YOUNG PROFESSIONALS AT THE WTO

The WTO Young Professionals Programme (YPP), offers an opportunity for qualified young professionals from developing and least-developed Members of the WTO to enhance their knowledge and skills, through work experience.

The programme also aims to increase diversity and broaden the representation of the membership in the Secretariat, by giving a special focus on those Members that are not currently represented at the professional level in the Secretariat.
THE 2018 COHORT

In 2018, professionals from Antigua and Barbuda, Armenia, Cameroon, Georgia, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, Kazakhstan, Madagascar, Mongolia, Panama, Paraguay, St Vincent and the Grenadines, and Togo, spent 12 months at the WTO Secretariat.

During the farewell meeting with the Director-General, Deah James from Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, speaking on behalf of the group said: “It’s been a privilege working here and we appreciated the experience accumulated through the interaction with colleagues in the Division. All WTO colleagues have been so welcoming and helpful. We learned the expertise that’s most in demand for which I am very grateful. We believe that we are leaving the WTO with knowledge and skills that will be useful for our future careers.”

THE 2019 COHORT

The 2019 cohort of Young Professionals (YPs) started their attachment at the WTO on 15 January 2019.

A total of 1,105 applications were received following the launch of the YPP vacancy notice for the 2019 intake. A total of 42 candidates were interviewed and fourteen were selected. The successful candidates were chosen based on merit and in line with the programme’s criteria: age limit of 32 years; completed advanced university studies; and two years of relevant professional experience. Since the launch of the YPP in 2016, 33 nationals from under-represented Members have benefited from the Programme.
NEGOTIATIONS ON FISHERIES SUBSIDIES

The WTO’s fisheries subsidies negotiations, which were launched in 2001 in Doha with a mandate to “clarify and improve existing WTO disciplines” on fisheries subsidies, have been in a very active phase since late 2016. Beginning at that time, Members working alone or in various groupings submitted a series of proposals aimed at binding outcomes for adoption at the 11th Ministerial Conference in Buenos Aires in 2017. By the summer break in 2017, a total of seven textual proposals, most of them containing comprehensive sets of proposed new disciplines, had been submitted.

Who were the proponents?
The proponents were: the EU; the ACP Group; the LDC Group; Argentina, Colombia, Costa Rica, Panama, Peru, and Uruguay (“the 6LATS”); New Zealand, Iceland and Pakistan; Indonesia; and Norway. Subsequently, China and the Philippines also submitted textual proposals. The Negotiating Group met almost continuously during the fall of 2017, to try to reach a substantive agreement on new disciplines, on the basis of the proposals. By the time of the Ministerial Conference, the proposals had been compiled, and partially streamlined, into two documents.

What was the focus of negotiations?
The principle focus of the fisheries subsidies negotiations has, from the beginning, been sustainability: creating disciplines to prevent or remedy the negative effects that subsidization of fishing activity can have on the world’s wild marine fish stocks, mainly in terms of stock depletion. This was brought into focus in the elaborated negotiating mandate from the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference (2005), which was to prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing. While the activity in the WTO negotiations as such ebbed and flowed over the years since Hong Kong, world concern over fisheries subsidies did not, as attested to in a range of other fora and instruments, including the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-
Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), the US-Mexico-Canada FTA (USMCA), and most universally, SDG Target 14.6. Indeed, that target was the inspiration for the pre-MC11 resurgence of activity, as all of the proposals refer to it. The target, which was agreed by all heads of government as part of the SDGs, calls for, by 2020, the elimination of subsidies to Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing, and the prohibition of subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing, with appropriate and effective special and differential treatment as an integral part of the negotiations.

What happened in 2018?

While in the end Ministers were not able to agree to a substantive outcome at MC11, they did agree on a work programme aimed at concluding the negotiations by the end of 2019. (Members maintained this deadline when they agreed to hold MC12 in mid-2020.) Over the course of 2018, the Negotiating Group engaged in technical sessions and workshops, thematic discussions, and brainstorming in Incubator Groups, to increase understanding of the many technical issues and of the various positions, and to develop ideas for bridging the gaps reflected in the many brackets and alternatives contained in the streamlined compilation document TN/RL/W/274/Rev.6.

What is the work programme in 2019?

