WHAT WAS DISCUSSED DURING THE 11th WTO MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE (MC11)?

The Ministerial Conference is the topmost decision-making body of the WTO. It brings together all members of the WTO. The WTO’s 11th Ministerial Conference was held in Buenos-Aires, Argentina from 10 to 13 December 2017. The Conference was chaired by H.E. Susana Malcorra (Argentina) and was conducted with the full participation of developed, developing and LDC Members.

The four day Conference opened with a strong demonstration of support for the multilateral trading system and multilateralism. During the plenary sessions, Ministers from the full breadth of the membership reaffirmed their support and commitment to the Organization and the role played by the WTO in promoting economic growth, employment and development.
THE ISSUES IN A NUTSHELL

At the conference subjects of interest across the membership were discussed. These included subjects of high priority to developing countries and LDCs with for the first time, a ministerial discussion on the broader question of trade and development and subjects such as:

- Special and differential treatment;
- Agriculture;
- Public stockholding for food security purposes and cotton;
- Fisheries subsidies.

Other negotiating issues discussed were:

- Domestic regulation in trade in services;
- A Non-Tariff Barrier (NTB) transparency proposal in Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) aimed at facilitating Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) trade and transparency of regulatory measures for trade in goods.

In addition, groups of Members signed joint statements on taking forward discussions in a number of areas, specifically: e-commerce, MSMEs, Investment Facilitation and Women’s Economic Empowerment.
**THE OUTCOMES**

Important decisions were taken at the conference and a number of initiatives launched which could assist the further integration of developing countries and LDCs in the multilateral trading system.

**Work Programme on Small Economies**

Ministers agreed a decision on the Work Programme on Small Economies taking note of the work done since 2015 on the challenges and opportunities faced by small economies when linking to global value chains in trade in goods and services. They instructed that this work continue in the CTD’s dedicated session. They also instructed the continuation of work on the challenges small economies experience in their efforts to reduce trade costs – particularly in the area of trade facilitation.

**Establishment of a Working Party for the Accession of South Sudan**

Another important decision was the establishment of a Working Party for the Accession of an LDC and the world’s youngest nation – South Sudan.

**Other Regular Work Decisions**

Other regular work decisions taken were on e-commerce and TRIPS non-violation and situation complaints. In these decisions, Ministers extended the respective moratorium on customs duties on electronic transmission and the initiation of non-violation and situation complaints until the next Conference. With regard to e-commerce, Ministers committed to continue with the 1998 work programme – in its exploratory nature – a demand which was made by several developing countries and LDCs.

**Fisheries Subsidies**

One decision – on fisheries subsidies – was agreed on the negotiating work. Although not as ambitious as Members including developing countries and LDCs would have hoped for, it was a step forward decision. Ministers agreed inter-alia, to continue to engage constructively in the fisheries negotiations – building on the progress made since the 10th Ministerial Conference – with a view to adopting an agreement by the 12th Ministerial Conference, comprehensive and effective disciplines that prohibit certain forms of fisheries subsidies that contribute to overcapacity and overfishing and eliminate subsidies that contribute to IUU fishing; recognizing that appropriate and effective special and differential treatment for developing countries and LDCs should be integral to these negotiations. Ministers also recommitted to the implementation of existing notification obligations and to strengthening transparency.
With regard to the remaining negotiating issues, although Members could not agree on more detailed work programmes in each area, there was agreement to keep working in all areas. In her closing statement, Minister Malcorra said:

“Members agreed to advance negotiations on all remaining issues, including on the three pillars of agriculture, namely domestic support, market access and export competition, as well as non-agriculture market access, services, development, TRIPS, rules, and trade and environment.”

**Joint Initiatives**

A number of Joint Initiatives on MSMEs, Electronic Commerce, Investment Facilitation for Development and Services Domestic Regulation were agreed amongst groups of like-minded Members. These aim at addressing broader needs and challenges in the global economy and making international trade more inclusive to segments of society which are currently not fully integrated into global trade.

