economic environment. The reviews consist of three main parts: an independent report by the WTO Secretariat, a report by the government, and the concluding remarks by the Chair of the WTO’s Trade Policy Review Body following discussion of the review by the WTO membership.

A key trade policy facts section provides an overview of the main findings and a visual summary of the average tariff rates applied.

Each volume of the Trade Policy Review series is priced at CHF 60.–

Standing orders available.

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ISBN 9789287050847

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Forthcoming publications
In the framework of the enhanced cooperation on improving the analytics and understanding of trade finance gaps, notably in Africa, the IFC and WTO are implementing a first sub-regional “deep-dive” in the trade finance ecosystem of the four largest economies of Ecowas (Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Nigeria, Senegal). Based on a comprehensive survey of local trade finance supply, the study calculates the total trade finance gap in the region and analyses the reasons behind limited supply and high cost of provision of trade finance. It estimates some of the potential gains of increasing available trade finance and explores local levers that may help in doing so.
The Role of Trade in Improving Global Food Security

This publication will provide an overview of how the WTO is contributing to efforts aimed at sustainable progress towards SDG2 and other global goals on food security and nutrition. It will consider the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, the Ukraine conflict, and more frequent and intense climate-related shocks.

Draft table of contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 2: The historical evolution of trade and sustainability governance in food and agriculture

Chapter 3: Review and synthesis of indicators related to sustainability and the market and policy environment

Chapter 4: Addressing sustainability challenges in food and agriculture at the WTO

Chapter 5: Conclusion

To be published October 2022

Price: To be determined

ISBN 9789287071903
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Cases covered in the Dispute Settlement Reports 2021 comprise:

Volume I
United States - Anti-Dumping and Countervailing Duties on Ripe Olives from Spain (WT/DS577)
Report of the Panel

This series provides the full texts of panel reports, Appellate Body reports and arbitration awards issued by the WTO. It is an essential resource for all trade lawyers and students studying international economic or trade law. The series is produced annually.

2021 Report: 1 volume
To be published October 2022
CHF 220.-

Forthcoming publications
Trade Profiles 2022

*Trade Profiles 2022* provides a series of key indicators on trade in goods and services for 197 economies, highlighting the major exports and imports for each economy as well as their main trading partners.

For merchandise trade, major exports and imports are listed for both agricultural and non-agricultural products as well as the main import/export partners for total merchandise trade. For trade in services, a detailed breakdown is provided for transport, travel and other commercial services. Statistics on intellectual property are also provided.

The profiles are available for all WTO members and observers and for other selected economies. The data are presented in a two-page format for each economy, providing a concise overview of global trade.

Trade statistics for over 190 economies presented in a handy two-page format.

To be published October 2022

**CHF 60.–**

Trade Profiles 2022
ISBN 9789287053763

Profs commerciaux 2022
ISBN 9789287053794

Perfiles comerciales 2022
ISBN 9789287053824
Women, Trade and the Environment

Role of trade in fostering women’s empowerment and a green economy

The publication identifies how trade can support women’s contribution to a green economy. It looks at how women have traditionally acted as guardians of the environment in developing countries and how they are the hardest hit by ecological disasters. It shows how trade supports women in their environmental role, how it provides jobs for women in the green economy and how it fosters women’s innovative entrepreneurship. In particular, the publication outlines how trade provides economic opportunities for women in environmental services, ecotourism and the agrifood sector. A number of case stories highlight the concrete links between trade, women and the preservation of the environment.
WTO and Small Island Developing States

Building resilience in a polycrisis world

Small Island Developing States face a variety of deep structural issues that affect their ability to fully take advantage of the opportunities offered by the Multilateral Trading System. This publication aims to be a holistic study of the trade trends of SIDS and how the WTO is contributing to build resilience to face the multiple challenges that affect their sustainable development.

To be published end-November 2022
Price: To be determined
ISBN 9789287073075
Trade for Peace

The Trade for Peace Programme aims to promote trade as a pathway to development and sustainable peace in fragile and conflict-affected states by highlighting the potential role of trade and economic integration in the peace, security and humanitarian fields.

The Programme gathers, generates and deepens knowledge and understanding on the linkages between trade and peace. Its research seeks to identify the socio-political, governance and economic conditions that enable trade to make a positive contribution to peace.

The Trade for Peace publication will feature research papers covering the following themes:

- The role of trade policy in conflict and fragility contexts
- The impact of trade agreements in peacebuilding
- The role of the WTO accession process in strengthening institutions that contribute to more peaceful and inclusive societies
- Mechanisms to measure the linkages between trade and peace in the form of a Trade for Peace Index
- Trade for peace, social inclusion and decent job creation
- Trade for peace and the role of the private sector, including in respect of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs)
- Trade for peace and the role of women, youth and gender equality
- Trade for peace and global crises/pandemics
- Trade for peace, climate change, disaster resilience and food security
- Migration and the trade-peace nexus
- Trade, peace, poverty and inequality
- Trade for peace and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly the role of partnerships for development
The Status of WTO Legal Instruments is the WTO Secretariat’s flagship publication on WTO treaties. The latest edition was published in 2021.