In looking ahead to 2019, Members expressed a need to intensify the work and switch into a full negotiating mode. To this end, they have agreed on a programme of six one-week-long meeting clusters between January and July. Four facilitators, each designated for a given topic or topics, have been appointed to assist the Chair. The meeting clusters will involve a mix of Member-organized activities and thematic open-ended consultations. The focus of the first several meeting clusters will be to develop a simplified basis on which Heads of Delegation can engage substantively, as of the latter part of the first semester of 2019, with a view to crafting the final outcome for adoption by Members by the end of the year.
TRADE AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT:
A VITAL ELEMENT IN THE WTO’S WORK TO MAKE TRADE MORE INCLUSIVE

Trade and Gender: Closing the gender gaps, a research partnership between the WTO and the World Bank Group leads to new data and conclusions on how Trade Impacts Women’s Empowerment

The Buenos Aires Declaration on Women and Trade at Year One Conference organized on 6-7 December 2018 by The Netherlands, the WTO and the World Bank Group presented early findings on the differentiated impacts that trade policies can exert on women and men.

In 2017, the WTO and the World Bank Group launched a research partnership to deepen understanding of the linkages between trade and gender. This research will generate a Joint Report looking at (i) the rationale for addressing gender equality; (ii) the gender effects of trade and investment liberalization; (iii) challenges and opportunities of 21st century women traders; and (iv) policies that can best help women gain from trade.

The Joint Report will draw on existing literature as well as on a series of background papers and country/sector case studies prepared by experts at the World Bank Group, the WTO and other institutions, thus generating new data. The background papers will inform the report and be available on a dedicated online platform.

In this context, on 6 and 7 December 2018, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, the WTO and the World Bank Group organized a conference to take stock of where things stood a year after the Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women’s Economic Empowerment and to present early findings of the research.

The event provided a forum for sharing new empirical and theoretical research on gender and trade to an audience of government officials, private sector representatives, international organizations, civil society actors, and academia.

TRADE AND WOMEN EMPOWEREMENT IN BRIEF

In December 2017, WTO Members and Observers endorsed a collective initiative to increase the participation of women in trade: the Buenos Aires Declaration on Trade and Women’s Economic Empowerment, seeking to remove barriers to women’s economic empowerment and foster women integration into world trade. Through the Declaration, signatories have recognized that women play a central role in economic growth and that trade can create economic opportunities for women.
The conference featured presentations on linkages between trade and gender; evidence on gender pay gaps and links with market access; women in global value chains; Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and women entrepreneurs; leveraging new technologies in closing the gender gaps; assessing the impact of trade reforms; mapping gender-related issues in preferential trade agreements and how Aid for Trade supports women’s empowerment.

This research will be further developed in 2019 and compiled in the joint report to be launched in October 2019. Parts of this work and findings will also be integrated into the Trade and Gender training module created and developed in 2018 and which will be available to government officials through the ITTC’s programmes (Geneva-based and regional activities) from March 2019.

Mr. Harald Aspelund, Permanent Representative of Iceland to the WTO and co-chair of the Trade Impact Group that was established under the auspices of the International Gender Champions Geneva, and that initiated the declaration:

“With the declaration we are sending a strong signal of our willingness to empower women in trade as well as to make sure everyone can benefit equally from trade. The barriers women face can be different. We want to understand those barriers and then work together to remove them, by designing more inclusive trade policies and aid for trade interventions, among others. Inclusive trade is a key driver of economic growth and prosperity and thus plays an important role in eliminating poverty and ensuring sustainable development. A lot of exciting work is ongoing and I encourage everyone to take part.”

For more information about the 6-7 December 2018 conference, background papers and presentations: https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/womenandtrade_e/tradegender18_e.htm
THE IMPORTANCE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

WTO’s Technical Assistance (TA) and capacity building focuses on the needs and priorities of beneficiary Members and Observers. Members allocate 21% of the Organization’s resources to support this area of WTO work in addition to voluntary contributions which finance close to two thirds of the WTO TA activities. This level of commitment illustrates the importance attached to the work of the WTO and to ensure that all Members enjoy the privileges provided by belonging to the WTO.