**Political Dialogue amongst Ministers**

Apart from area-specific discussions, for the first time in the history of WTO ministerial conferences, Ministers held a political dialogue which enabled them to raise a range of issues relating to the global trading system. There was a high participation from developing countries and LDCs in this dialogue. In her closing statement, Minister Malcorra said:

“We agreed in Buenos Aires that dialogue and not just negotiation, is part of our work. We need to commit ourselves to consultative mechanisms through which to find solutions for forward movement in all areas of interest. All Members have a shared responsibility to provide that space for dialogue. Let Buenos Aires be remembered as the place where we initiated that dialogue. I urge you to continue working and engaging in dialogue, with the form aim of ensuring that all the benefits of international trade reach all our citizens. This is what we agreed in the 2030 Agenda, where we pledged to leave no one behind.”
THE SIDE EVENTS

A number of events of interest to developing countries and LDCs stakeholders were held on the side-lines of the Conference

- Launch of WTO-ITC Cotton Portal, 11 December 2017
- Launch of WTO/ITC Cotton Portal
- Trade and Development Symposium
- Business Forum
- WTO Chairs Program
- Sixth China Round Table on WTO Accessions
- Buenos Aires Session of the Parliamentary Conference on the WTO
- Women and Trade Event with a Declaration signed by 79 developing countries and LDCs members and observers out of the 115 signatories
- EIF High-Level Dialogue on Investing in Trade in LDCs
- Launch of the Joint ITC-UNCTAD-WTO MSMEs Trade Help Desk

WHAT’S NEXT?
Please follow the latest news on the WTO website https://www.wto.org/
WHAT DOES THE WTO TRTA AIM TO ACHIEVE?

Enhance human and institutional capacities of TA beneficiaries

In order to enable TA beneficiaries to enforce their rights and obligations

And ultimately assist them in taking full advantage of the MTS, and in dealing with the challenges that may emerge from it.

THE MAIN TA SPECIFIC DELIVERABLES:

**KEY RESULT 1:**
Government officials are implementing WTO Agreements and making full use of Members’ rights (represented 82% of the total TA provided).

**KEY RESULT 2:**
Acceding governments are participating in accession negotiations, in line with WTO accession processes and procedures (represented 5% of the total TA provided).

**KEY RESULT 3:**
Members are accessing and using WTO-related information enabling them to raise awareness of WTO matters with all their stakeholders (represented 2% of the total TA provided).

**KEY RESULT 4:**
MPs, journalists and civil society interacting with WTO, students or WTO-supported academic institutions are applying trade policy and WTO-related topics and subjects in their courses and research (represented 12% of the total TA provided).

Participation by Region

Building and enhancing knowledge continued to be a central focus of the WTO’s activities in 2017. In 2017, the Secretariat undertook a total of 315 TRTA activities, both in Geneva and in various Members and Observers. A majority of these TA activities were organized in partnership with other international, regional or sub-regional institutions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia-Pacific</td>
<td>5,647</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>5,618</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America</td>
<td>3,933</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEECAC</td>
<td>1,338</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caribbean</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arab and the Middle East</td>
<td>668</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>311</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Given the main purpose of the WTO TRTA, the bulk of the activities delivered focused on the implementation of WTO Agreements, building on results achieved in previous years and adapting the TA offer to the evolving needs of the MTS and its Members.

Therefore in 2017, the Secretariat continued with its efforts to improve and enrich the substantive content of the TA offer.

Improvements in the e-Learning offer continued which saw the procurement of a new cloud-based e-Learning platform. A total of 26 e-Learning courses were open for registration in 2017. The availability of online courses in all three WTO official languages increased to 98%.

Improvements were also made in face-to-face TA activities in a number of areas such as TRIPS, SPS, Agriculture, Government Procurement, Accession, etc. to respond to the actual needs of beneficiaries and promote the implementation of the WTO Agreements. The approach consisted of addressing elements of various Agreements in a cross cutting manner within the same activity.