The publication covers all treaty instruments drawn up since 1995 by WTO members in relation to the WTO Agreement and the multilateral and plurilateral trade agreements annexed to that Agreement. It lists the adoption and signature dates of WTO agreements and the dates of acceptance or amendments to those agreements. It also provides the date of their entry into force, as well as any other communications and declarations received by the WTO Director-General in the DG’s capacity as WTO Depositary.

The publication contains a comprehensive summary of the establishment of the WTO and the evolution of its treaty instruments. It provides information on depositary notifications by the WTO Director-General, the relevant volumes of the WTO and UN Treaty Series, and treaty registration with the United Nations. Hyperlinks in the electronic version give access to the relevant WTO and UN documents.
Eurasian Perspectives on Trade and the WTO

Edited by Alexei Kireyev and Maika Oshikawa

This publication offers significant contributions to the stock of existing knowledge on the nexus of Eurasia and international trade. First, it gathers in one setting a universal comprehension of Eurasian perspectives on international trade and the WTO. Second, it seeks far-reaching replies to fundamental questions on recent trade development objectives and concerns of Eurasia. Third, it analyses and improves an understanding of the current trade policies in the region. Fourth, the book examines challenges faced by Eurasian countries in the process of implementation of their trade and development policies. Finally, supported by solid experimental analysis, it suggests future steps to overcome these challenges with a view to full integration into the global economy.

The publication will include the following:

Part I: Integration in Eurasia
Part II: Eurasian WTO accessions
Part III: Eurasia’s strategic partners

A World Trade Organization and Cambridge University Press co-publication

To be published 2023

Price: To be determined

ISBN 9789287071729

Forthcoming publications
A Handbook on Accession to the WTO

Second Edition

A Handbook on Accession to the WTO was first published in 2008, covering 23 accessions concluded between 1995 and 2007. Since then, 13 more accessions have been concluded. While the procedures governing the WTO accession process remain largely unchanged, the second edition of the Handbook incorporates the substance of commitments undertaken in the newly completed accessions. It also updates the basic rules and discussions pertaining to WTO accessions, including the General Council Decision of 2012 on Accession of Least-Developed Countries.

In addition, the new Handbook contains a new chapter on transparency in WTO accessions and updates elements which have been enhanced in the management of WTO accessions, such as technical assistance and training for acceding governments.

‘The accession process is important for many reasons and yet it is among the least studied and understood parts of the trading system. Thus, the WTO Secretariat is to be commended for sponsoring this project. The Handbook will be especially useful for government officials and the private sector of applicant countries who need to understand the arcane accession process. The Handbook will also help to stimulate new scholarship on accession.’

Journal of World Trade Review, reviewing the first edition
The world of non-tariff measures (NTMs) is complex. The objective of the *Handbook on the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement* is to help the reader navigate its contours by canvassing the legal, economic and practitioners’ perspective – and why, increasingly, it matters. The book covers the background and history: how did the GATT Tokyo Round “Standards Code”, a relatively obscure plurilateral agreement, spawn two cutting-edge multilateral trade agreements: the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures and the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Agreement?

It looks into how the TBT Agreement is structured, what it covers, and what it aims to achieve. It considers the links between the TBT Agreement and other legal texts, such as the “new” Trade Facilitation Agreement, the “old” SPS Agreement and the Agreement on Trade-related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS). It looks at the work of the TBT Committee, and how the Agreement is facing up to a new agenda in the fields of the environment (climate change), health (nutrition) and artificial intelligence (digital trade). The publication also covers disputes brought under the TBT Agreement.

The book finishes with an open question: what, if anything, could – or should – be changed? What would 21st century rules on standards and regulations look like? It looks for clues emerging in the texts of regional trade agreements, for example.
Trade Dialogues on Food

The aim of the WTO Trade Dialogues on Food is to create a conversation around the role of international trade in food security. The Trade Dialogues invite experts from governments, non-governmental organizations, businesses, academia, think tanks and foundations, to debate the most topical issues in food trade.

Each year the international trading system moves enough wheat, maize, rice and soybean to feed approximately three billion people around the globe. Meanwhile, 190 million tons of fertilizer applied to farmland annually play a key role in helping us grow enough food to sustain our expanding population, with much of it traded on the international stage. Climate change will make international trade even more central to food security, acting as a vital conduit for food from food-surplus to food-deficit nations in the wake of natural calamities.