Between 2013 and 2017, the WTO trained a total of more than 79,000 participants from Developing, least-developed Members and Observers. During this period the voluntary contributions continued to be the main funding vehicle for the TA provided by the WTO.

As illustrated in the chart above, from 2014, there has been a constant decrease in voluntary contributions compared to the period between 2010 to 2013. To respond to this decline in contributions, the Secretariat introduced measures to improve efficiency in the management of WTO TA with a view to do more with less. Since 2014, the expenditures exceed the contributions and any further decline from the recent levels could have implications on the level of TA that can be provided by the WTO.

Notwithstanding this trend, the projected CHF12 million balance available in the Global Trust Fund (GTF) at the end of 2018 should allow the WTO to implement its planned training programmes over the next twelve months.

In addition, a move to multi-year pledges by some donors, which helps predict the availability of funds in the GTF, and new contributions in 2019 make it highly likely that there will be further replenishing of the GTF to finance the continuation of these training programmes in the next biennium (2020-2021).

*Figures for “Expenditures” and “Available year-end balance” in 2018 are provisional
The current contributors to the Global Trust fund and other Trust funds are:

- Austria
- Estonia
- France
- Japan
- Netherlands
- Sweden
- Austria
- European Union
- Germany
- Liechtenstein
- Norway
- United States
- China
- Finland
- Ireland
- Lithuania
- Republic of Korea
- Singapore

**FEEDBACK FROM DONORS**

**Austria**

**Austria’s support for a rules-based multilateral trade**

Austria is a firm believer in rules-based multilateral trade and is convinced that trade can act as a powerful catalyst for a country’s economic development – rich and poor alike. With this in mind, Austria is convinced that the WTO will be able to tackle current challenges and continue to act as a centrepiece of the multilateral trading system.

Austria believes that the tailor-made training provided through WTO’s Technical Assistance programs in trade-related areas such as trade facilitation, agriculture and services contributes greatly to the integration process of poorer member states into the global economy and consequently improves the living conditions in the countries concerned. This is why the Austrian Federal Ministry for Digital and Economic Affairs has been a regular contributor to the WTO Technical Assistance programs since 2002. Austria’s latest pledge of 234,000 CHF in 2018 brought the total of its contributions to over 4.4 million CHF. We are happy to announce that another contribution for 2019 is already in the pipeline.

We believe this money is well invested with almost 300 activities carried out annually and over 14,000 government officials trained. Austria does not “earmark” its contributions but we especially support ITTC’s priority on least-developed countries and we hope that a broad approach will continue to be used regarding the selection of recipients.

ITTC’s flexible approach in determining the type of assistance recipients need, as well as its sound monitoring and evaluation programs are especially welcome. We hope that these good practices will continue.

In addition, Austria has also supported the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility. In fact, the first ever contribution to the facility since it became operational came from Austria in order to help developing countries and LDCs implement this landmark agreement.

**TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE GLOBAL TRUST FUND SINCE 2002**

4'400'000 CHF
**Finland**

**Tackling trade challenges from multiple angles**

Finland’s development policy aims at eradicating extreme poverty and reducing inequality. We place a lot of importance in helping the developing economies to generate more jobs, livelihood opportunities and well-being for the people.

All countries need international trade and the revenue that this brings. World Trade Organization's Technical Assistance is a key avenue for developing countries to build their own human and institutional capacities to understand, analyze and engage in complex global trade policy issues.

Finland’s support to WTO’s Technical Assistance flows into three funds: Technical Assistance Global Trust Fund, Standards and Trade Development Facility as well as Trade Facilitation Agreement Facility. These provide resources for training and facilitate the representatives of developing countries to participate in trade negotiations.

Upgrading the quality of exports creates more revenue. The sanitary and phytosanitary standards in many countries pose barriers that the developing countries need to meet in order to be able to sell their goods to those markets. WTO’s Technical Assistance is crucial in this. In addition, Finland supports the adoption and implementation of the Trade Facilitation Agreement. This provides developing countries concrete benefits in reduced red tape and costs for business.

Finland values highly the multilateral rules-based trading system of WTO. Our support to WTO’s Technical Assistance helps to maintain and strengthen this system as it reduces unnecessary opposition to and noncompliance with the rules. Cooperation with WTO’s Technical Assistance works, hence, for everybody’s benefit.