**TA RESULTS IN KEY NUMBERS**

- **18,200** participants overall were trained during the year, a drop of 2% compared to 2016.
- **46%** of women amongst WTO TA participants, which is above the 2012-2016 average.
Topics covered by the WTO TRTA Activities

In 2017, 40% of the activities organized by the WTO Secretariat had a general scope compared to 47% in 2016. As in the previous two years, the other activities were spread across specific Agreements or subjects as shown below. Standards-related activities (SPS, TBT) were in high demand, followed by market access for goods (including Trade Facilitation) and TRIPS.

WTO courses were delivered online and through face-to-face activities at either national or regional level and on languages basis in Geneva with e-Learning proving to be the most efficient training modality. As a result, close to two-thirds of the participants in WTO TA activities were trained through online courses. Participation in online courses continued to grow during the year (+12%), whilst face-to-face activities had 20% less participants in comparison to 2016.

Going Forward

WTO TRTA will continue to aim to help beneficiaries build their human and institutional capacities so that they can participate more effectively in the MTS. The TA will continue to give priority to supporting Members’ efforts to implement WTO Agreements and the Secretariat will focus on ensuring that the activities are relevant and effective in addressing the priorities identified by the Members.
THE IMPORTANCE OF VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (TA)

Voluntary contributions

Close to two-thirds of Technical Assistance and training (TA) activities are financed by voluntary contributions from Members. Most of these contributions are managed in the Global Trust Fund (GTF) which is consequently the main funding vehicle for the TA provided by the WTO.

As illustrated in the chart above, while voluntary contributions experienced a significant decrease as of 2014, the WTO reacted to the resource squeeze by reviewing the expenses for TA, making it possible to do more with less.

This realignment was further assisted by the introduction of Results-based Management (RBM) for Technical Assistance in 2013.

Voluntary contributions shrank by 30% in 2016 compared to 2015 and by another 15% in 2017. TA expenses in the GTF have exceeded the contributions in each of the past four years, leading to a progressive reduction of the year-end balance in the Fund.

The CHF14 million balance available in the GTF at the end of 2017 and the CHF2.4 million in new contributions received early 2018 allow the WTO to implement smoothly its planned training programmes for the year. New contributions in 2018 will be critical to replenishing the GTF in time for next year to finance the continuation of these training programmes.
WHO MADE IT POSSIBLE?

The current contributors to the Global Trust fund and other Trust funds are:

Australia  Estonia  France  Japan  Netherlands  Sweden

Austria  European Union  Germany  Liechtenstein  Norway  United States

China  Finland  Ireland  Lithuania  Republic of Korea


SPECIAL FOCUS

WTO TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN REGIONS IN 2017

LATIN AMERICAN REGION: 19 COUNTRIES
Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

CARIBBEAN REGION: 14 COUNTRIES
Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas (in accession), Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti (LDC), Jamaica, St Kitts & Nevis, St Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago.

SEVERAL FORMS OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
Activities are open to all beneficiaries and are tailored to the region’s needs and interests.

AREAS OF INTEREST

LATIN AMERICA: trade facilitation, trade policy, sanitary and phytosanitary measures (SPS), E-Commerce, services, regionalism, agriculture and technical barriers to trade (TBT).

CARIBBEAN: trade facilitation, services, intellectual property, trade remedies, SPS, and trade negotiation skills.

PROGRAMMES IN THE REGIONS

SHORT TRADE POLICY COURSE, 2 weeks
Uruguay, with LAIA-ALADI

REGIONAL TRADE POLICY COURSES (RTPC), 8 weeks
LATIN AMERICA: Quito (Ecuador): 22 participants
CARIBBEAN: Bridgetown (Barbados): 21 participants

REGIONAL SEMINARS
LATIN AMERICA: 7 regional seminars (250 participants)
CARIBBEAN: 2 regional seminars (57 participants)

NATIONAL SEMINARS
LATIN AMERICA: 23 national seminars
CARIBBEAN: 2 national seminars

MAIN PARTNERSHIPS: Inter-American Development Bank (IDB), the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture (IICA), the Latin American Integration Association (ALADI-LAIA) (WTO 2018-2019 Technical Assistance Plan).