The Trade Dialogues on Food publication is designed to shed greater light on the complexity of the food trade nexus, creating a space for public policy debate.
Other publications
The publications listed below were published before 2022. They have been grouped into the following trade topics:

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In brief, the World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only international organization dealing with the global rules of trade. Its main function is to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably and freely as possible.
Key Issues in WTO Dispute Settlement
The first ten years

The WTO Dispute Settlement Procedures
A Collection of the Relevant Legal Texts Third Edition

The WTO in the Twenty-first Century
Dispute Settlement, Negotiations, and Regionalism in Asia

The WTO at Ten
The Contribution of the Dispute Settlement System

E-commerce in Developing Countries
Opportunities and challenges for small and medium-sized enterprises

Trading into a bright energy future: The case for open high-quality solar photovoltaic markets

Short Answers to Big Questions on the WTO and the Environment

Making Trade Work for the Environment, Prosperity and Resilience
Regional Rules in the Global Trading System

Regional Trade Agreements and the Multilateral Trading System

World Trade Report 2011
The WTO and Preferential Trade Agreements: From Co-existence to Coherence

Multilateralizing Regionalism
Challenges for the Global Trading System

Published in 1999
CHF 60.–

Published in 2016
PB: CHF 70.–
HB: CHF 220.–

Published in 2011
CHF 60.–

Published in 2009
PB: CHF 60.–
HB: CHF 130.–

Regional trade agreements (RTAs) and preferential trade agreements (PTAs)

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement
10 key results from 2020

Facilitating Trade through Regulatory Cooperation
The Case of the WTO’s TBT/SPS Agreements and Committees

Trade and Food Standards

Published in 2009
PB: CHF 40.–
HB: CHF 110.–

Online only

Published in 2021
Online only

Published in 2019
CHF 30.–

Published in 2017
CHF 40.–

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
Second Edition

Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
Ensuring Safe Trading without Unnecessary Restrictions

WTO Domestic Regulation and Services Trade
Putting Principles into Practice

A Handbook on Reading WTO Goods and Services Schedules

Published in 2010
CHF 30.–

Published in 2015
Online only

Published in 2015
PB: CHF 60.–
HB: CHF 100.–

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### Trade Adjustment in Asia
- Past Experiences and Lessons Learned

### Trade Impacts of LDC Graduation
- Past Experiences and Lessons Learned

### Women and Trade
- The Role of Trade in Promoting Gender Equality

### Mainstreaming Trade to Attain the Sustainable Development Goals
- New Evidence of Impacts in Developing Countries

### Trade and Poverty Reduction
- Case Studies Presented by WTO Chair-Holders

### Trade Costs and Inclusive Growth
- Case Studies Presented by WTO Chair-Holders

### The Role of Trade in Ending Poverty
- World Trade Report 2014
  - Trade and Development: Recent Trends and the Role of the WTO

### World Trade Report 2014
- Connecting to Global Markets Challenges and Opportunities: Case Studies Presented by WTO Chair-Holders

### Aid for Trade at a Glance 2019
- Economic Diversification and Empowerment

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The World Trade Report 2014 looks at four major trends that have changed the relationship between trade and development since the start of the millennium: the economic rise of developing economies, the growing integration of global production through supply chains, the higher prices for agricultural goods and natural resources, and the increasing interdependence of the world economy.

Many developing countries have experienced unprecedented growth and have integrated increasingly into the global economy, thereby opening opportunities for countries still lagging behind. However, important barriers still remain.

Integration into global value chains can make industrialization in developing countries easier to achieve. Upgrading to higher-value tasks within these supply chains can support further growth. But competitive advantage can be lost more easily, and achieving such upgrading can be challenging.

Higher prices for agricultural goods and natural resources have helped some developing countries achieve strong growth. But higher prices can cause strains for net importers of these goods.

Growing interdependence within the global economy allows countries to benefit more quickly from growth in other parts of the world. But it can also cause challenges as crises can be quickly transmitted across borders.

Many developing countries still have a long way to go in addressing their development challenges. The multilateral trading system provides developing countries, and particularly least-developed countries, with unique opportunities to do so. Further progress in the Post-Bali Agenda would therefore be important to making trade work more effectively for development.

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*Images (front and back covers)*
  - In this series (from which two prints are reproduced here), the artist wishes symbolically to portray a “movement” towards geopolitical peace. The full collection of 49 works is on display at the WTO. For more information, please visit the artist’s website at www.jcpretre.ch.
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Making Globalization Socially Sustainable
Published in 2011
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Globalization and Informal Jobs in Developing Countries
Published in 2009
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Trade and Employment
Challenges for Policy Research
Published in 2007
CHF 20.–

Promoting Access to Medical Technologies and Innovation
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A Handbook on the WTO Customs Valuation Agreement
Easing the Flow of Goods Across Borders
Published in 2010
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Annual Report 2022 App

Annual Report 2020 App

Annual Report 2019 App

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Annual Report 2016 App
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The Future of World Trade: How Digital Technologies are Transforming Global Commerce

**World Trade Report 2017 App**
Trade, Technology and Jobs

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Levelling the Trading Field for SMEs

**World Trade Report 2015 App**
Speeding up Trade: Benefits and Challenges of Implementing the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement

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Aid for Trade at a Glance 2022
Empowering Connected, Sustainable Trade

Aid for Trade Global Review 2022

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