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**Lithuania**

**For an open, fair and inclusive international trade**

Lithuania is a strong believer in open, fair and inclusive international trade, which it sees as an important instrument for supporting economic growth and development, building social welfare and enabling companies of every size to find their place within the global trade network. As a small and open economy, Lithuania attaches great importance to strengthening and deepening the understanding of multilateral trade rules, which in turn allows all WTO Members to benefit from a more stable and predictable trade environment. In this regard, the WTO Technical Assistance and capacity building brings immense value added both in countries acceding to the WTO as well as in those who are already WTO Members.

Having acceded the WTO in 2001, Lithuania has been contributing to the WTO Technical Assistance programs for over 10 years. Over this period, aside from the financial contributions, Lithuanian government has also financed and organized a regional workshop on trade facilitation.

The implementation of Trade Facilitation Agreement remains a strong priority for Lithuania due to the important economic and regional integration gains it brings. It is, therefore, in a focus of Lithuanian trade-related aid as well, both in terms of the bilateral and multilateral development programs.
Why are notifications important?

Notification obligations at the WTO are related to the principle of transparency. Notifications are needed to follow the implementation of WTO laws and regulations of all WTO Members. Notifications also allow all WTO Members to be informed about other Members’ policies affecting trade. Notifications enhance predictability and certainty and thus development of trade.

What notification challenges are faced by the TA beneficiaries?

Some developing country Members and LDCs face significant challenges in meeting their notification obligations under the various WTO Agreements. Two of the most cited reasons are lack of technical expertise resulting in a limited understanding of notifications obligations under different Agreements, and poor coordination within and between the different national institutions. To address the lack of technical skills, national activities on notifications are provided when requested at the national level to strengthen capacities and assist them in complying with their notification obligations.

The case of Africa

During the period between 2015 and 2018, thirteen (13) national requests on notifications were received from the Africa region. What could be the reason for these few requests is a relevant question given that most of these countries face challenges to meet their notification obligations.

What could be done?

The starting point is therefore, to increase the awareness of the issue in African countries in the same way that the TPR process acts as a wake-up call on a country’s standing with respect to its notification obligations.

The most immediate solution could be to integrate notifications of specific WTO agreements within the training modules of every national or regional activity organized on that subject. Specific subjects such as Agriculture, SPS and TBT could incorporate notifications as a significant element of their training modules on those subjects on a systematic basis, for both national and regional activities in Africa. Detailed publications on notification procedures have been produced by the relevant Divisions in the Secretariat responsible for these subjects, which could be included as an essential element of the training on these subjects.

In addition to this effort at the national and regional level, the thematic courses offered in Geneva, which are open to all developing and LDC Members and Observers, have also incorporated a notifications element in each of the subjects covering an Agreement for which there is a notification obligation.

Yet, national activities would have a wider reach and foster the spirit of inter-departmental coordination, which is critical in the notifications process. Requesting national activities on notifications would therefore constitute for TA beneficiaries in the region the main medium by which as many stakeholders as possible can best be sensitized to notification commitments.
FEEDBACK FROM THE AFRICAN GROUP TO THE WTO

Ambassador Xavier Carim, South Africa’s ambassador to the World Trade Organization and Coordinator of the African Group to the WTO

The Technical Assistance for institutional capacity building provided by the ITTC in various forms is considered valuable by the Africa Group. Members recognize the gap between the technicality of WTO agreements and the capacity of their national officers to deal with administration, regulation and negotiations of WTO agreements.

There is a sense that filling this gap will empower domestic regulatory and negotiating capacity for a proper implementation of various agreements in the interest of all. Strengthening the negotiating capacity through various programs is also highly appreciated as a means to try to level the playing field with those Members who have acquired advanced negotiating skills. In this regard, our Members call for a continued and strengthened technical assistance for institutional capacity building in order to advance negotiations especially on issues of developmental interest to Africa and promote the WTO as a common good.

The WTO Secretariat has provided technical assistance on various WTO Agreements including in trade negotiations techniques to members of the Africa Group during the course of 2018.