PROGRAMMES IN GENEVA

74 E-LEARNING COURSES
Participants:
LATIN AMERICA: 1,700
CARIBBEAN: 300

2 INTERNSHIP PROGRAMMES
Interns:
LATIN AMERICA: 3
CARIBBEAN: 3

25 GENEVA-BASED COURSES
Participants:
LATIN AMERICA: 71
CARIBBEAN: 47

RATE OF WOMEN AMONG PARTICIPANTS
LATIN AMERICA: 56%
CARIBBEAN: 69%
SEMINARS AND WORKSHOPS IN THE LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN REGIONS

For Latin America, three specific topics were selected last year for the region corresponding to priorities identified during the consultations.

More specifically the regional workshop organized covered the new Government Procurement Agreement (GPA), the Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS) and the Agreement on Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and more specifically its relationship with Public Health issues. As a WTO Ministerial Conference took place end 2017 in Latin America, a specific regional activity for journalists was also organized. A total of 146 participants took part in these activities.

The Caribbean region benefitted in 2017 from a regional activity on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), in which 36 participants were present. Another activity on Trade in Services (GATS) was planned for 2017 but had to be postponed to 2018 due to unexpected circumstances.

This year, two regional activities on negotiation skills, one in Latin America and the other in the Caribbean, as well as a regional activity on trade facilitation for Latin American countries and another on agriculture for Caribbean countries have already taken place. Other activities covering various WTO agreements or topics under discussion (Agriculture, e-commerce, trade and development, and services) are also planned for 2018.

All these courses proposed by the WTO are finally "fine-tuned" by specific and tailor-made activities requested by TRTA beneficiaries, which are then designed according to their specific needs. During the year 2017, twenty-three of such activities had taken place in Latin America and two in the Caribbean. Topics more frequently requested include Trade Facilitation, SPS/TBT, TRIPS and follow-up to national Trade Policy Reports. For 2018, as of end of May, twelve national activities have already been carried out (six in Latin America and six in the Caribbean) while some thirty more are under preparation.
THE FRENCH-IRISH MISSION INTERNSHIP PROGRAMME (FIMIP)

Feedback from stakeholders

France's involvement in the WTO's technical assistance for development programmes began in 2000 and forms part of its global Aid for Trade strategy. By the end of 2017, it had contributed a total of 17 million Swiss francs to the WTO programmes. In January 2018, it renewed its commitment for a further three years in the amount of 3.6 million euros (some 4.3 million Swiss francs). In so doing, it will in future be concentrating on those programmes which provide the greatest benefit to the most vulnerable countries and have demonstrated operational and verifiable results.

The WTO's Technical Assistance and Training Plan, managed by the Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation (ITTC), responds to the need to enhance the human and institutional capacities of beneficiaries, enabling them to take full advantage of the rules-based multilateral trading system, handle the emerging challenges, ensure that their rights are respected and fulfil their obligations. For France, it is fundamental that this WTO action should continue to offer training programmes in the French language.

The "internship" programme to which France, together with Ireland, contributes, produces excellent results that are both visible and conclusive, enabling the immediate strengthening of the human resources of small, beneficiary developing country and LDC missions in Geneva. Interns benefit both from firsthand experience by working in their missions and participating in WTO committees and negotiating groups, and from an excellent training provided by the ITTC during their stay. The knowledge and experience acquired by interns

Reception organized by the Permanent representative of France to the Office of the United Nations in Geneva and other International Organizations in Switzerland, with the presence of Mr. Roberto Azevêdo, Director-General of the WTO, and the Permanent representative of Ireland to the United Nations and other International Organizations at Geneva, March 2018
during their ten months in Geneva is an undeniable professional asset when they return to their respective administrations after completing their internship. It is not uncommon to see some of them being appointed to posts relating to trade and involving work on WTO rules, or indeed returning to their mission as an adviser or as permanent delegate. In the interests of maintaining a dialogue with former interns and enabling them to remain in touch, we have created a group in the LinkedIn professional network so that they can continue to engage by using this space to discuss trade related issues, while at the same time enabling future interns to benefit from the fruit of their experience. The embassies of France in other countries are also kept informed about this programme so that contact with former interns can be maintained.

France has substantially increased its contribution to the STDF programme, which seeks to enable developing country exporters to upgrade their ability to achieve the sanitary and phytosanitary standards they have to meet in order to access their target markets. The good operational performance of this programme is altogether positive.

France has decided, on an experimental basis, to support the innovative “academic chairs” programme, intended to stimulate applied research and the dissemination of knowledge in the area of trade policy within developing countries, especially LDCs.

Aside from its multilateral assistance through support for WTO programmes, France is developing its Aid for Trade strategy within a bilateral framework, primarily through the action of AFD (Agence française de développement), whose financing for infrastructure and private sector capacities is making a major contribution to the enhancement of developing country export capabilities.
Ireland’s development co-operation programme, which lies at the heart of our foreign policy, recognises that international trade can play a major role in the promotion of economic development and the alleviation of poverty. Ireland also recognises the pivotal role that a multilateral approach to rule-making in the trade context, as provided for by the WTO, can make to supporting inclusive growth and sustainable development. These factors have motivated our long standing support for the French Irish Mission Internship Programme (FIMIP). Since 2002 Ireland has contributed €2.52m to the Programme.

We are aware that there is a high level of demand for the FIMIP and the successful interns engage in an intensive range of work and activities. From our own contacts with interns and their Missions, Ireland is aware of the benefits of the Programme to both the interns themselves (many of whom return to serve their Missions in Geneva or contribute positively in relevant Government Ministries on their return home) and their Missions, where a dedicated resource helps increases their capacity to engage at the WTO. The importance of the Programme has also been highlighted at the WTO Sub Committee on LDCs. It was heartening to see our belief in the Programme receive an external seal of approval when it was positively reviewed in the 2016 evaluation of WTO Trade Related Technical Assistance.

The 2015 re-naming of the Programme has brought renewed impetus and focus with Ireland and France working closely together to actively engage with the interns. Looking to the immediate future, Ireland plans to increase the visibility of the Programme with our Embassies so that contacts can be maintained in country with the interns who have completed the Programme. In conclusion, Ireland would like to acknowledge the commitment of the WTO to the FIMIP and the professionalism and dedication of the staff of the ITTC who run it so well.
FEEDBACK FROM THE FIMIP INTERNS

Day after day I have been consolidating my knowledge in specific areas such as Notifications (Transparency) and Rules of Origin (Market Access), thanks of the possibility of having access to the Geneva based courses (as observer), which improves the quality of my work on assisting the Permanent Mission of Angola in Geneva, on WTO matters.

Souleymane Nourene BRAHIM, FIMIP Chad

My most sincere thanks to the entire Secretariat of our World Trade Organization for having created this capacity building framework through the Institute for Training and Technical Cooperation. Not to mention the tireless efforts of the technical and financial partners in support of the WTO. For me, this is an excellent experience that enables me to support my mission in activities involving the international institutions in Geneva. It is both an exercise and a putting into practice of what I have learned on the ground.

Alcides Cardoso LUIS, FIMIP Angola

This is the opportunity to apply what has been learned in the courses in a practical and direct way; and continue learning about the multilateral trading system.

Edison Santiago SÁNCHEZ MOLINA, FIMIP Ecuador
This internship is a unique platform that gives enormous possibilities for professional development and growth. It allowed me to expand my skills, to be involved in so many ongoing processes and initiatives and gave me pleasure to watch and learn from my fellow colleagues. Undoubtedly, this program is an excellent opportunity and I am so happy I’ve got a chance to be a part of it.