One member indicated that the national workshop on WTO Notifications Requirements, for instance, was successful in providing training to officers of different organizations involved in the notification exercise in order to familiarize themselves with specific notification requirements and formats. Following the workshop, they are now fully compliant with the different WTO Notification Requirements. Another member indicated that technical assistance has not only helped officials to enhance their knowledge in the different fields of specialization, but it has also enabled institutions to utilize the opportunities that the Multilateral Trading System (MTS) presents for the benefit of their citizenry.

It is important that more technical assistance and capacity building is tailor-made according to the specific needs and requirements of African members: recognising the need to build coherence by ensuring that the African Group’s negotiating objectives at the WTO fully support the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) objectives for continental industrialisation, structural transformation and integration for the benefit of all.
WTO ADVANCED TRADE POLICY COURSES (ATPCs)

The most advanced training organized by the Institute within the WTO progressive learning framework is provided through the Advanced Trade Policy Courses (ATPCs), which last eight weeks. ATPCs are undertaken at the WTO’s headquarters in Geneva and are supported by Patrons from the international community.

Who can attend an ATPC?
The courses are targeted at government officials who are directly involved in WTO-related work and who already possess a sound knowledge of the general features of the WTO system and the WTO Agreements. Due to the applied nature of the ATPC, participants are expected to be actively involved throughout the course to further consolidate their knowledge and develop new skills through practice and case-based learning.

What are the course objectives?
The purpose of the ATPC is to develop participants’ autonomy in conducting WTO-related work by:

- Enhancing analytical and negotiating skills to engage in trade policy formulation and implementation, monitoring and surveillance, WTO negotiations or dispute settlement
- Encouraging critical thinking to explore the linkages between WTO rules and disciplines and countries’ trade policies and interests in the multilateral trading system

ACHIEVEMENTS SINCE 2011

24 COURSES

542 TRAINED PARTICIPANTS
What does the course include?

The courses comprise a series of interactive modules - with lectures, exercises and simulations covering all the areas of work of the WTO. Both legal and economic aspects of WTO rules and disciplines are examined in a series of interactive sessions focusing on case studies, simulations and exercises, including hands-on use of WTO databases and analytical tools available online. Roundtable discussions provide a platform for practical exchanges, sharing of experiences and best practices as well as debating present-day trade topics.

The course also includes visits to other international organizations active in trade-related matters as well as attendance at selected meetings of WTO bodies and briefings on WTO work-in-progress. Contacts with WTO Secretariat officials and delegates and representatives from Missions and other international organizations are also a common feature.
FEEDBACK FROM PATRONS ON ATPCS

H.E. Mr D. Castillo, Ambassador, Honduras

ATPC Spanish (June-Jul 2018)

Having had the honour to serve as Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Honduras to the World Trade Organization for just over 20 years, this year I had the privilege of being Patron of the 2018 Advanced Trade Policy Course, which was attended by government officials from 13 countries of the Latin American region.

The Organization is currently going through an interesting, not to say complicated and complex, period. In this context, I was struck by the interest that participants showed in WTO issues and the future of the Organization.

This caused me to realize that the rules-based multilateral trading system has a promising future among the new generations, particularly among those working from their capitals to further the development of their countries, boosting economic growth and striving to improve their citizens' way of life through a better integration in international trade.
H.E. Mr M. Anzén, Ambassador, Sweden

ATPC English (Oct-Nov 2018)

Sweden strongly supports a rules-based multilateral trade system in the WTO. International trade has historically been, and still is, an important part of the Swedish society. Countries can be better off with trade. At the same time, it is important to underline that trade is not a quick fix for development. I believe it is my duty as an ambassador to the WTO to explain what Sweden has done right to become a small but important trading nation and draw lessons from that.

Another deeply rooted Swedish policy goal is to help other countries in their development. Combined: Aid for Trade was launched by Sweden in 2005 and aims to help developing and least-developed countries do trade. The WTO Advanced Trade Policy Course is a practical example of this. Since it started in 2010 Sweden has been a strong supporter of its work. It is very important to give an opportunity for civil servants from all over the world, to come to Geneva to learn from people working with the WTO. Offered to become the patron of this year’s Advanced Trade Policy Course was an honour for me. If I can help by telling my story and give some insights from my work and maybe inspire someone, then I’m more than happy.

H.E. Mr G. Muylle, Ambassador, Belgium

ATPC French (June-July 2017)

I have had the privilege to be the patron of the WTO 2017 Advanced Trade Policy Course (ATPC). It was important for my mission to support this training since the ATPC plays a unique role in WTO’s learning strategy.

What I found distinctive are the ATPC’s applied nature and its focus. No other course places a similar emphasis on developing participants’ capacity to think through complex problems. The course is a real opportunity for government officials from developing and least-developed countries – capital-based experts dealing with WTO issues or delegates posted to Geneva missions with general responsibility for WTO affairs – to examine horizontal linkages between WTO rules, between their legal aspects and economic effects, and their combined implications for the formulation and implementation of national trade policies. I have enjoyed the interaction with the course participants and have been happy to contribute.
WHAT IS PLANNED IN THE FIRST PART OF 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title (with activity summary)</th>
<th>Host Country</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory site-visit to Peru (22-24 January 2019) for the selection of a partner institution for the RTPC for Latin American countries</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>22.1.2019</td>
<td>24.1.2019</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>National Seminar on the General Agreements on Trade in Services (the GATS)</td>
<td>Belarus</td>
<td>22.1.2019</td>
<td>31.1.2019</td>
<td>Services</td>
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<td>WTO National Seminar on the General Agreement on Trade in Services</td>
<td>Mauritius</td>
<td>29.1.2019</td>
<td>1.2.2019</td>
<td>Services</td>
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<td>Workshop on the Global Developments that may have an impact on the SACU Trade agenda</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>30.1.2019</td>
<td>31.1.2019</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO /IMF-CEF Regional Workshop on Dispute Settlement for Arab and Middle East Countries</td>
<td>Kuwait, the State of</td>
<td>4.2.2019</td>
<td>7.2.2019</td>
<td>Dispute Settlement</td>
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<td>Advanced Course on WTO Accessions Rules</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>4.2.2019</td>
<td>15.2.2019</td>
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<td>Seminar on Dissemination of the Results of Peru’s Fourth Trade Policy Review (EPC) and Preparation for the Fifth EPC</td>
<td>Peru</td>
<td>5.2.2019</td>
<td>7.2.2019</td>
<td>General</td>
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<td>National workshop for parliamentarians on the WTO and multilateral trading system</td>
<td>India</td>
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<td>Workshop on the Implementation of article 66.2 of the TRIPS Agreement</td>
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<td>11.2.2019</td>
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<td>WTO Regional Trade Policy Course for French-speaking African countries</td>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>18.2.2019</td>
<td>12.4.2019</td>
<td>Other</td>
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<td>ELSA Most Court Competition 2019 - Asia Regional Round</td>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>23.2.2019</td>
<td>27.2.2019</td>
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<td>Regional workshop on fisheries subsidies for government officials from selected Arab Countries</td>
<td>Oman</td>
<td>11.3.2019</td>
<td>13.3.2019</td>
<td>Trade remedies</td>
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<td>WIPO-WTO Advanced Course on Intellectual Property</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>11.3.2019</td>
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<td>TRIPS</td>
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<td>WTO Regional Workshop on Government Procurement for Latin American Countries</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>13.3.2019</td>
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<td>TRIPS</td>
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<td>SPS Committee Thematic Session I</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>18.3.2019</td>
<td>19.3.2019</td>
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<td>Regional Workshop on Fisheries Subsidies</td>
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<td>10.4.2019</td>
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<td>WTO Regional Workshop on Trade Barriers to Trade for Central and Eastern Europe, Central Asia and Caucasus Countries</td>
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<td>9.4.2019</td>
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<td>WTO-WF-CEF Advanced Regional Workshop on Government Procurement for AMEC Countries</td>
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<td>Advanced Workshop on Agriculture Notifications</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>30.4.2019</td>
<td>31.5.2019</td>
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<td>Regional Workshop for Members of Parliament from Central Eastern Europe, Central Asia and the Caucasus region</td>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>27.5.2019</td>
<td>29.5.2019</td>
<td>General</td>
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<tr>
<td>National workshop on advanced course on Trade in Services</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>176.2019</td>
<td>196.2019</td>
<td>Services</td>
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<td>WIPO-WTO Colloquium for IP Teachers</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>176.2019</td>
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