Teona KUTALADZE, FIMIP Georgia

The FIMIP internship enabled me to reconcile theory (online courses, RTPC, ATPC) and practice through the various Agreements covered during discussions between Members at each meeting of the different committees. On the basis of this experience I am able, via the Permanent Mission, to provide support to my country in the area of trade policy.

Alain Aimé BOUDZANGA MOUBAGOU, FIMIP Gabon

My experience as a WTO Mission Intern has been amazing. I have been interacted and networked with people from diverse backgrounds and seen how members engage through the various bodies of the WTO. Ultimately, I see this opportunity as an ideal way for me to learn and acquire in-depth knowledge of the multilateral trading system within the WTO as well as supporting our Tanzania Mission in participating more actively in the daily activities at the WTO.

Gloria KIDULILE, FIMIP Tanzania
## WHAT IS PLANNED IN THE SECOND PART OF 2018

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of Event</th>
<th>Host Country</th>
<th>Start Date</th>
<th>End Date</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Organizer(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WTO Follow-up activity related to the 2017 Advanced Thematic Course on SPS</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>7.4.2018</td>
<td>7.13.2018</td>
<td>Thematic Course</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO)</td>
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<td>WTO Advanced SPS Thematic Workshop</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>7.9.2018</td>
<td>7.10.2018</td>
<td>Thematic Course</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advisory Board Meeting of the WTO Chairs Programme</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>7.9.2018</td>
<td>7.9.2018</td>
<td>Conference / Meeting</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO), World Bank, World Trade Institute (WTI), United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), Universidad de Costa Rica, Trade Law Centre for Southern Africa (TRALAC), Université Paris I - Sorbonne, Bocconi University, Harvard University, Singapore Management University, National Kapodistrian University of Athens, International Growth Centre, Washington, Nyerere business University, the Netherlands, Webster University, Université de Genève, Centre for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WTO 36th Geneva Week</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>7.23.2018</td>
<td>7.27.2018</td>
<td>Conference / Meeting</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Regional Dialogue on WTO Accessions for the Greater Horn of Africa</td>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td>8.27.2018</td>
<td>8.31.2018</td>
<td>Regional Seminar / Workshop</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advanced Thematic Course on Regional Trade Agreements and the WTO</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>9.17.2018</td>
<td>9.21.2018</td>
<td>Thematic Course</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO)</td>
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<td>Regional Workshop on Government Procurement for Senior and Capital-Based Officials from CEECAC Countries</td>
<td>Moldova</td>
<td>9.25.2018</td>
<td>9.27.2018</td>
<td>Regional Seminar / Workshop</td>
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<td>WTO-IMF-CEF Regional Workshop on Agriculture for AMEC Countries</td>
<td>Kuwait</td>
<td>10.2.2018</td>
<td>10.4.2018</td>
<td>Regional Seminar / Workshop</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO), IMF-CEF (Centre for Economics and Finance)</td>
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<tr>
<td>AMF-WTO Regional Workshop on Services for AMEC Countries</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>10.15.2018</td>
<td>10.18.2018</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO Advanced Thematic Course on SPS</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>10.22.2018</td>
<td>11.9.2018</td>
<td>Thematic Course</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO)</td>
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<tr>
<td>WTO Regional Advanced Course on Trade Negotiations Skills for Arab and Middle-East Countries in collaboration with the Arab Monetary Fund</td>
<td>United Arab Emirates</td>
<td>12.2.2018</td>
<td>12.6.2018</td>
<td>Regional Training Course</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO)</td>
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<td>Thematic course on Trade in Services Statistics with emphasis on Africa in cooperation with the African Union for Statisticians and Economists</td>
<td>Switzerland</td>
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<td>Thematic Course</td>
<td>World Trade Organization (WTO)</td>
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More information on the WTO TRTA activities can be found at www.wto.org